

MARKET RESEARCH REPORT

Product: 8474 - Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores in solid form, shaping, moulding machinery for solid mineral fuels

Country: Uzbekistan



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SCOPE OF THE MARKET RESEARCH

Selected Product	Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery
Product HS Code	8474
Detailed Product Description	8474 - Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores in solid form, shaping, moulding machinery for solid mineral fuels
Selected Country	Uzbekistan
Period Analyzed	Jan 2019 - Jul 2025

LIST OF SOURCES

- GTAIC calculations based on the UN Comtrade data
- GTAIC calculations based on data from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Heritage Foundation, the World Trade Organization, the UN Statistical Division, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
- GTAIC calculations based upon the in-house developed methodology and data coming from all sources used in this report
- Google Gemini AI Model was used only for obtaining companies
- The Global Trade Alert (GTA)

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PRODUCT OVERVIEW

SUMMARY: PRODUCT OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of industrial applications, end uses, and key sectors for the selected product based on the HS code classification.

P Product Description & Varieties

This HS code encompasses a wide array of industrial machinery specifically designed for processing bulk solid materials such as earth, stone, and various ores. It includes equipment for fundamental operations like size reduction (crushing, grinding), material classification (sorting, screening, separating), cleaning (washing), and homogenization (mixing, kneading). Common varieties include jaw crushers, cone crushers, ball mills, vibrating screens, trommel screens, spiral separators, and briquetting machines for solid mineral fuels.

I Industrial Applications

- Size reduction of raw materials in mining and quarrying operations
- Classification and separation of aggregates for construction
- Processing of ores for mineral extraction and beneficiation
- Preparation of raw materials for cement, ceramics, and glass industries
- Production of solid mineral fuels like coal briquettes or pellets
- Mixing and blending of bulk materials in chemical and metallurgical processes

E End Uses

- Production of construction aggregates (sand, gravel, crushed stone)
- Extraction and purification of metals and minerals from ores
- Manufacturing of cement, concrete, and asphalt
- Preparation of raw materials for ceramic tiles, bricks, and glass products
- Creation of fuel briquettes from coal dust or biomass for energy generation
- Processing of industrial minerals for various manufacturing applications

S Key Sectors

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Mining and Quarrying | • Cement and Concrete Manufacturing |
| • Construction and Building Materials | • Ceramics and Glass Industry |
| • Metallurgy and Mineral Processing | • Energy and Fuel Production |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUMMARY: LONG-TERM TRENDS OF GLOBAL DEMAND FOR IMPORTS

This section provides a condensed overview of the global imports of the product over the last five calendar years. Its purpose is to facilitate the identification of whether there is an increase or decrease in global demand, the factors influencing this trend, and the primary countries-consumers of the product. A radar chart is utilized to illustrate the intensity of various parameters contributing to long-term demand trend. A higher score on this chart signifies a stronger global demand for a particular product.

Global Imports Long-term Trends, US\$-terms

Global market size for Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was reported at US\$14.26B in 2024. The top-5 global importers of this good in 2024 include:

- USA (16.29% share and -5.62% YoY growth rate)
- Australia (5.94% share and -10.04% YoY growth rate)
- Canada (5.87% share and -9.53% YoY growth rate)
- Uzbekistan (4.54% share and 11.09% YoY growth rate)
- Germany (4.04% share and -21.22% YoY growth rate)

The long-term dynamics of the global market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery may be characterized as fast-growing with US\$-terms CAGR exceeding 6.76% in 2020-2024.

Market growth in 2024 underperformed the long-term growth rates of the global market in US\$-terms.

Global Imports Long-term Trends, volumes

In volume terms, the global market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery may be defined as stable with CAGR in the past five calendar years of 2.09%.

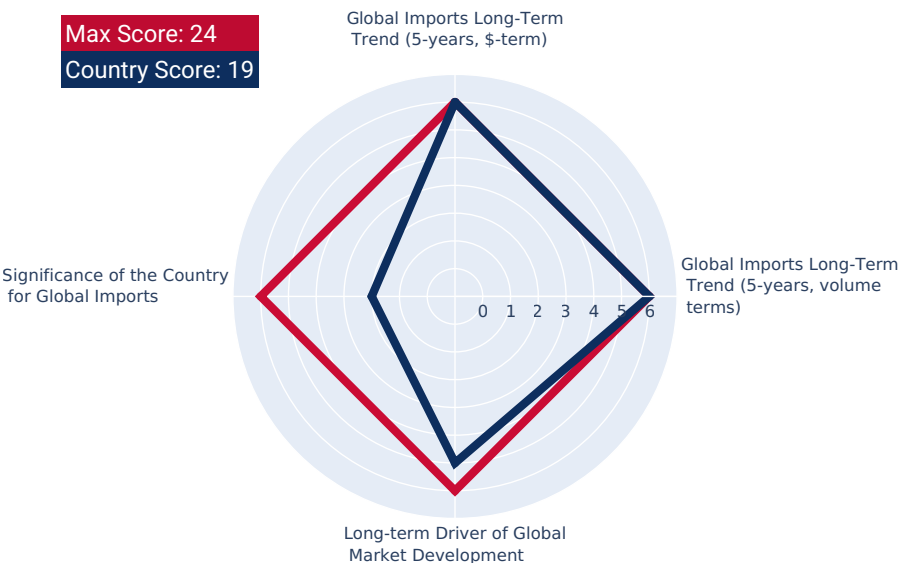
Market growth in 2024 underperformed the long-term growth rates of the global market in volume terms.

Long-term driver

One of main drivers of the global market development was growth in prices accompanied by the growth in demand.

Significance of the Country for Global Imports

Uzbekistan accounts for about 4.54% of global imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in US\$-terms in 2024.



SUMMARY: STRENGTH OF THE DEMAND FOR IMPORTS IN THE SELECTED COUNTRY

This section provides a high-level overview of the selected country, aiming to gauge various aspects such as the country's economy size, its income level relative to other countries, recent trends in imported goods, and the extent of the global country's reliance on imports. By considering these indicators, one can evaluate the intensity of overall demand for imported goods within the country. A radar chart is employed to present multiple parameters, and the cumulative score of these parameters indicates the strength of the overall demand for imports. A higher total score on this chart reflects a greater level of overall demand strength. This total score serves as an estimate of the intensity of overall demand within the country.

Size of Economy Uzbekistan's GDP in 2024 was 114.97B current US\$. It was ranked #64 globally by the size of GDP and was classified as a Small economy.

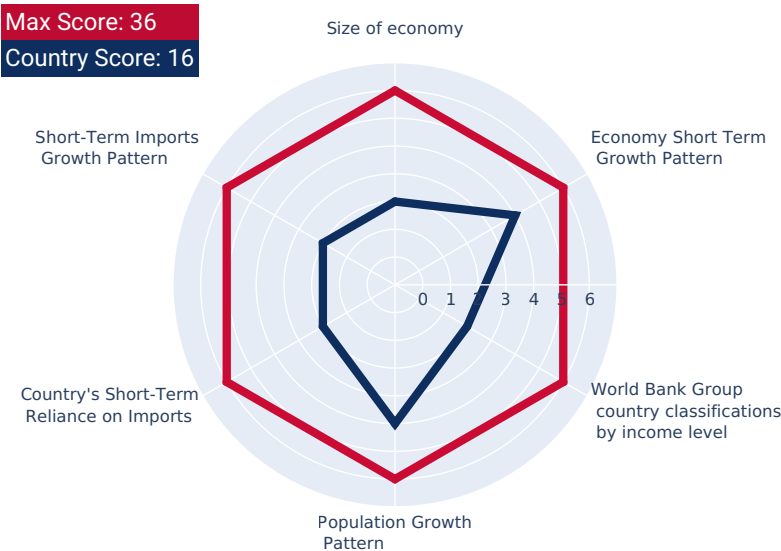
Economy Short-term Pattern Annual GDP growth rate in 2024 was 6.50%. The short-term growth pattern was characterized as Higher rates of economic growth.

The World Bank Group Country Classification by Income Level Uzbekistan's GDP per capita in 2024 was 3,161.70 current US\$. By income level, Uzbekistan was classified by the World Bank Group as Lower middle income country.

Population Growth Pattern Uzbekistan's total population in 2024 was 36,361,859 people with the annual growth rate of 1.97%, which is typically observed in countries with a Moderate growth in population pattern.

Short-term Imports Growth Pattern Merchandise trade as a share of GDP added up to 47.82% in 2024. Total imports of goods and services was at 43.64B US\$ in 2024, with a growth rate of -1.50% compared to a year before. The short-term imports growth pattern in 2024 was backed by the moderately decreasing growth rates of this indicator.

Country's Short-term Reliance on Imports Uzbekistan has Moderate reliance on imports in 2024.



SUMMARY: SHORT-TERM TRENDS OF COUNTRY MARKET, US\$-TERMS

This section provides the short-term forecast for imports of the selected product to the subject country. It provides information on imports in US\$ terms over the last 12 and 6 months. The radar chart in this section evaluates various parameters, and a higher cumulative score on the chart indicates a stronger tracking of imports in US dollar terms.

LTM Country
Market Trend, US\$-
terms

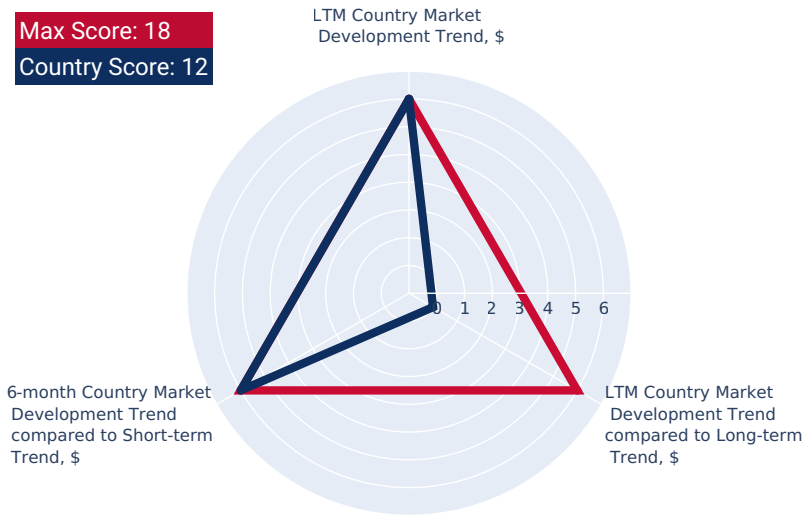
In LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) Uzbekistan’s imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was at the total amount of US\$1,116.83M. The dynamics of the imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in LTM period demonstrated a fast growing trend with growth rate of 67.25%YoY. To compare, a 5-year CAGR for 2020-2024 was 8.87%. With this trend preserved, the expected monthly growth of imports in the coming period may reach the level of 6.47% (112.09% annualized).

LTM Country
Market Trend
compared to Long-
term Trend, US\$-
terms

The growth of Imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM outperformed the long-term market growth of this product.

6-months Country
Market Trend
compared to Short-
term Trend

Imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery for the most recent 6-month period (02.2025 - 07.2025) outperformed the level of Imports for the same period a year before (130.01% YoY growth rate)



SUMMARY: SHORT-TERM TRENDS OF COUNTRY MARKET, VOLUMES AND PROXY PRICES

This section offers an insight into the short-term decomposition of imports for the chosen product. It aims to uncover the factors influencing the development of imports in US\$ terms, and identify any unusual price fluctuations observed in the last 6 to 12 months. The radar chart in this section assesses multiple parameters, and a higher cumulative score on the chart indicates a more positive short-term outlook for both demand and price within the country.

LTM Country Market
Trend, volumes

Imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) was 122,026.41 tons. The dynamics of the market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in LTM period demonstrated a fast growing trend with growth rate of 71.75% in comparison to the preceding LTM period. To compare, a 5-year CAGR for 2020-2024 was 5.63%.

LTM Country Market
Trend compared to Long-
term Trend, volumes

The growth of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM outperformed the long-term dynamics of the market of this product.

6-months Country
Market Trend compared
to Short-term Trend,
volumes

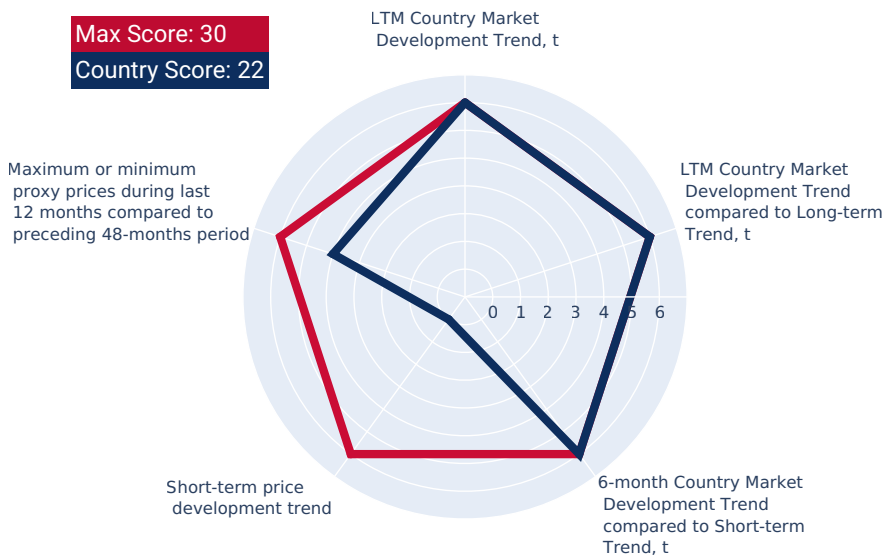
Imports in the most recent six months (02.2025 - 07.2025) surpassed the pattern of imports in the same period a year before (134.29% growth rate).

Short-term Proxy Price
Development Trend

The estimated average proxy price for imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) was 9,152.36 current US\$ per 1 ton. A general trend for the change in the proxy price was stagnating.

Max or Min proxy prices
during LTM compared to
preceding 48 months

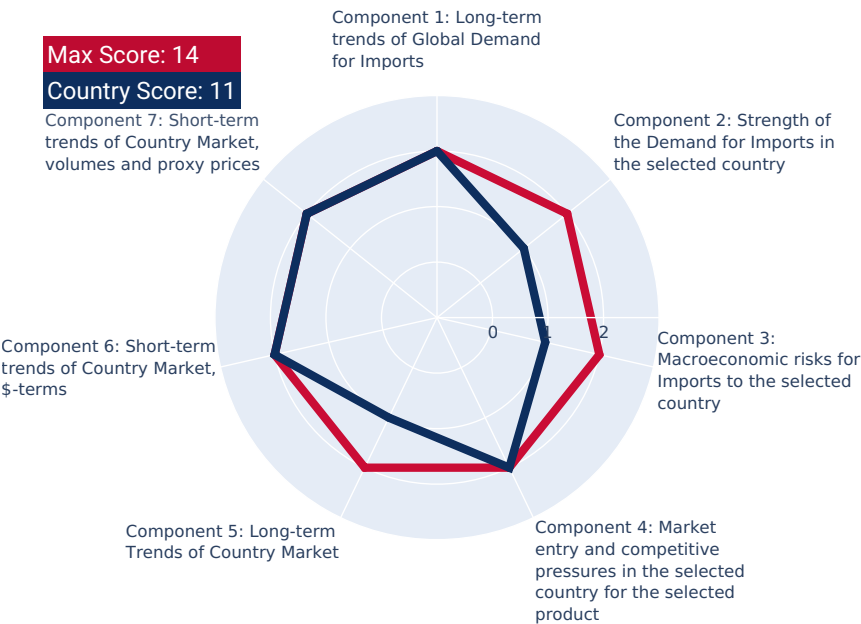
Changes in levels of monthly proxy prices of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery for the past 12 months consists of 1 record(s) of values higher than any of those in the preceding 48-month period, as well as no record(s) with values lower than any of those in the preceding 48-month period.



SUMMARY: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHANCES FOR SUCCESSFUL EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCT TO THE COUNTRY MARKET

This section concludes by evaluating the level of attractiveness of the country's market for suppliers. Additionally, it offers an estimate of the potential scale of sales a supplier could achieve in the mid-term, represented in both US\$ and Ktons.

Aggregated Country Rank	The aggregated country's rank was 11 out of 14. Based on this estimation, the entry potential of this product market can be defined as suggesting relatively good chances for successful market entry.
Estimation of the Market Volume that May be Captured by a New Supplier in Mid-Term	<p>A high-level estimation of a share of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan that may be captured by a new supplier or by existing market player in the upcoming short-term period of 6-12 months, includes two major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Component 1: Potential imports volume supported by Market Growth. This is a market volume that can be captured by supplier as an effect of the trend related to market growth. This component is estimated at 8,162.3K US\$ monthly.• Component 2: Expansion of imports due to Competitive Advantages of supplier. This is a market volume that can be captured by supplier with strong competitive advantages, whether price wise or another, more specific and sustainable competitive advantages. This component is estimated at 10,328.9K US\$ monthly. <p>In this way, based on recent imports dynamics and high-level analysis of the competition landscape, imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan may be expanded up to 18,491.2K US\$ monthly, which may be captured by suppliers in the short-term. This estimation holds possible should any significant competitive advantages are gained.</p>



SUMMARY: COMPETITION

This section provides an overview of countries-suppliers, or countries-competitors, of the selected product to the chosen country. It encompasses factors such as price competitiveness, market share, and any changes of both factors.

Competitor nations in the product market in Uzbekistan

In US\$ terms, the largest supplying countries of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM (08.2024 - 07.2025) were:

- 1. China (555.41 M US\$, or 49.73% share in total imports);
- 2. Germany (226.4 M US\$, or 20.27% share in total imports);
- 3. Finland (100.86 M US\$, or 9.03% share in total imports);
- 4. Türkiye (92.81 M US\$, or 8.31% share in total imports);
- 5. Russian Federation (47.86 M US\$, or 4.29% share in total imports);

Countries who increased their imports the most (top-5 contributors to total growth in imports in US \$ terms) during the LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) were:

- 1. Germany (215.16 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
- 2. China (186.84 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
- 3. Finland (100.41 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
- 4. Türkiye (74.06 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
- 5. Mongolia (19.99 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);

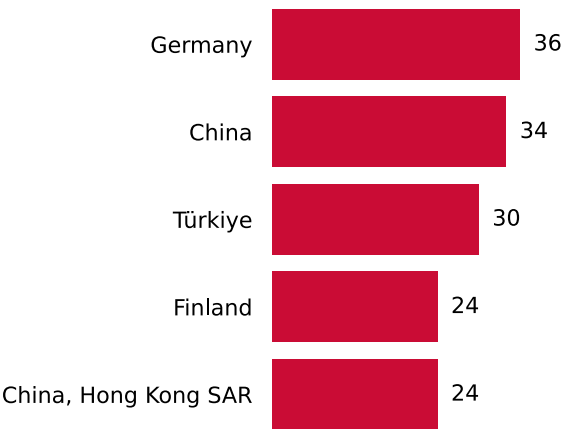
Countries whose price level of imports may have been a significant factor of the growth of supply (out of Top-10 contributors to growth of total imports):

- 1. Iran (4,541 US\$ per ton, 1.44% in total imports, and 53.84% growth in LTM);
- 2. China, Hong Kong SAR (2,614 US\$ per ton, 1.4% in total imports, and 954.44% growth in LTM);
- 3. Türkiye (8,781 US\$ per ton, 8.31% in total imports, and 395.1% growth in LTM);
- 4. China (9,142 US\$ per ton, 49.73% in total imports, and 50.69% growth in LTM);
- 5. Germany (8,867 US\$ per ton, 20.27% in total imports, and 1913.61% growth in LTM);

Top-3 high-ranked competitors in the LTM period:

- 1. Germany (226.4 M US\$, or 20.27% share in total imports);
- 2. China (555.41 M US\$, or 49.73% share in total imports);
- 3. Türkiye (92.81 M US\$, or 8.31% share in total imports);

Ranking of TOP-5 Countries - Competitors



The ranking is a cumulative value of 4 parameters, with the maximum possible score of 40 points. For more information on the methodology, refer to the "Methodology" section.

SUMMARY: LIST OF COMPANIES – POTENTIAL SUPPLIERS OF THE PRODUCT FROM EACH TOP TRADE PARTNER

The following table presents a selection of companies originating from the main trade partner countries of the country analyzed. These firms are potential or actual suppliers to the market under consideration. The dataset includes company names, country of origin, official websites, and estimated size metrics with values. This information was prepared with the assistance of Google's Gemini AI model to provide additional micro-level insights, complementing structured trade data. It is intended to support market analysis and business decision-making by helping identify potential business partners or competitors within the supply chain.

Company Name	Country	Website	Size Metric	Size Value
SANY Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.	China	https://www.sanyglobal.com/	Revenue	16,000,000,000\$
XCMG Group	China	https://www.xcmg.com/	Revenue	13,000,000,000\$
CITIC Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (CITIC HIC)	China	https://www.citichic.com/	Revenue	2,000,000,000\$
Shandong Lingong Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. (SDLG)	China	https://www.sdlg.com/	Revenue	2,500,000,000\$
Shanghai Zenith Mineral Co., Ltd.	China	https://www.zenithcrusher.com/	Revenue	500,000,000\$
thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions AG	Germany	https://www.thyssenkrupp-industrial-solutions.com/	Revenue	3,800,000,000\$
HAZEMAG & EPR GmbH	Germany	https://www.hazemag.de/	Revenue	150,000,000\$
Kleemann GmbH (Wirtgen Group)	Germany	https://www.kleemann.info/	Revenue	300,000,000\$
Liebherr-Mischtechnik GmbH	Germany	https://www.liebherr.com/en/deu/products/construction-machines/concrete-technology/concrete-technology.html	Revenue	14,000,000,000\$
ALLGAIER Process Technology GmbH	Germany	https://www.allgaier.de/en/process-technology/	Revenue	100,000,000\$



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SUMMARY: LIST OF COMPANIES – POTENTIAL BUYERS / IMPORTERS IN THE COUNTRY ANALYZED

The following table presents a selection of companies originating from the country analyzed, which are potential or actual buyers or importers of the product analyzed in the market under consideration. The dataset includes company names, country of origin, official websites, and estimated size metrics with values. This information was prepared with the assistance of Google's Gemini AI model to provide additional micro-level insights, complementing structured trade data. It is intended to support market analysis and business decision-making by helping identify potential business partners or competitors within the supply chain.

Company Name	Country	Website	Size Metric	Size Value
Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (NMMC)	Uzbekistan	https://www.nmmc.uz/	Revenue	4,000,000,000\$
Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (AMMC)	Uzbekistan	https://www.ammc.uz/	Revenue	2,500,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Temir Yollari (Uzbekistan Railways)	Uzbekistan	https://www.railway.uz/	Revenue	1,500,000,000\$
Uzqurilishmateriallari (Uzbekistan Building Materials)	Uzbekistan	https://uzqurilishmateriallari.uz/	Revenue	1,000,000,000\$
Uzbekistan GTL	Uzbekistan	https://uzgtl.com/	Revenue	1,500,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Airways Technics (UAT)	Uzbekistan	https://www.uzairways.com/en/uzbekistan-airways-technics	Revenue	100,000,000\$
Uzbekistan National Electric Grids (NEGU)	Uzbekistan	https://www.negu.uz/	Revenue	800,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Gold Mining LLC	Uzbekistan	https://uzgold.uz/	Revenue	300,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Cement JSC	Uzbekistan	https://uzbekcement.uz/	Revenue	400,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Road Fund	Uzbekistan	https://roadfund.uz/	Revenue	500,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Metallurgical Plant (Uzmetkombinat)	Uzbekistan	https://uzmetkombinat.uz/	Revenue	700,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Hydro Power Plants (Uzbekgidroenergo)	Uzbekistan	https://uzbekgidroenergo.uz/	Revenue	300,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Chemical Industry (Uzkimyo sanoat)	Uzbekistan	https://uzkimyosanoat.uz/	Revenue	600,000,000\$
Uzbekistan State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeologiya)	Uzbekistan	https://www.geology.uz/	Revenue	100,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Aggregates LLC	Uzbekistan	No official public website found, operates under local construction groups.	Revenue	150,000,000\$




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SUMMARY: LIST OF COMPANIES – POTENTIAL BUYERS / IMPORTERS IN THE COUNTRY ANALYZED

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Company Name	Country	Website	Size Metric	Size Value
Uzbekistan Building Materials Trading House	Uzbekistan	No official public website found, operates as a major wholesaler.	Revenue	200,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Mining Equipment Supply LLC	Uzbekistan	No official public website found, operates as a specialized importer/dealer.	Revenue	100,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Oil and Gas (Uzbekneftegaz)	Uzbekistan	https://www.ung.uz/	Revenue	5,000,000,000\$
Uzbekistan State Committee for Roads (Uzavtoyul)	Uzbekistan	https://uzavtoyul.uz/	Revenue	700,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Coal JSC (Uzbekkumir)	Uzbekistan	https://uzbekkumir.uz/	Revenue	200,000,000\$
Uzbekistan Construction Trust No. 1	Uzbekistan	No official public website found, represents a major state-owned construction trust.	Revenue	150,000,000\$
Uzbekistan State Unitary Enterprise 'Geologiya'	Uzbekistan	No official public website found, operates under Goskomgeologiya.	Revenue	50,000,000\$

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3

GLOBAL MARKET TRENDS

GLOBAL MARKET: SUMMARY

Global Market Size (2024), in US\$ terms	US\$ 14.26 B
US\$-terms CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024)	6.76 %
Global Market Size (2024), in tons	1,684.2 Ktons
Volume-terms CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024)	2.09 %
Proxy prices CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024)	4.57 %

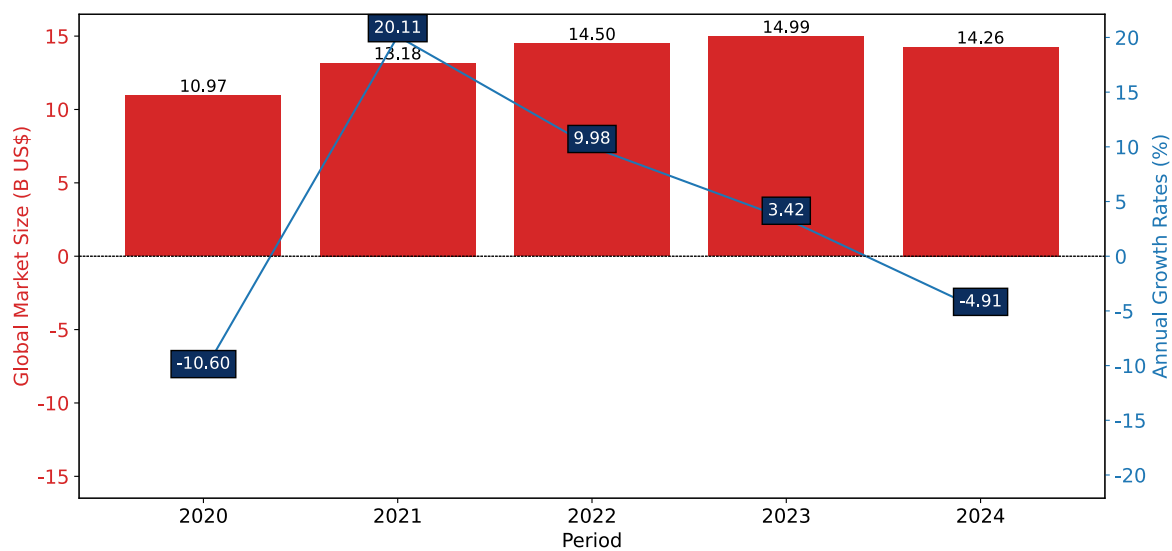
GLOBAL MARKET: LONG-TERM TRENDS

This section describes the development over the past five years, focusing on global imports of the chosen product in US\$ terms, aggregating data from all countries. It presents information in absolute values, percentage growth rates, long-term Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), and delves into the economic factors contributing to global imports.

Key points:

- i. The global market size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was reported at US\$14.26B in 2024.
- ii. The long-term dynamics of the global market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery may be characterized as fast-growing with US\$-terms CAGR exceeding 6.76%.
- iii. One of the main drivers of the global market development was growth in prices accompanied by the growth in demand.
- iv. Market growth in 2024 underperformed the long-term growth rates of the global market in US\$-terms.

Figure 1. Global Market Size (B US\$, left axes), Annual Growth Rates (% , right axis)



- a. The global market size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was estimated to be US\$14.26B in 2024, compared to US\$14.99B the year before, with an annual growth rate of -4.91%
- b. Since the past five years CAGR exceeded 6.76%, the global market may be defined as fast-growing.
- c. One of the main drivers of the long-term development of the global market in the US\$ terms may be defined as growth in prices accompanied by the growth in demand.
- d. The best-performing calendar year was 2021 with the largest growth rate in the US\$-terms. One of the possible reasons was growth in demand.
- e. The worst-performing calendar year was 2020 with the smallest growth rate in the US\$-terms. One of the possible reasons was decline in demand accompanied by decline in prices.

The following countries were not included in the calculation of the size of the global market over the last six years due to irregular provision of annual import statistics to the UN Comtrade Database (Top 10 countries with irregular data provision): Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kazakhstan, Iran, Viet Nam, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Morocco.

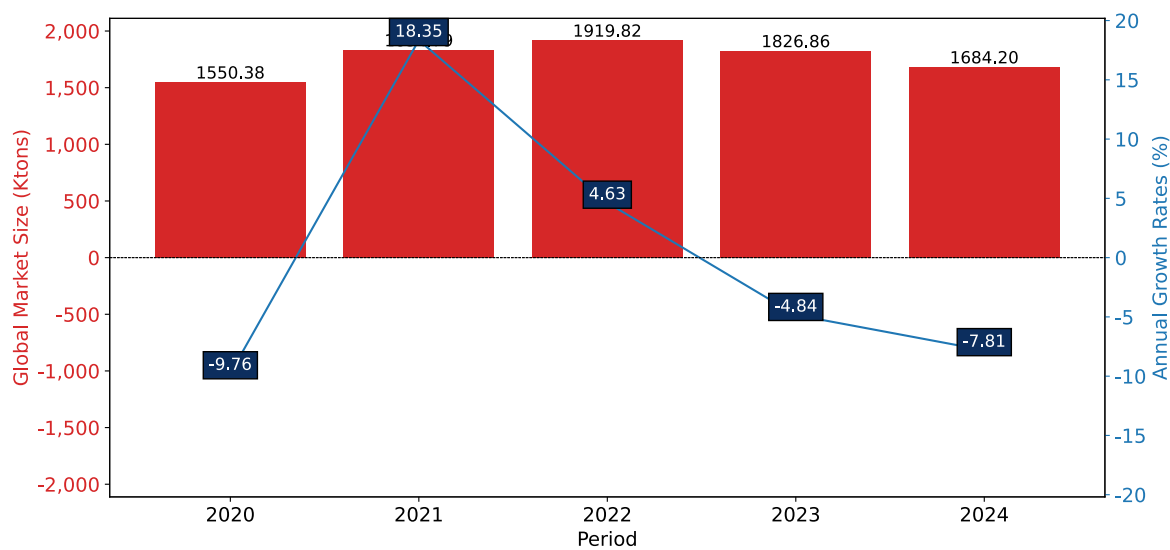
GLOBAL MARKET: LONG-TERM TRENDS

This section provides an overview of the global imports of the chosen product in volume terms, aggregating data from imports across all countries. It presents information in absolute values, percentage growth rates, and the long-term Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) to supplement the analysis.

Key points:

- i. In volume terms, global market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery may be defined as stable with CAGR in the past five years of 2.09%.
- ii. Market growth in 2024 underperformed the long-term growth rates of the global market in volume terms.

Figure 2. Global Market Size (Ktons, left axis), Annual Growth Rates (% ,right axis)



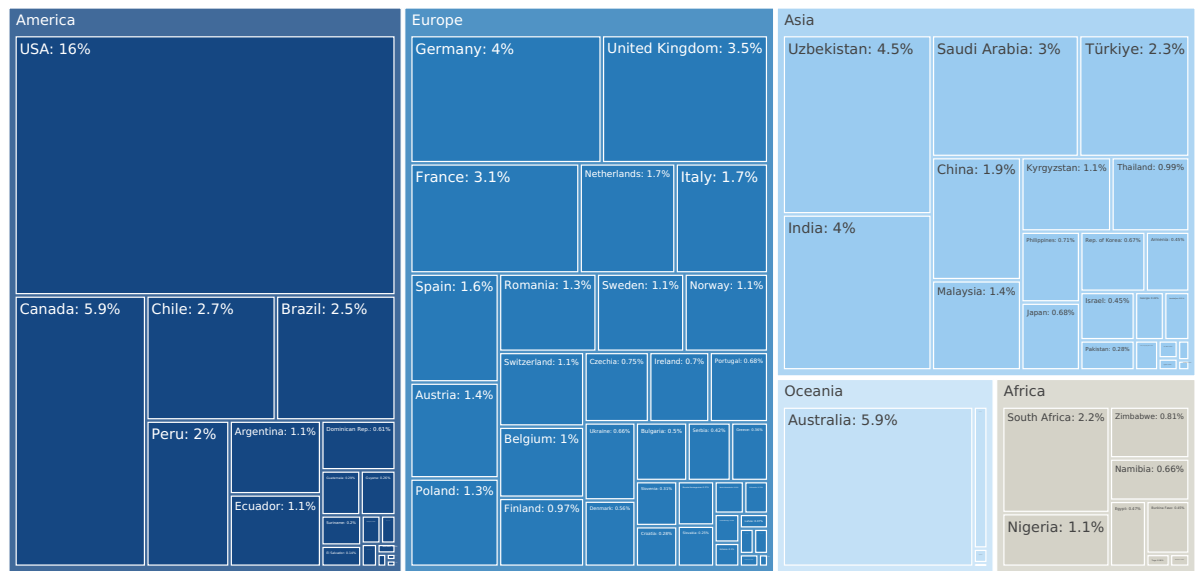
- a. Global market size for Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery reached 1,684.2 Ktons in 2024. This was approx. -7.81% change in comparison to the previous year (1,826.86 Ktons in 2023).
- b. The growth of the global market in volume terms in 2024 underperformed the long-term global market growth of the selected product.

The following countries were not included in the calculation of the size of the global market over the last six years due to irregular provision of annual import statistics to the UN Comtrade Database (Top 10 countries with irregular data provision): Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kazakhstan, Iran, Viet Nam, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Morocco.

MARKETS CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL DEMAND

This section describes the global structure of imports for the chosen product. It utilizes a tree-map diagram, which offers a user-friendly visual representation covering all major importers.

Figure 3. Country-specific Global Imports in 2024, US\$-terms



Top-5 global importers of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in 2024 include:

- 1. USA (16.29% share and -5.62% YoY growth rate of imports);
- 2. Australia (5.94% share and -10.04% YoY growth rate of imports);
- 3. Canada (5.87% share and -9.53% YoY growth rate of imports);
- 4. Uzbekistan (4.54% share and 11.09% YoY growth rate of imports);
- 5. Germany (4.04% share and -21.22% YoY growth rate of imports).

Uzbekistan accounts for about 4.54% of global imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery.

4

COUNTRY **ECONOMIC** **OUTLOOK**

COUNTRY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - 1

This section provides a list of macroeconomic indicators related to the chosen country . It may be important for exporters while looking for an opportunity to sell to this country. Find information and data trends about the country's economy, including the GDP growth, change in income, change in exports/imports, price inflation prospects. Besides, the section includes indicators of macroeconomic risks, stability of local currency, ability of the country to repay debts.

GDP (current US\$) (2024), B US\$	114.97
Rank of the Country in the World by the size of GDP (current US\$) (2024)	64
Size of the Economy	Small economy
Annual GDP growth rate, % (2024)	6.50
Economy Short-Term Growth Pattern	Higher rates of economic growth
GDP per capita (current US\$) (2024)	3,161.70
World Bank Group country classifications by income level	Lower middle income
Inflation, (CPI, annual %) (2024)	9.63
Short-Term Inflation Profile	Moderate level of inflation
Long-Term Inflation Index, (CPI, 2010=100), % (2024)	476.94
Long-Term Inflation Environment	Moderate inflationary environment
Short-Term Monetary Policy (2024)	Tightening monetary environment
Population, Total (2024)	36,361,859
Population Growth Rate (2024), % annual	1.97
Population Growth Pattern	Moderate growth in population

COUNTRY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - 2

This section provides a list of macroeconomic indicators related to the chosen country. This may be important for exporters while looking for an opportunity to sell to this country. Find information and data trends about the country's economy, including the GDP growth, change in income, change in exports/imports operations, price inflation prospects. Besides, the section includes indicators of macroeconomic risks, stability of local currency, ability to repay debts.

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Population Growth Pattern	Moderate growth in population

COUNTRY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - COMPETITION

This section provides an overview of the competitive environment and trade protection measures within the selected country. It includes detailed information on import tariffs, pricing levels for specific goods, and the competitive advantages held by local producers.

A competitive landscape of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery formed by local producers in Uzbekistan in 2022 is likely to be risk-free with a low level of local competition. The potentiality of local businesses to produce similar competitive products is somewhat Low. However, this doesn't account for the competition coming from other suppliers of this product to the market of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with international classifications, the Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery belongs to the product category, which also contains another 58 products, which Uzbekistan has no comparative advantage in producing. This note, however, needs further research before setting up export business to Uzbekistan, since it also doesn't account for competition coming from other suppliers of the same products to the market of Uzbekistan.

The level of proxy prices of 75% of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan is within the range of 4,420.09 - 15,322.55 US\$/ton in 2024. The median value of proxy prices of imports of this commodity (current US\$/ton 8,824.66), however, is higher than the median value of proxy prices of 75% of the global imports of the same commodity in this period (current US\$/ton 7,681.22). This may signal that the product market in Uzbekistan in terms of its profitability may have become more beneficial for suppliers if compared to the international level.

Uzbekistan charged on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in n/a on average n/a%. The bound rate of ad valorem duty on this product, Uzbekistan agreed not to exceed, is n/a%. Once a rate of duty is bound, it may not be raised without compensating the affected parties. At the same time, the rate of the tariff Uzbekistan set for Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was n/a the world average for this product in n/a n/a. This may signal about Uzbekistan's market of this product being n/a protected from foreign competition.

This ad valorem duty rate Uzbekistan set for Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery has been agreed to be a normal non-discriminatory tariff charged on imports of this product for all WTO member states. However, a country may apply the preferential rates resulting from a reciprocal trading agreement (e.g. free trade agreement or regional trading agreement) or a non-reciprocal preferential trading scheme like the Generalized System of Preference or preferential tariffs for least developed countries. As of 2024, Uzbekistan applied the preferential rates for 0 countries on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery.

5

COUNTRY **MARKET** **TRENDS**

PRODUCT MARKET SNAPSHOT

This section provides data on imports of a specific good to a chosen country.

Country Market Size (2024), US\$	US\$ 646.41 M
Contribution of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to the Total Imports Growth in the previous 5 years	US\$ 186.29 M
Share of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Total Imports (in value terms) in 2024.	1.16%
Change of the Share of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Total Imports in 5 years	-49.35%
Country Market Size (2024), in tons	67.48 Ktons
CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024), US\$-terms	8.87%
CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024), volume terms	5.63%
Proxy price CAGR (5 previous years 2020-2024)	3.07%

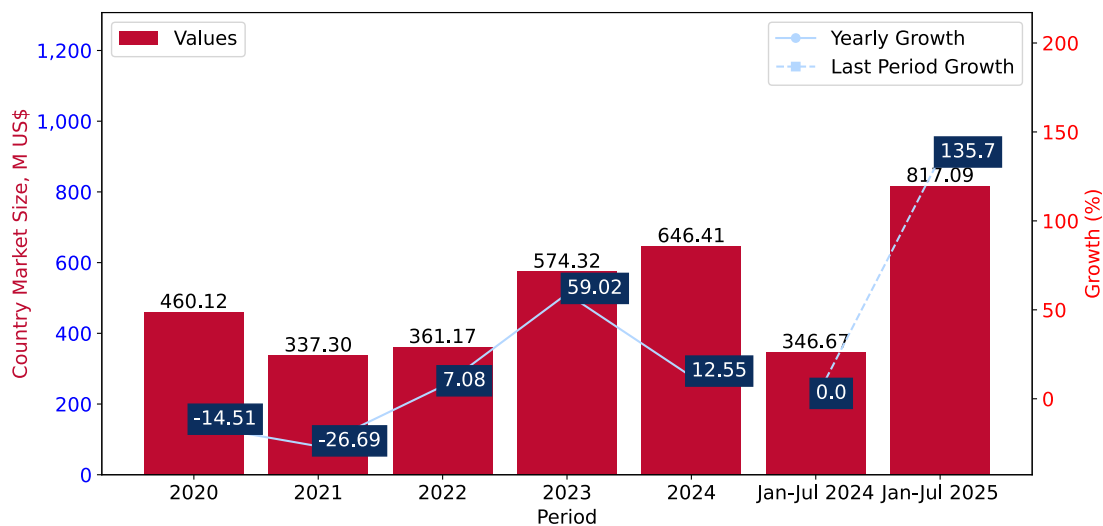
LONG-TERM COUNTRY TRENDS: IMPORTS VALUES

This section provides information on the imports of a specific product to a designated country over the past five years, presented in US\$ terms. It encompasses the growth rates of imports, the development of long-term import patterns, factors influencing import fluctuations, and an estimation of the country's reliance on imports.

Key points:

- i. Long-term performance of Uzbekistan's market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery may be defined as fast-growing.
- ii. Growth in demand may be a leading driver of the long-term growth of Uzbekistan's market in US\$-terms.
- iii. Expansion rates of imports of the product in 01.2025-07.2025 surpassed the level of growth of total imports of Uzbekistan.
- iv. The strength of the effect of imports of the product on the country's economy is generally high.

Figure 4. Uzbekistan's Market Size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in M US\$ (left axis) and Annual Growth Rates in % (right axis)



- a. Uzbekistan's market size reached US\$646.41M in 2024, compared to US\$574.32\$M in 2023. Annual growth rate was 12.55%.
- b. Uzbekistan's market size in 01.2025-07.2025 reached US\$817.09M, compared to US\$346.67M in the same period last year. The growth rate was 135.7%.
- c. Imports of the product contributed around 1.16% to the total imports of Uzbekistan in 2024. That is, its effect on Uzbekistan's economy is generally of a high strength. At the same time, the share of the product imports in the total Imports of Uzbekistan declining.
- d. Since CAGR of imports of the product in US\$-terms for the past 5Y exceeded 8.87%, the product market may be defined as fast-growing. Ultimately, the expansion rate of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery was underperforming compared to the level of growth of total imports of Uzbekistan (29.05% of the change in CAGR of total imports of Uzbekistan).
- e. It is highly likely, that growth in demand was a leading driver of the long-term growth of Uzbekistan's market in US\$-terms.
- f. The best-performing calendar year with the highest growth rate of imports in the US\$-terms was 2023. It is highly likely that growth in demand had a major effect.
- g. The worst-performing calendar year with the smallest growth rate of imports in the US\$-terms was 2021. It is highly likely that decline in demand accompanied by decline in prices had a major effect.

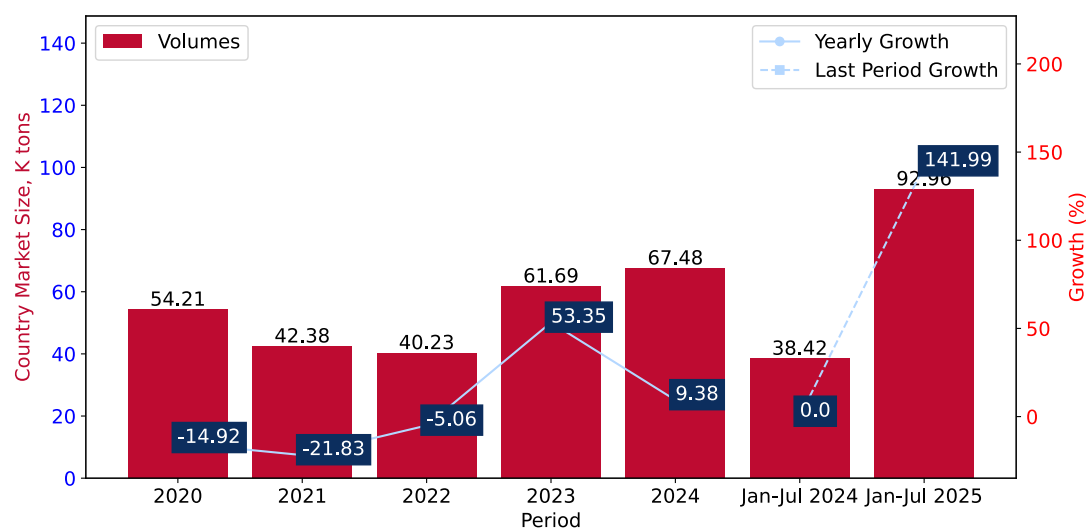
LONG-TERM COUNTRY TRENDS: IMPORTS VOLUMES

This section presents information regarding the imports of a particular product to a selected country over the last five years. It includes details about physical volumes, import growth rates, and the long-term development trend in imports.

Key points:

- i. In volume terms, the market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan was in a growing trend with CAGR of 5.63% for the past 5 years, and it reached 67.48 Ktons in 2024.
- ii. Expansion rates of the imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in 01.2025-07.2025 surpassed the long-term level of growth of the Uzbekistan's imports of this product in volume terms

Figure 5. Uzbekistan's Market Size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in K tons (left axis), Growth Rates in % (right axis)



- a. Uzbekistan's market size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery reached 67.48 Ktons in 2024 in comparison to 61.69 Ktons in 2023. The annual growth rate was 9.38%.
- b. Uzbekistan's market size of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in 01.2025-07.2025 reached 92.96 Ktons, in comparison to 38.42 Ktons in the same period last year. The growth rate equaled to approx. 141.99%.
- c. Expansion rates of the imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in 01.2025-07.2025 surpassed the long-term level of growth of the country's imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in volume terms.

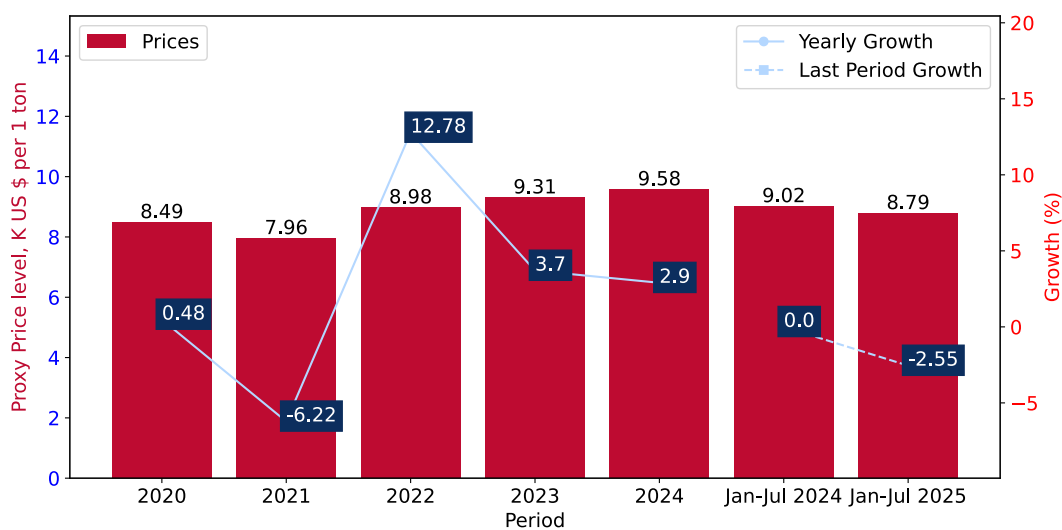
LONG-TERM COUNTRY TRENDS: PROXY PRICES

This section provides details regarding the price fluctuations of a specific imported product over the past five years. It covers the assessment of average annual proxy prices, their changes, growth rates, and identification of any anomalies in price fluctuations.

Key points:

- i. Average annual level of proxy prices of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan was in a stable trend with CAGR of 3.07% for the past 5 years.
- ii. Expansion rates of average level of proxy prices on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in 01.2025-07.2025 underperformed the long-term level of proxy price growth.

Figure 6. Uzbekistan's Proxy Price Level on Imports, K US\$ per 1 ton (left axis), Growth Rates in % (right axis)



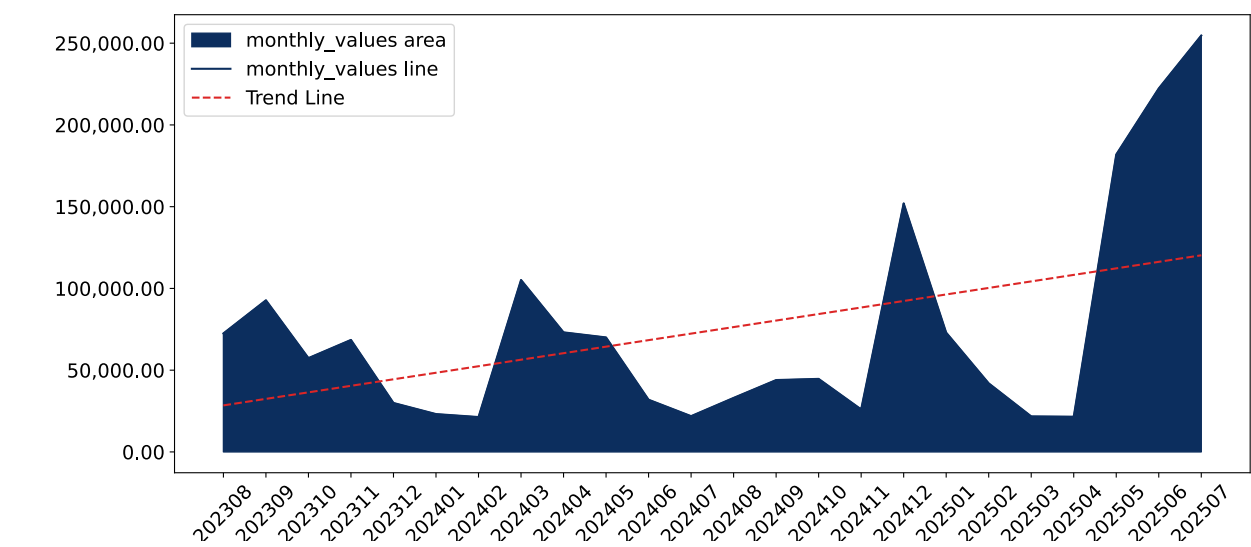
1. Average annual level of proxy prices of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery has been stable at a CAGR of 3.07% in the previous 5 years.
2. In 2024, the average level of proxy prices on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan reached 9.58 K US\$ per 1 ton in comparison to 9.31 K US\$ per 1 ton in 2023. The annual growth rate was 2.9%.
3. Further, the average level of proxy prices on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in 01.2025-07.2025 reached 8.79 K US\$ per 1 ton, in comparison to 9.02 K US\$ per 1 ton in the same period last year. The growth rate was approx. -2.55%.
4. In this way, the growth of average level of proxy prices on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in 01.2025-07.2025 was lower compared to the long-term dynamics of proxy prices.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: IMPORTS VALUES

This section offers comprehensive and up-to-date statistics concerning the imports of a specific product into a designated country over the past 24 months for which relevant statistics is published and available. It includes monthly import values in US\$, year-on-year changes, identification of any anomalies in imports, examination of factors driving short-term fluctuations. Besides, it provides a quantitative estimation of the short-term trend in imports to supplement the data.

Figure 7. Monthly Imports of Uzbekistan, K current US\$

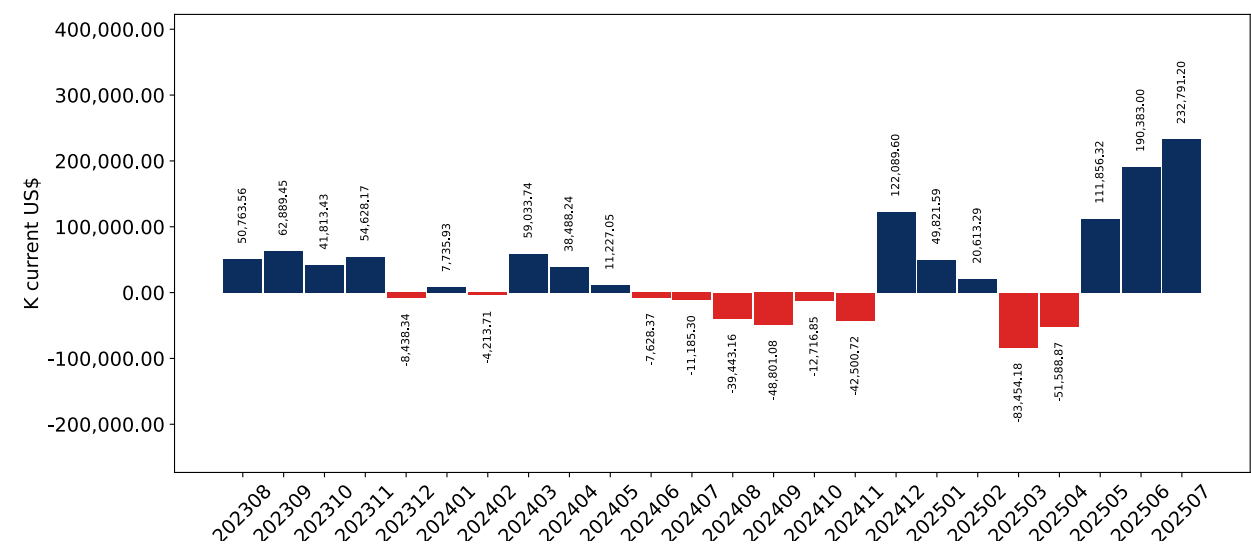
6.47% 112.09%
monthly annualized



Average monthly growth rates of Uzbekistan’s imports were at a rate of 6.47%, the annualized expected growth rate can be estimated at 112.09%.

The dashed line is a linear trend for Imports. Values are not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 8. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports of Uzbekistan, K current US\$ (left axis)



Year-over-year monthly imports change depicts fluctuations of imports operations in Uzbekistan. The more positive values are on chart, the more vigorous the country in importing of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery. Negative values may be a signal of the market contraction.

Values in columns are not seasonally adjusted.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: IMPORTS VALUES

This section presents detailed and the most recent data on the imports of a specific commodity to a chosen country over the past 24 months for which relevant statistics is published and available. It encompasses monthly import figures in US dollars, year-on-year changes, anomalies in import patterns, factors driving short-term fluctuations, and includes a quantitative estimation of short-term import trends as additional information.

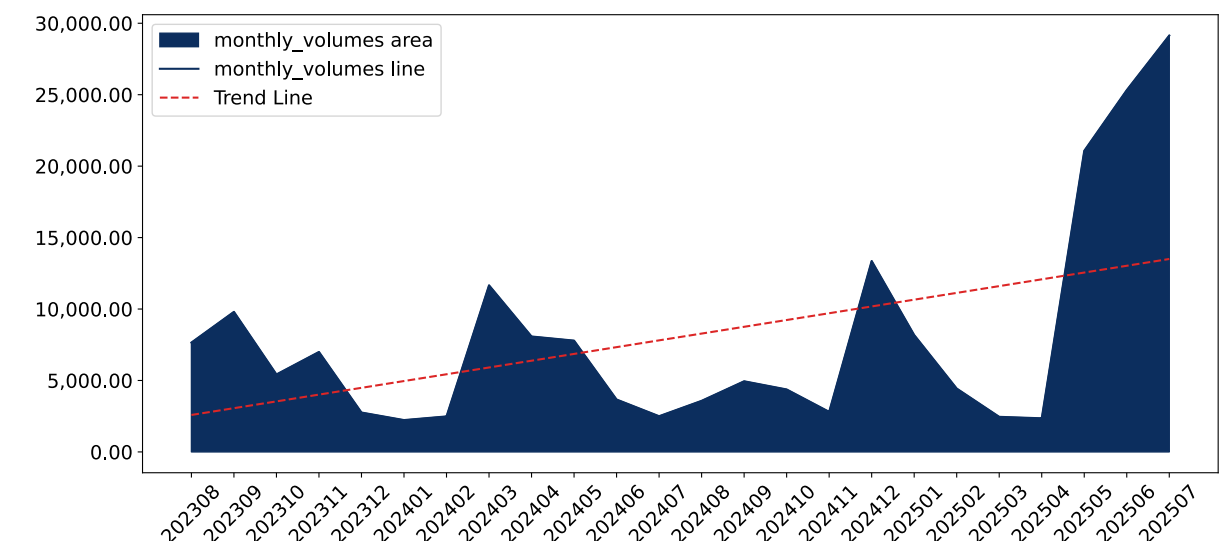
Key points:

- i. The dynamics of the market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in LTM (08.2024 - 07.2025) period demonstrated a fast growing trend with growth rate of 67.25%. To compare, a 5-year CAGR for 2020-2024 was 8.87%.
 - ii. With this trend preserved, the expected monthly growth of imports in the coming period may reach the level of 6.47%, or 112.09% on annual basis.
 - iii. Data for monthly imports over the last 12 months contain 4 record(s) of higher and no record(s) of lower values compared to any value for the 48-months period before.
-
- a. In LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) Uzbekistan imported Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery at the total amount of US\$1,116.83M. This is 67.25% growth compared to the corresponding period a year before.
 - b. The growth of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM outperformed the long-term imports growth of this product.
 - c. Imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan for the most recent 6-month period (02.2025 - 07.2025) outperformed the level of Imports for the same period a year before (130.01% change).
 - d. A general trend for market dynamics in 08.2024 - 07.2025 is fast growing. The expected average monthly growth rate of imports of Uzbekistan in current USD is 6.47% (or 112.09% on annual basis).
 - e. Monthly dynamics of imports in last 12 months included 4 record(s) that exceeded the highest/peak value of imports achieved in the preceding 48 months, and no record(s) that bypass the lowest value of imports in the same period in the past.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: IMPORTS VOLUMES

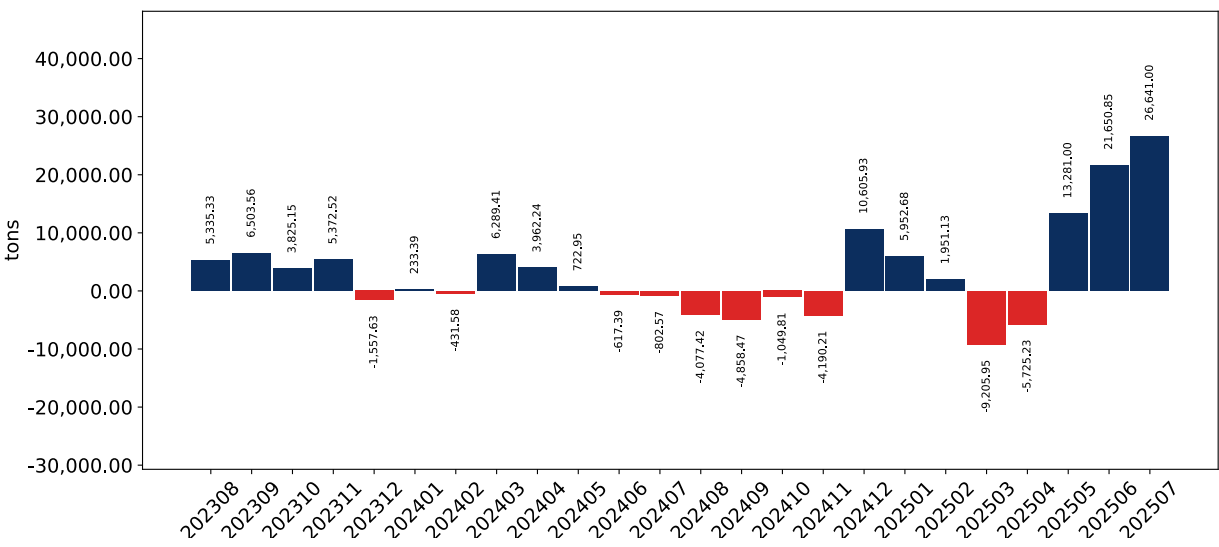
This section presents detailed and the most recent data on the imports of a specific commodity to a chosen country over the past 24 months for which relevant statistics is published and available. It encompasses monthly import figures in tons, year-on-year changes, anomalies in import patterns, factors driving short-term fluctuations, and includes a quantitative estimation of short-term import trends as additional information.

Figure 9. Monthly Imports of Uzbekistan, tons 7.45% 136.79%
monthly annualized



Monthly imports of Uzbekistan changed at a rate of 7.45%, while the annualized growth rate for these 2 years was 136.79%. The dashed line is a linear trend for Imports. Volumes are not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 10. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports of Uzbekistan, tons



Year-over-year monthly imports change depicts fluctuations of imports operations in Uzbekistan. The more positive values are on chart, the more vigorous the country in importing of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery. Negative values may be a signal of market contraction.

Volumes in columns are in tons.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: IMPORTS VOLUMES

This section presents detailed and the most recent data on the imports of a specific commodity into a chosen country over the past 24 months for which relevant statistics is published and available. It encompasses monthly import figures in tons, year-on-year changes, anomalies in import patterns, factors driving short-term fluctuations, and includes a quantitative estimation of short-term import trends as additional information.

Key points:

- i. The dynamics of the market of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery in Uzbekistan in LTM period demonstrated a fast growing trend with a growth rate of 71.75%. To compare, a 5-year CAGR for 2020-2024 was 5.63%.
 - ii. With this trend preserved, the expected monthly growth of imports in the coming period may reach the level of 7.45%, or 136.79% on annual basis.
 - iii. Data for monthly imports over the last 12 months contain 4 record(s) of higher and no record(s) of lower values compared to any value for the 48-months period before.
-
- a. In LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) Uzbekistan imported Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery at the total amount of 122,026.41 tons. This is 71.75% change compared to the corresponding period a year before.
 - b. The growth of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in value terms in LTM outperformed the long-term imports growth of this product.
 - c. Imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan for the most recent 6-month period (02.2025 - 07.2025) outperform the level of Imports for the same period a year before (134.29% change).
 - d. A general trend for market dynamics in 08.2024 - 07.2025 is fast growing. The expected average monthly growth rate of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in tons is 7.45% (or 136.79% on annual basis).
 - e. Monthly dynamics of imports in last 12 months included 4 record(s) that exceeded the highest/peak value of imports achieved in the preceding 48 months, and no record(s) that bypass the lowest value of imports in the same period in the past.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: PROXY PRICES

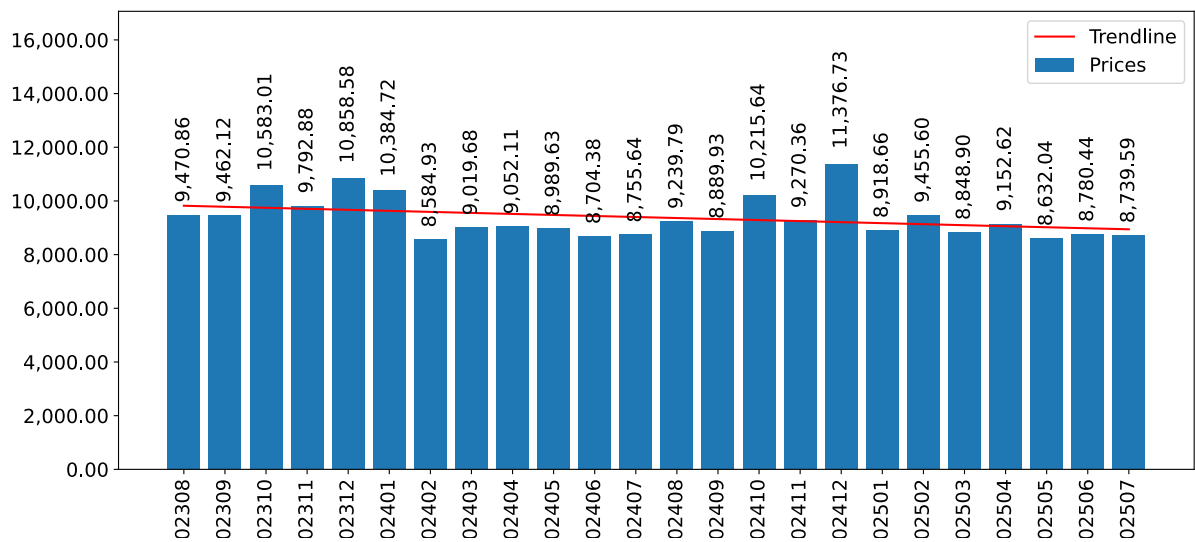
This section provides a quantitative assessment of short-term price fluctuations. It includes details on the monthly proxy price changes, an estimation of the short-term trend in proxy price levels, and identification of any anomalies in price dynamics.

Key points:

- i. The average level of proxy price on imports in LTM period (08.2024-07.2025) was 9,152.36 current US\$ per 1 ton, which is a -2.62% change compared to the same period a year before. A general trend for proxy price change was stagnating.
- ii. Growth in demand was a leading driver of the Country Market Short-term Development.
- iii. With this trend preserved, the expected monthly growth of the proxy price level in the coming period may reach the level of -0.41%, or -4.76% on annual basis.

Figure 11. Average Monthly Proxy Prices on Imports, current US\$/ton

-0.41% -4.76%
monthly annualized

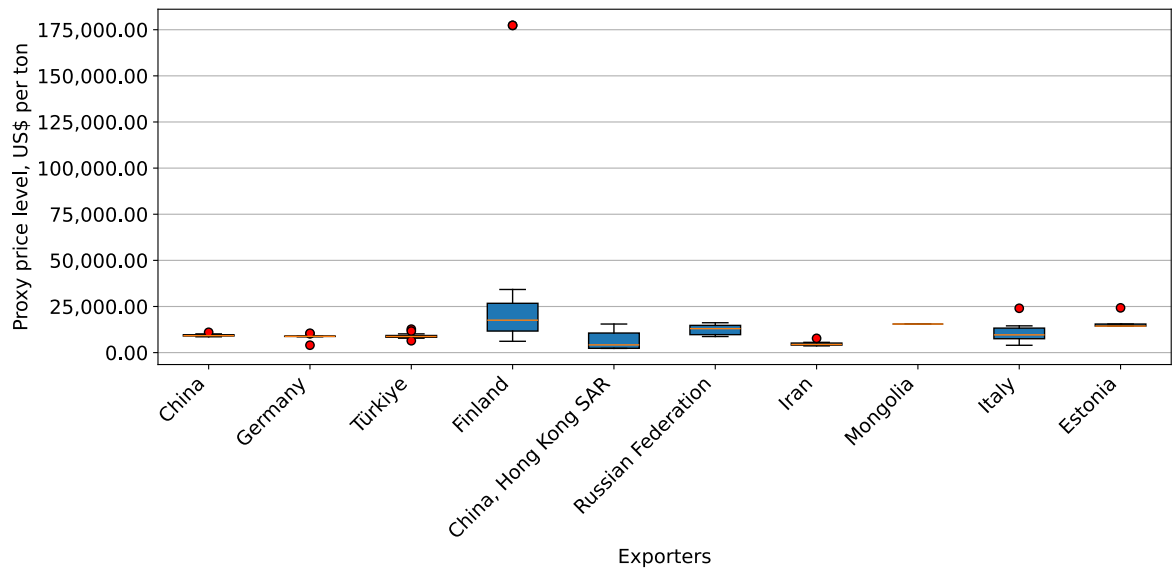


- a. The estimated average proxy price on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM period (08.2024-07.2025) was 9,152.36 current US\$ per 1 ton.
- b. With a -2.62% change, a general trend for the proxy price level is stagnating.
- c. Changes in levels of monthly proxy prices on imports for the past 12 months consists of 1 record(s) with values exceeding the highest level of proxy prices for the preceding 48-months period, and no record(s) with values lower than the lowest value of proxy prices in the same period.
- d. It is highly likely, that growth in demand was a leading driver of the short-term fluctuations in the market.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS: PROXY PRICES

This section provides comprehensive details on proxy price levels in a form of box plot. It facilitates the analysis and comparison of proxy prices of the selected good supplied by other countries.

Figure 12. LTM Average Monthly Proxy Prices by Largest Suppliers, Current US\$ / ton



The chart shows distribution of proxy prices on imports for the period of LTM (08.2024-07.2025) for Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery exported to Uzbekistan by largest exporters. The box height shows the range of the middle 50% of levels of proxy price on imports formed in LTM. The higher the box, the wider the spread of proxy prices. The line within the box, a median level of the proxy price level on imports, marks the midpoint of per country data set: half the prices are greater than or equal to this value, and half are less. The upper and lower whiskers represent values of proxy prices outside the middle 50%, that is, the lower 25% and the upper 25% of the proxy price levels. The lowest proxy price level is at the end of the lower whisker, while the highest is at the end of the higher whisker. Red dots represent unusually high or low values (i.e., outliers), which are not included in the box plot.

6

COUNTRY COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

This section provides an analysis of the trade partner distribution for the selected product imports to the chosen country, focusing on imports values. The countries listed in the table are ranked from the largest to the smallest trade partners, based on the imports values from the most recent available calendar year.

The five largest exporters of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in 2024 were: China, Russian Federation, Finland, Türkiye and Iran.

Table 1. Country's Imports by Trade Partners, K current US\$

Partner	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan 24 - Jul 24	Jan 25 - Jul 25
China	309,938.9	182,239.0	165,724.7	270,828.0	321,357.6	332,008.5	196,472.5	419,876.4
Russian Federation	26,602.0	98,265.5	8,198.5	15,832.3	144,655.5	154,560.3	125,128.5	18,428.8
Finland	102.7	71.5	206.9	31.0	2.9	96,959.7	444.9	4,346.4
Türkiye	50,541.1	29,480.3	36,206.6	26,918.9	23,590.0	22,829.3	8,724.7	78,705.8
Iran	39,005.4	22,697.6	14,147.0	11,468.6	6,881.8	11,260.6	6,734.5	11,510.5
Germany	50,040.2	24,374.0	15,085.9	7,259.6	14,892.0	9,557.6	1,109.8	217,952.4
China, Hong Kong SAR	915.1	4,322.0	2,053.9	1,007.8	335.3	7,275.9	1,468.5	9,862.7
USA	3,080.8	1,646.9	106.7	753.4	3,332.8	3,486.9	3,425.8	3,702.4
Italy	7,508.0	5,560.5	9,616.0	2,127.8	698.2	3,104.2	466.9	7,896.9
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,085.5	0.0	7,353.2
Azerbaijan	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.1	248.4	944.0	944.0	1,452.2
Ukraine	576.8	11,054.7	17,516.3	631.6	402.5	816.5	0.2	977.6
Belarus	469.9	377.3	25.5	223.2	23.6	635.1	635.1	0.0
India	4,832.7	3,947.9	274.2	4,959.6	3,419.6	529.4	360.3	1,347.5
Spain	2,774.2	997.5	264.3	104.5	5,454.3	367.4	49.0	793.7
Others	41,801.0	74,985.6	67,869.0	19,018.9	49,028.2	986.9	705.0	32,885.4
Total	538,188.9	460,118.7	337,295.5	361,165.1	574,322.5	646,407.9	346,669.7	817,092.1

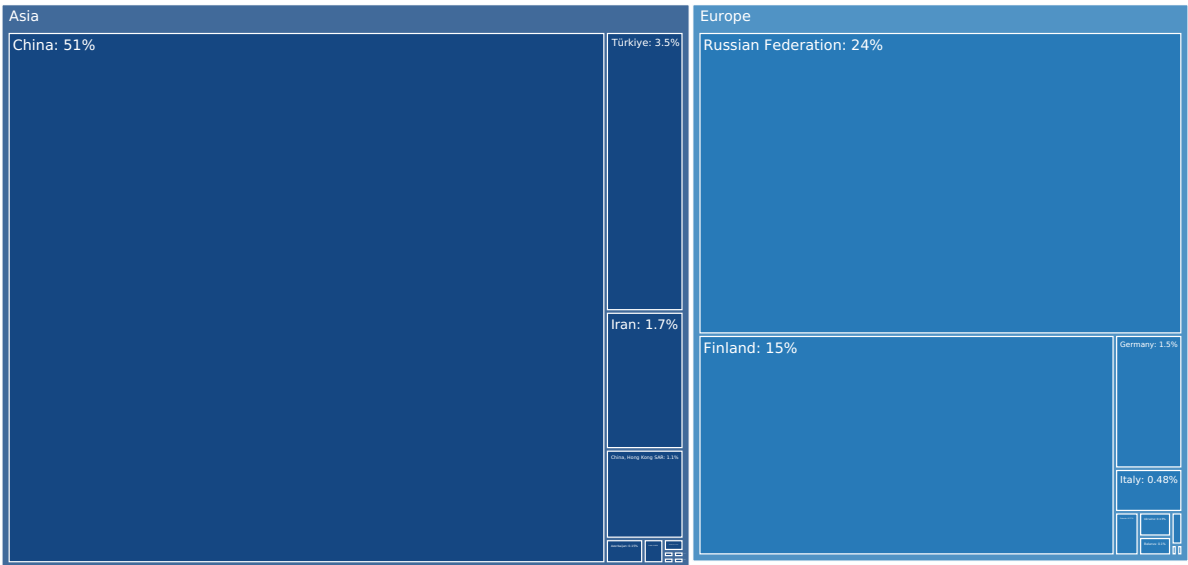
COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

This section provides an analysis of the trade partner distribution for the selected product imports to the chosen country, focusing on imports values. The countries listed in the table are ranked from the largest to the smallest trade partners, based on the imports values from the most recent available calendar year.

Table 2. Country’s Imports by Trade Partners. Shares in total Imports Values of the Country.

Partner	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan 24 - Jul 24	Jan 25 - Jul 25
China	57.6%	39.6%	49.1%	75.0%	56.0%	51.4%	56.7%	51.4%
Russian Federation	4.9%	21.4%	2.4%	4.4%	25.2%	23.9%	36.1%	2.3%
Finland	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Türkiye	9.4%	6.4%	10.7%	7.5%	4.1%	3.5%	2.5%	9.6%
Iran	7.2%	4.9%	4.2%	3.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%
Germany	9.3%	5.3%	4.5%	2.0%	2.6%	1.5%	0.3%	26.7%
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%
USA	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%
Italy	1.4%	1.2%	2.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%
Estonia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Azerbaijan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Ukraine	0.1%	2.4%	5.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Belarus	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
India	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Spain	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	7.8%	16.3%	20.1%	5.3%	8.5%	0.2%	0.2%	4.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 13. Largest Trade Partners of Uzbekistan in 2024, K US\$



The chart shows largest supplying countries and their shares in imports of to in in value terms (US\$). Different colors depict geographic regions.

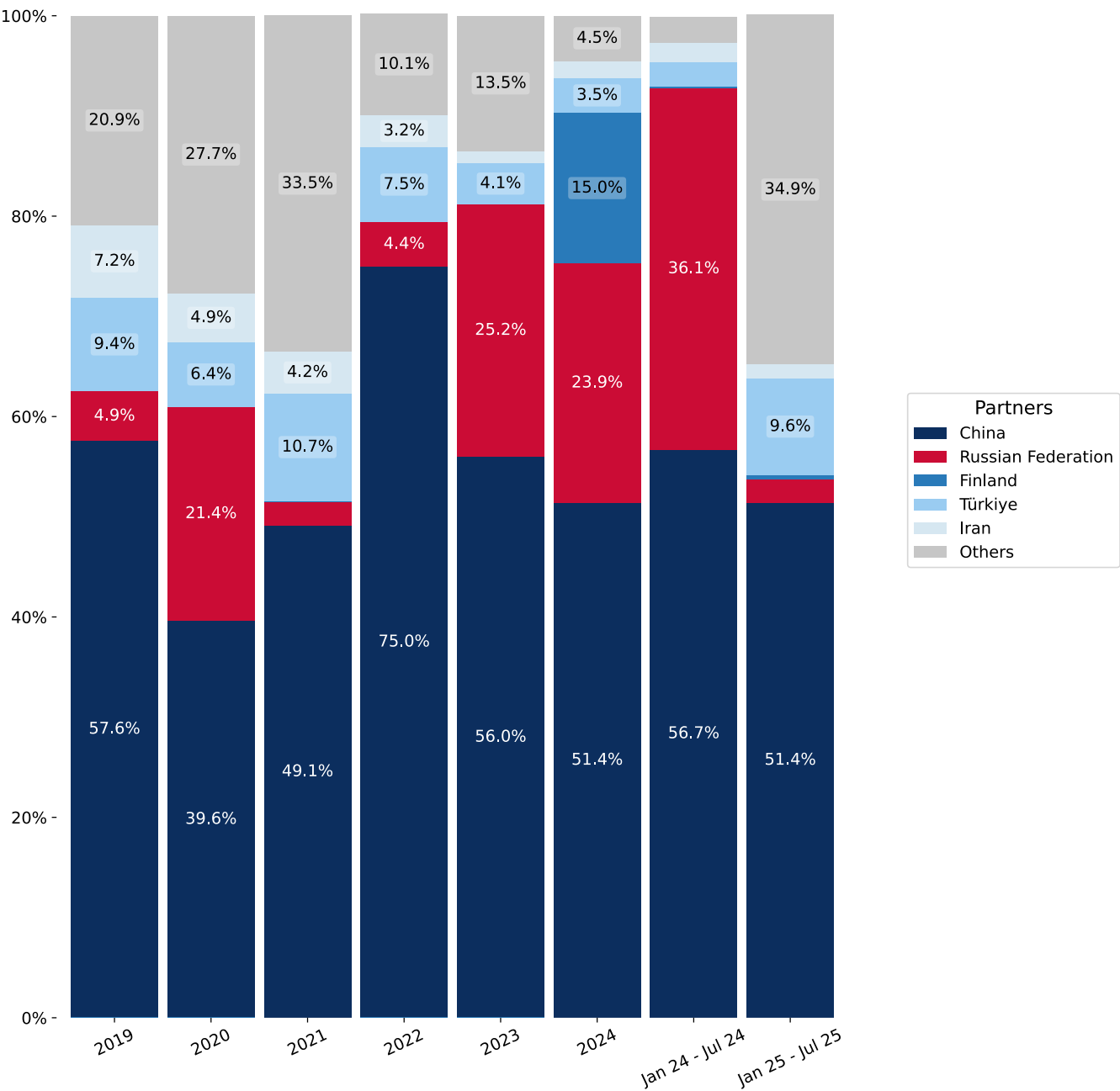
COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

This graph allows to observe how the shares of key trade partners have been changing over the years.

In Jan 25 - Jul 25, the shares of the five largest exporters of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan revealed the following dynamics (compared to the same period a year before):

- 1. China: -5.3 p.p.
- 2. Russian Federation: -33.8 p.p.
- 3. Finland: 0.4 p.p.
- 4. Türkiye: 7.1 p.p.
- 5. Iran: -0.5 p.p.

Figure 14. Largest Trade Partners of Uzbekistan – Change of the Shares in Total Imports over the Years, K US\$



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

This section provides an analysis of the import dynamics from the top five trade partners, with a focus on imports values.

Figure 15. Uzbekistan's Imports from China, K current US\$

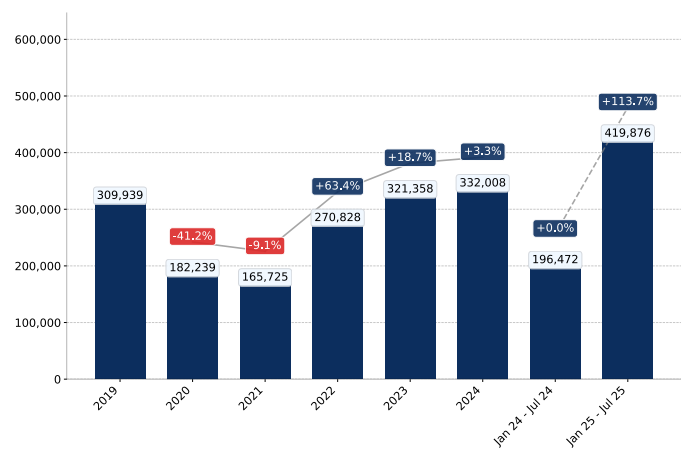


Figure 16. Uzbekistan's Imports from Germany, K current US\$

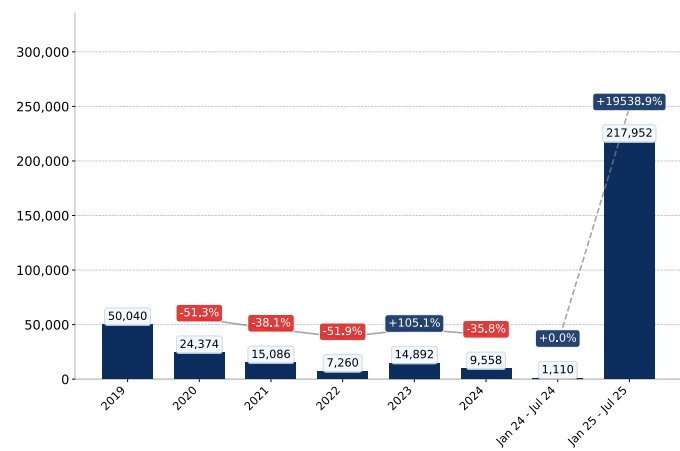


Figure 17. Uzbekistan's Imports from Türkiye, K current US\$

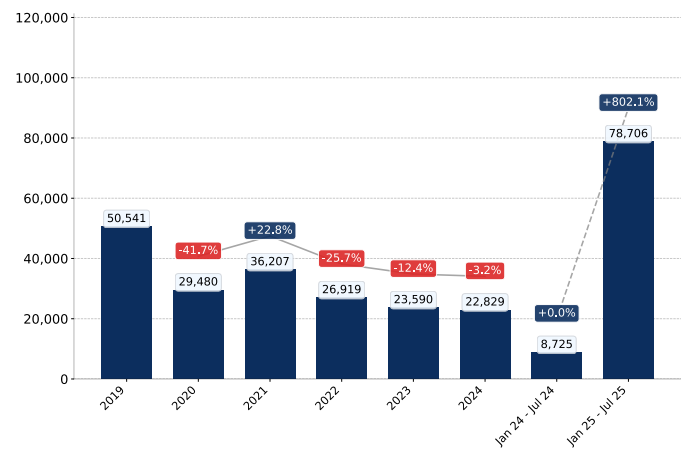


Figure 18. Uzbekistan's Imports from Russian Federation, K current US\$

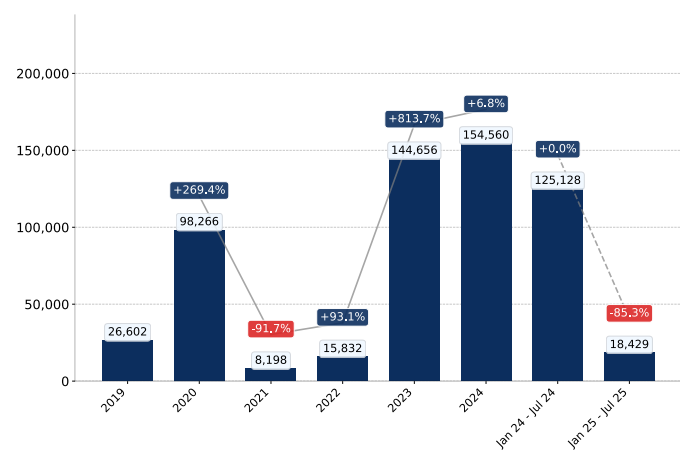
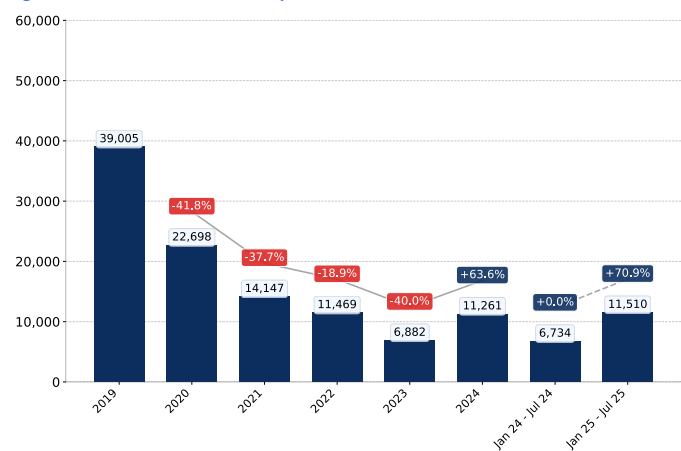


Figure 19. Uzbekistan's Imports from Iran, K current US\$



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

The figures in this section demonstrate the monthly dynamics of imports from key trade partners (values) in the most recent 24 months.

Figure 20. Uzbekistan's Imports from China, K US\$

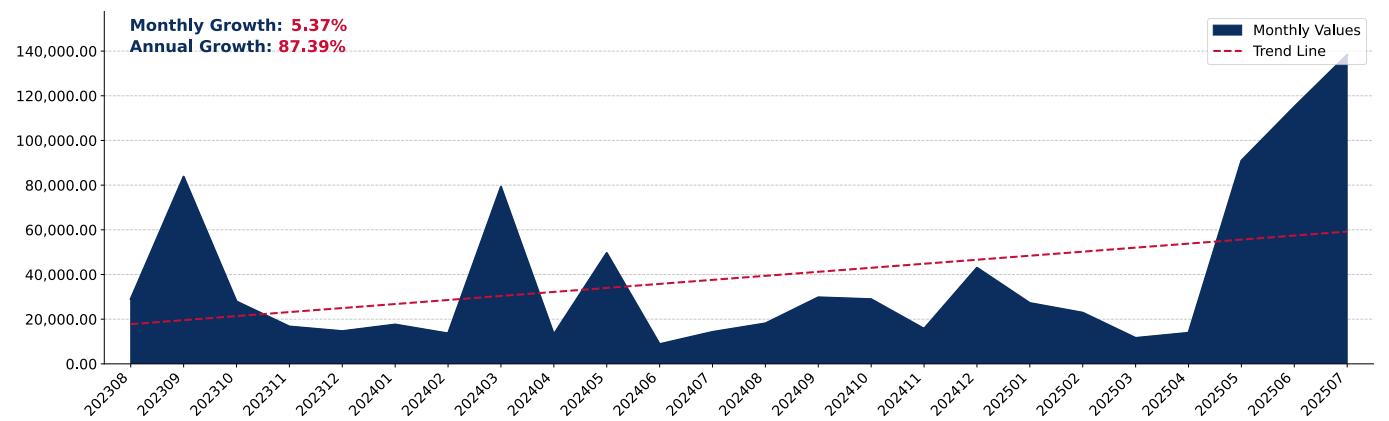


Figure 21. Uzbekistan's Imports from Russian Federation, K US\$

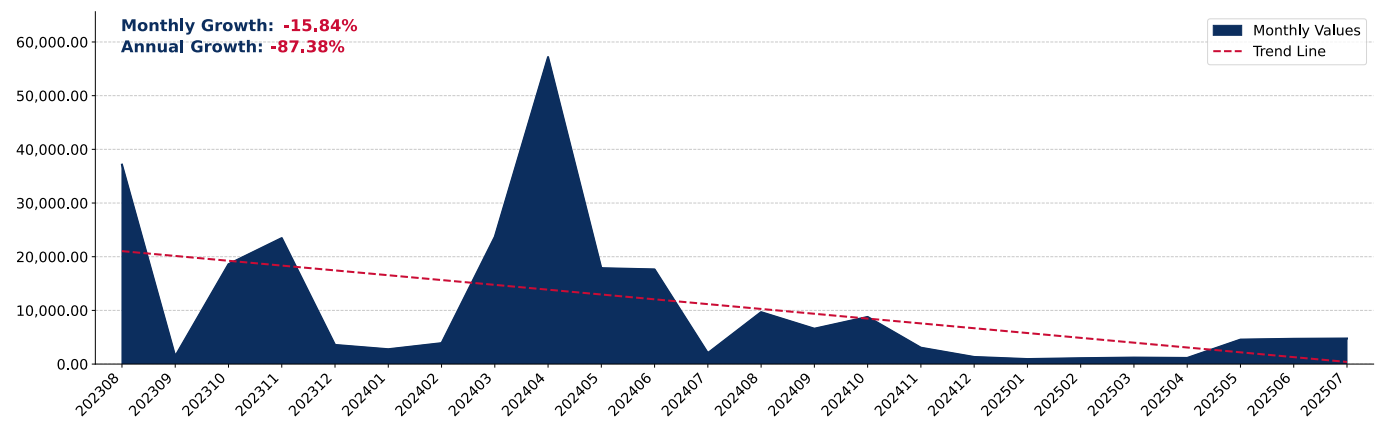
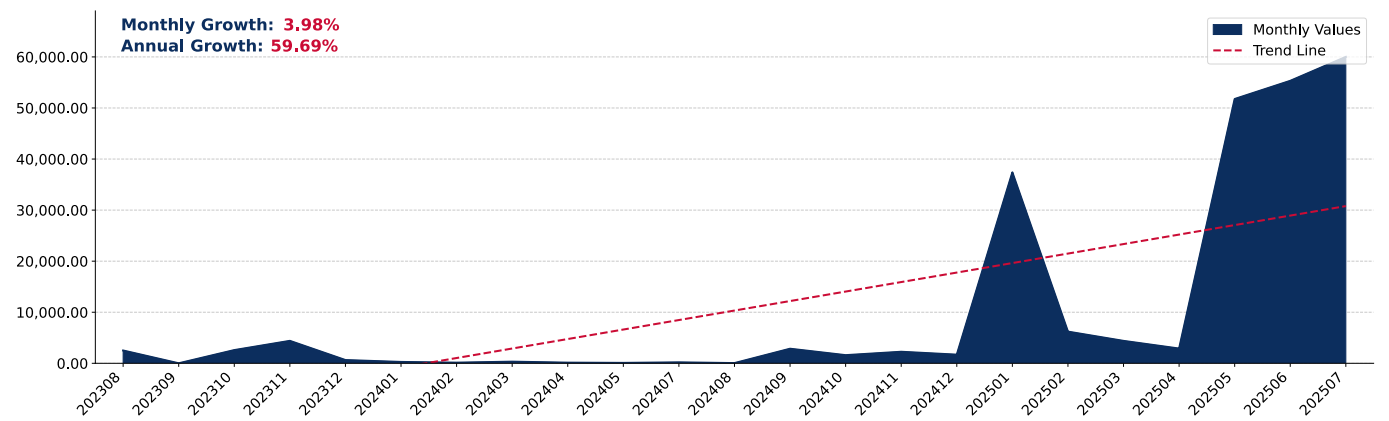


Figure 22. Uzbekistan's Imports from Germany, K US\$



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VALUES

The figures in this section demonstrate the monthly dynamics of imports from key trade partners (values) in the most recent 24 months.

Figure 28. Uzbekistan’s Imports from Türkiye, K US\$

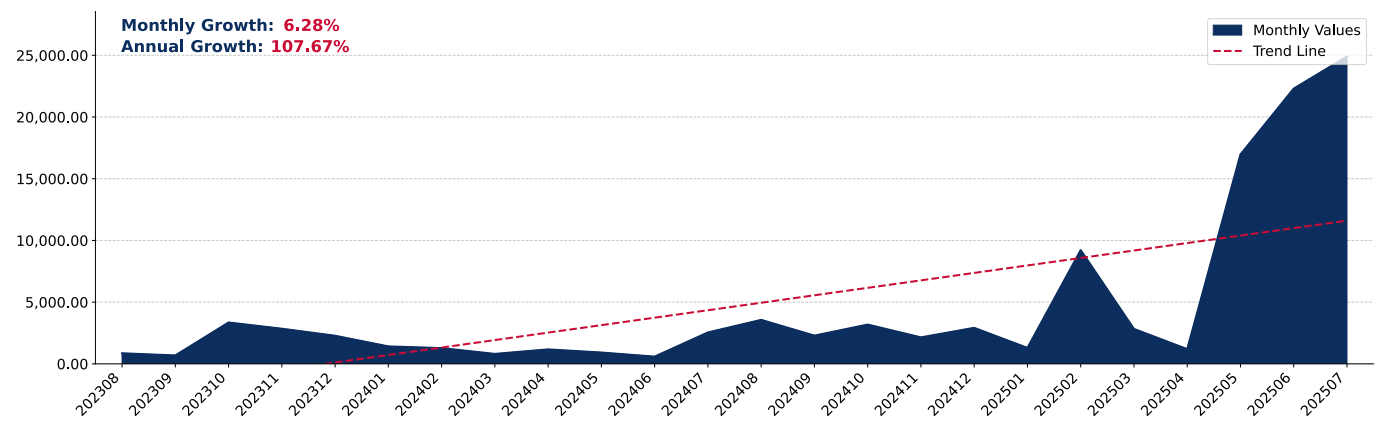
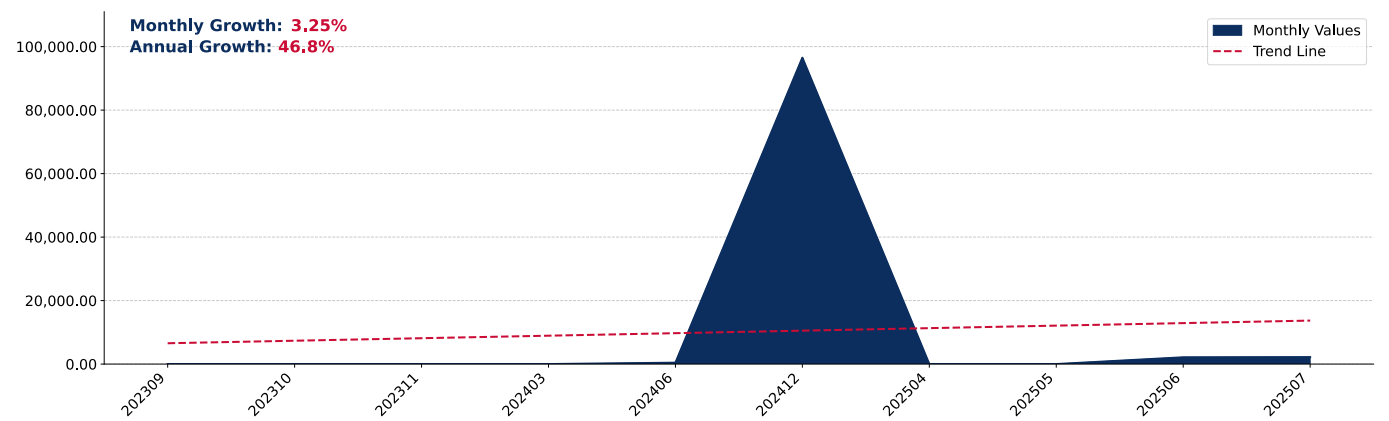


Figure 29. Uzbekistan’s Imports from Finland, K US\$



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

This section provides an analysis of the trade partner distribution for the selected product imports to the chosen country, focusing on physical import volumes. The countries listed in the table are ranked from the largest to the smallest trade partners, based on the import volumes from the most recent available calendar year.

By import volumes, expressed in tons, the five largest exporters of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in 2024 were: China, Russian Federation, Finland, Türkiye and Iran.

Table 3. Country's Imports by Trade Partners, tons

Partner	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan 24 - Jul 24	Jan 25 - Jul 25
China	35,049.5	20,654.0	20,523.6	29,286.9	33,522.4	35,457.9	21,113.3	46,411.7
Russian Federation	2,993.3	9,871.9	1,138.8	2,063.0	16,762.0	17,015.9	13,927.0	1,420.3
Finland	17.2	10.6	8.6	4.3	0.1	5,769.4	24.9	325.1
Türkiye	7,665.8	3,868.8	4,870.8	3,550.9	2,846.4	2,722.9	1,189.5	9,036.7
Iran	5,605.4	3,675.6	2,326.2	1,912.8	1,253.6	2,361.8	1,354.0	2,523.9
China, Hong Kong SAR	79.6	344.3	142.2	131.7	50.0	1,970.5	96.2	4,121.3
Germany	5,666.4	2,249.2	1,157.5	608.4	1,106.3	1,003.9	106.1	24,636.4
Italy	718.6	447.4	700.6	252.3	68.1	366.4	41.9	567.0
USA	319.6	218.4	12.1	72.3	343.0	350.4	332.0	326.5
India	636.2	527.6	21.6	326.7	215.5	101.0	61.9	214.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.4	15.0	57.3	57.3	125.2
Ukraine	50.6	1,474.4	2,348.0	75.9	48.0	52.7	0.0	93.3
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.0	510.3
Spain	206.9	130.9	25.4	8.0	486.8	40.3	4.3	74.2
Belarus	35.8	53.0	2.6	21.6	2.3	38.7	38.7	0.0
Others	4,668.5	10,665.8	9,097.5	1,915.7	4,974.8	126.8	68.5	2,574.8
Total	63,713.4	54,210.0	42,375.5	40,230.9	61,694.5	67,480.9	38,415.6	92,961.0

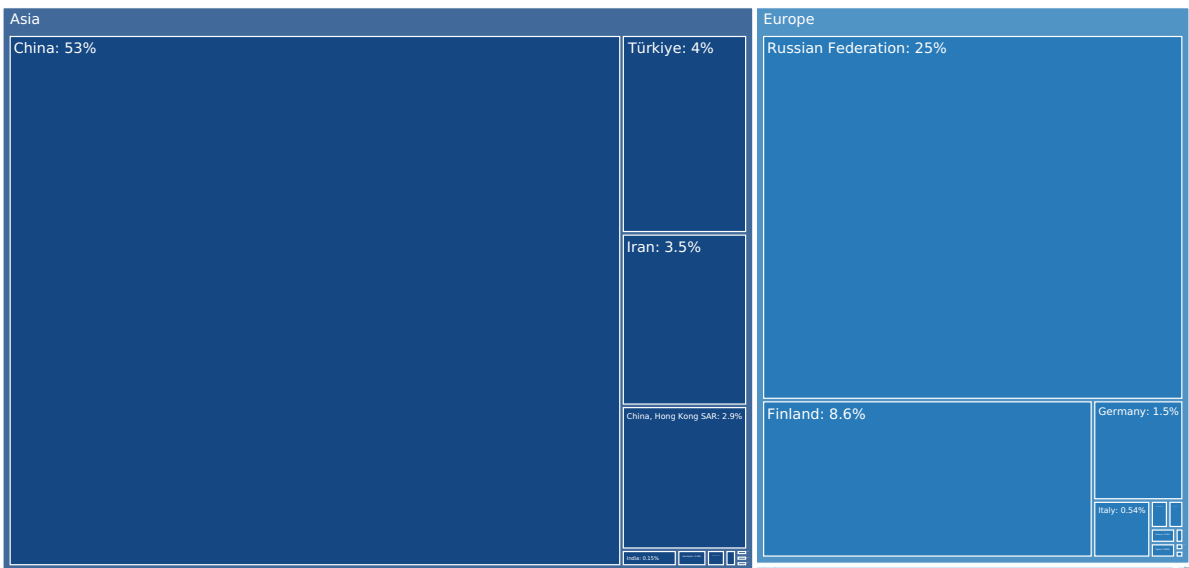
COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

This section offers an analysis of the changes in the distribution of trade partners for the selected product imports to the chosen country, with a focus on physical import volumes. The table illustrates how the trade partner distribution has evolved over the analyzed period.

Table 4. Country’s Imports by Trade Partners. Shares in total Imports Volume of the Country.

Partner	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan 24 - Jul 24	Jan 25 - Jul 25
China	55.0%	38.1%	48.4%	72.8%	54.3%	52.5%	55.0%	49.9%
Russian Federation	4.7%	18.2%	2.7%	5.1%	27.2%	25.2%	36.3%	1.5%
Finland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	0.1%	0.3%
Türkiye	12.0%	7.1%	11.5%	8.8%	4.6%	4.0%	3.1%	9.7%
Iran	8.8%	6.8%	5.5%	4.8%	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%	2.7%
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.3%	4.4%
Germany	8.9%	4.1%	2.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%	26.5%
Italy	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
USA	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%
India	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Azerbaijan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ukraine	0.1%	2.7%	5.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Estonia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Spain	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Belarus	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Others	7.3%	19.7%	21.5%	4.8%	8.1%	0.2%	0.2%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 30. Largest Trade Partners of Uzbekistan in 2024, tons



The chart shows largest supplying countries and their shares in imports of to in in volume terms (tons). Different colors depict geographic regions.

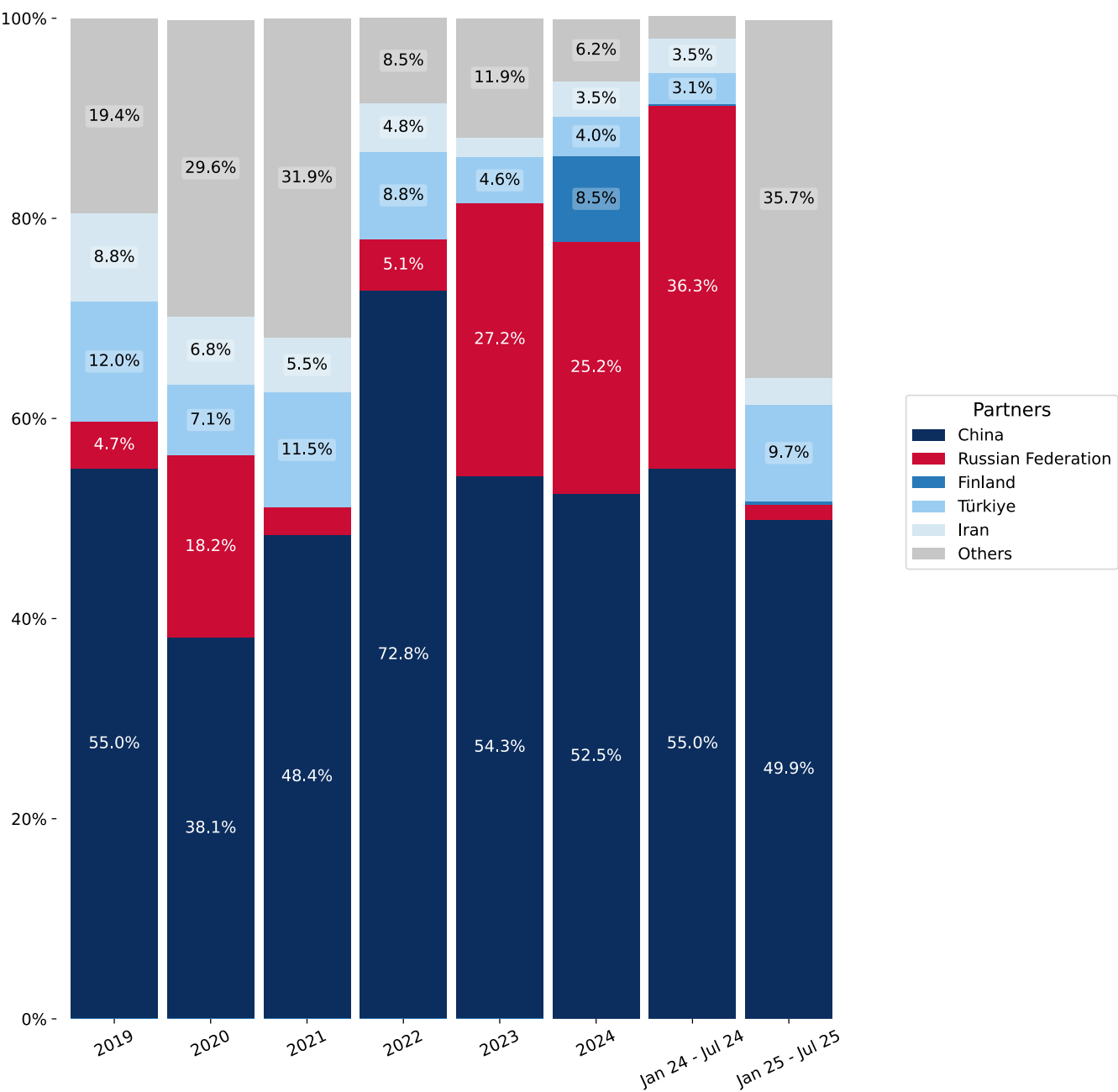
COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

This graph allows to observe how the shares of key trade partners have been changing over the years.

In Jan 25 - Jul 25, the shares of the five largest exporters of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan revealed the following dynamics (compared to the same period a year before) (in terms of volumes):

- 1. China: -5.1 p.p.
- 2. Russian Federation: -34.8 p.p.
- 3. Finland: 0.2 p.p.
- 4. Türkiye: 6.6 p.p.
- 5. Iran: -0.8 p.p.

Figure 31. Largest Trade Partners of Uzbekistan – Change of the Shares in Total Imports over the Years, tons



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

This section provides an analysis of the import dynamics from the top five trade partners, with a focus on physical import volumes.

Figure 32. Uzbekistan's Imports from China, tons

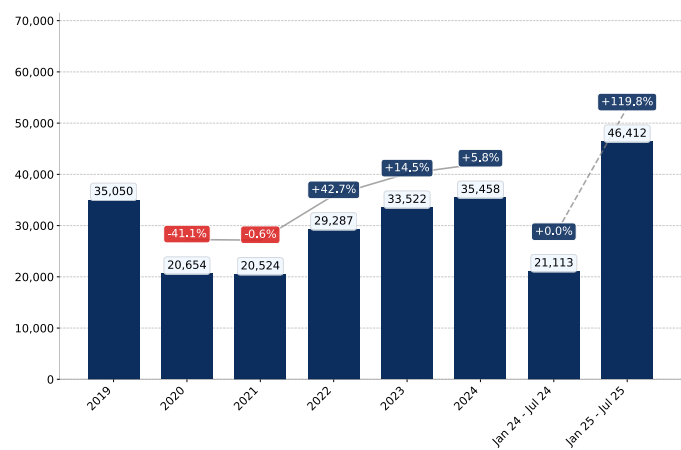


Figure 33. Uzbekistan's Imports from Germany, tons

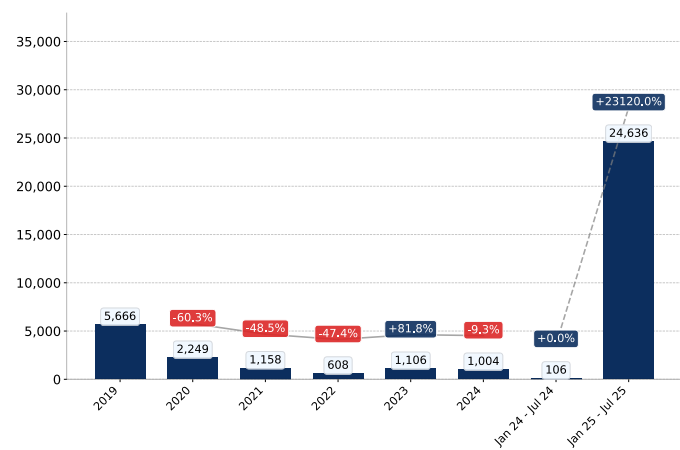


Figure 34. Uzbekistan's Imports from Türkiye, tons

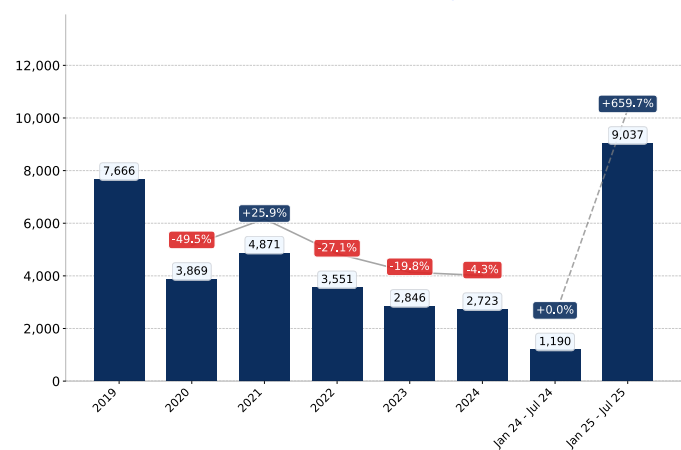


Figure 35. Uzbekistan's Imports from China, Hong Kong SAR, tons

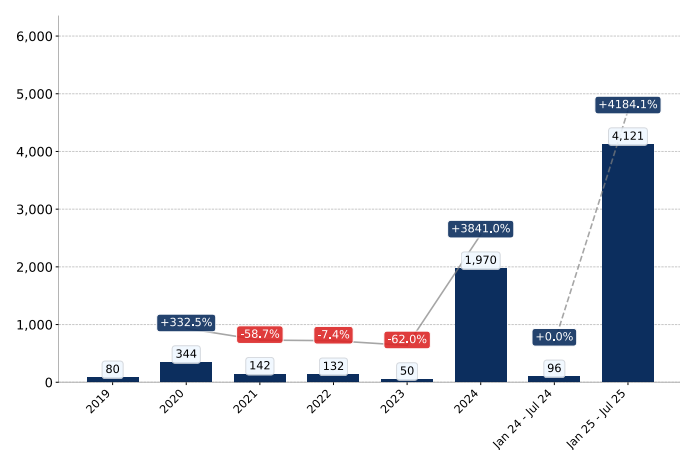
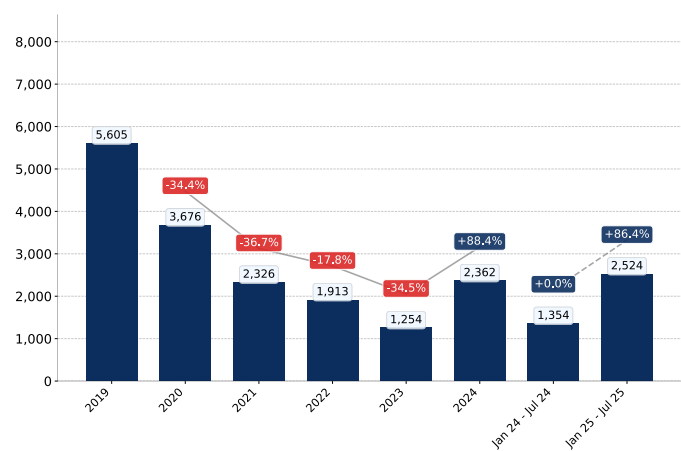


Figure 36. Uzbekistan's Imports from Iran, tons



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

The figures in this section demonstrate the monthly dynamics of imports from key trade partners (physical volumes) in the most recent 24 months.

Figure 37. Uzbekistan's Imports from China, tons

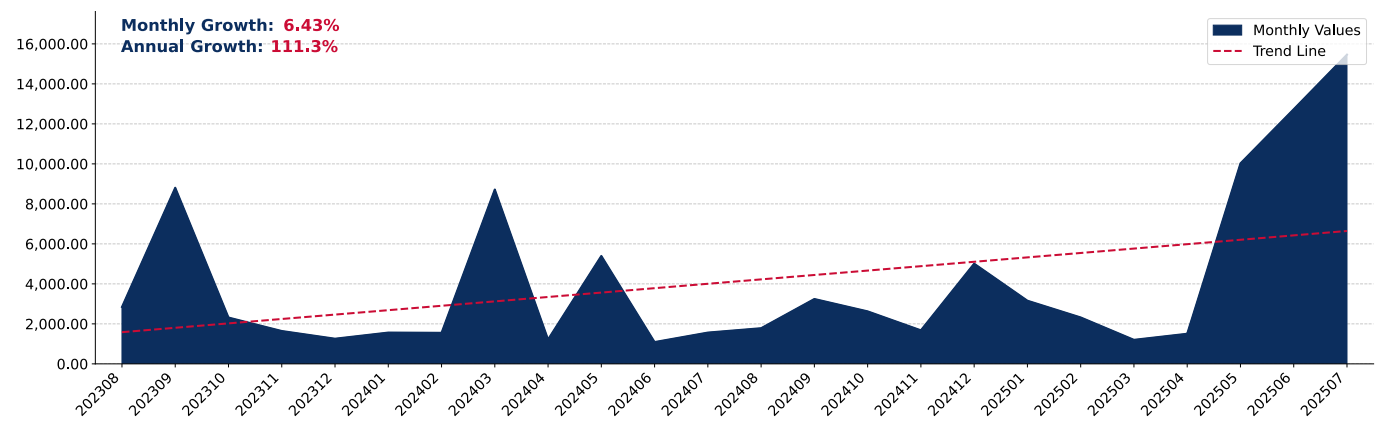


Figure 38. Uzbekistan's Imports from Russian Federation, tons

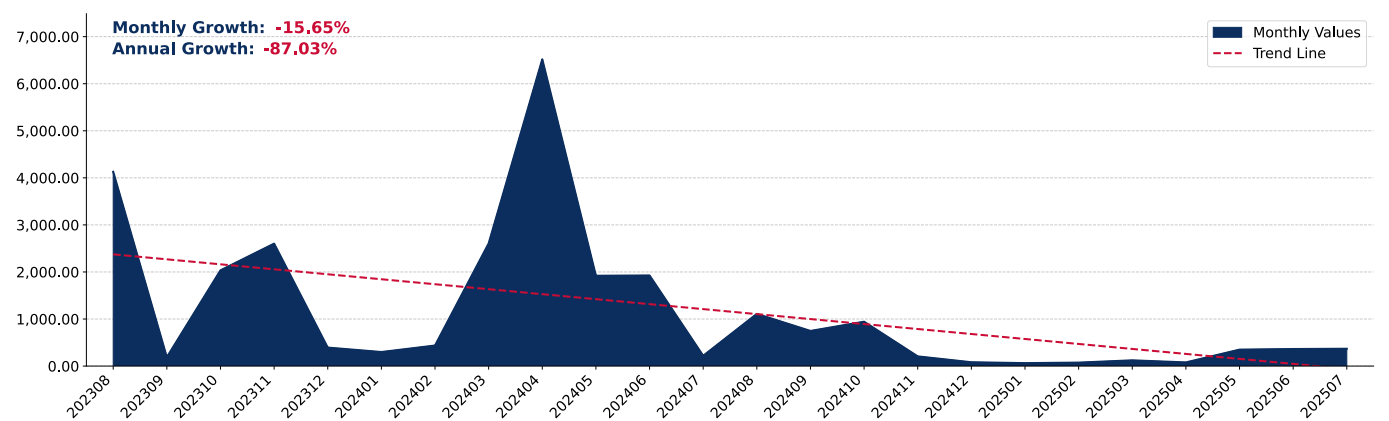
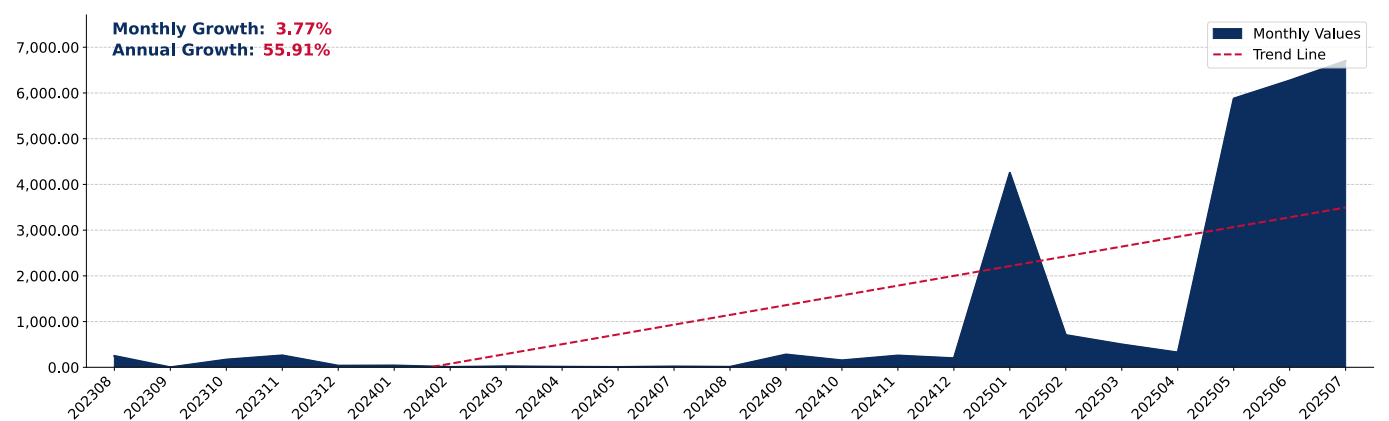


Figure 39. Uzbekistan's Imports from Germany, tons



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, VOLUMES

The figures in this section demonstrate the monthly dynamics of imports from key trade partners (physical volumes) in the most recent 24 months.

Figure 40. Uzbekistan's Imports from Türkiye, tons

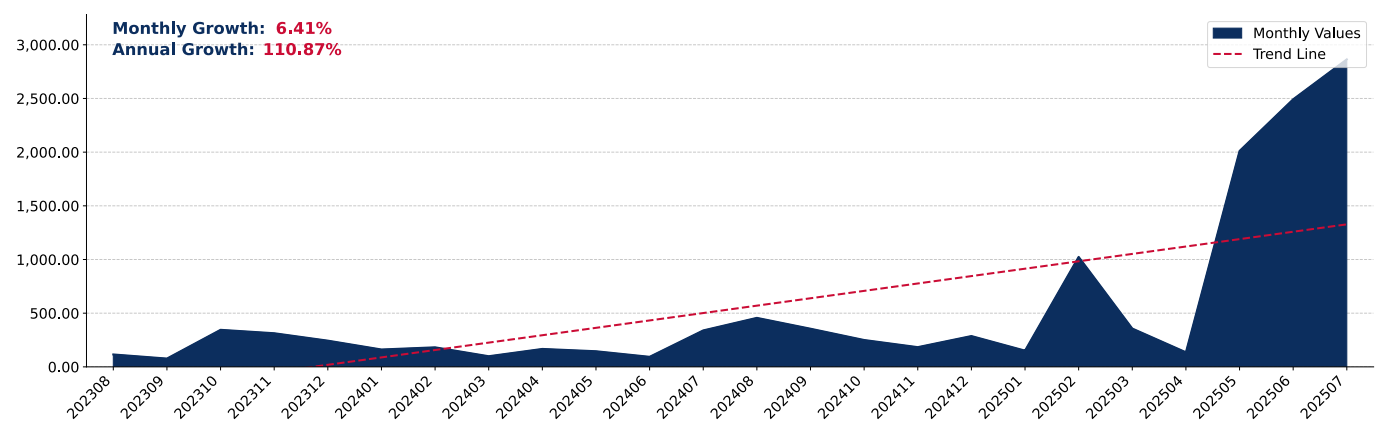
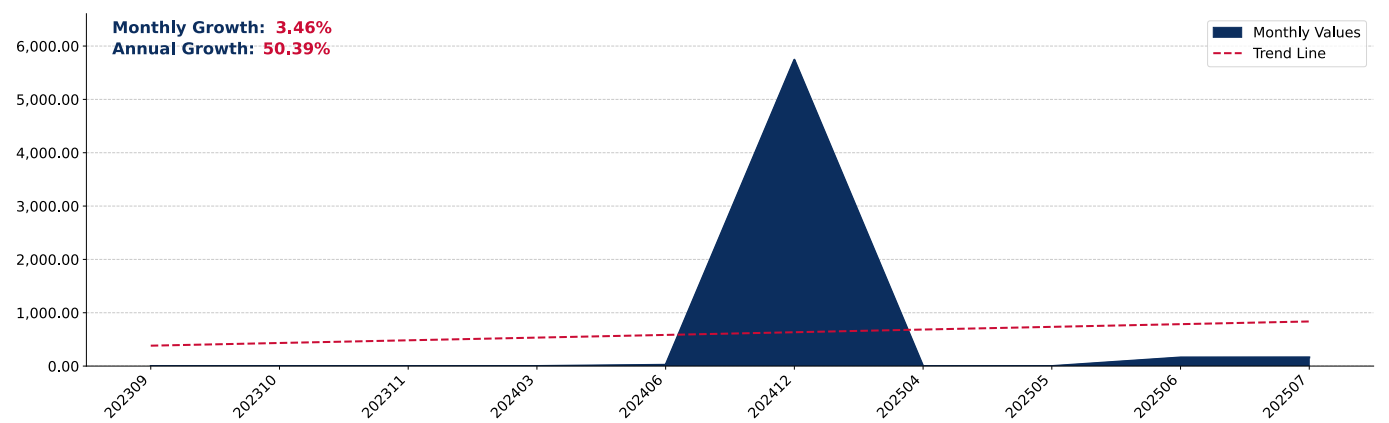


Figure 41. Uzbekistan's Imports from Finland, tons



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TRADE PARTNERS, PRICES

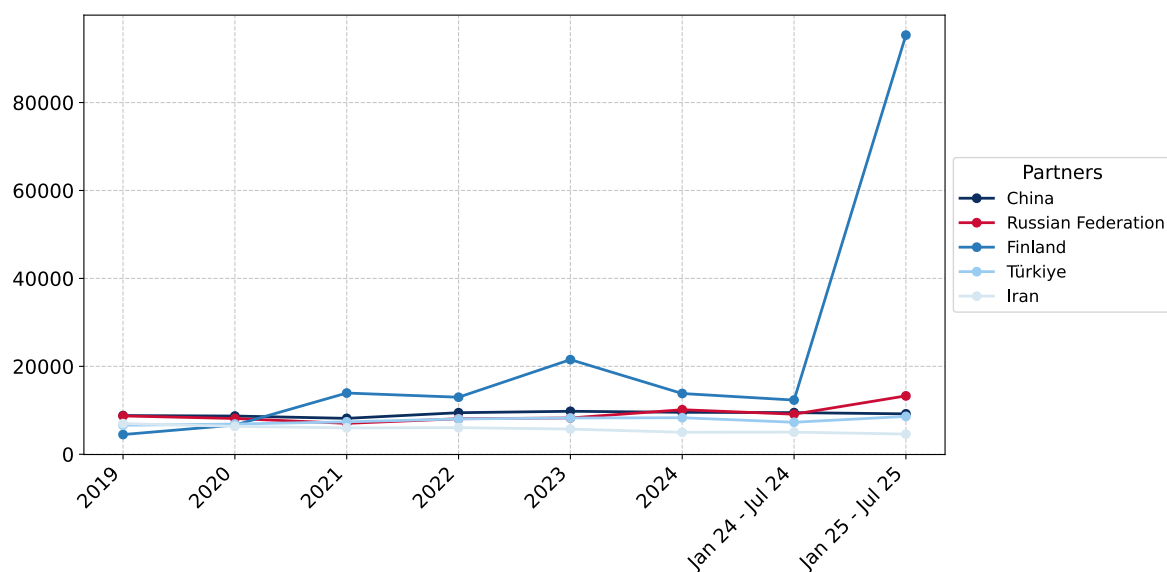
This section shows the average imports prices in recent periods split by trade partners.

Out of top-5 largest supplying countries, the lowest average prices on Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery imported to Uzbekistan were registered in 2024 for Iran, while the highest average import prices were reported for Finland. Further, in Jan 25 - Jul 25, the lowest import prices were reported by Uzbekistan on supplies from Iran, while the most premium prices were reported on supplies from Finland.

Table 5. Average Imports Prices by Trade Partners, current US\$ per 1 ton

Partner	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan 24 - Jul 24	Jan 25 - Jul 25
China	8,806.2	8,700.7	8,173.8	9,458.8	9,782.7	9,552.2	9,477.7	9,197.9
Russian Federation	8,725.5	8,140.9	7,034.4	8,086.0	8,259.5	10,138.2	9,120.8	13,284.6
Finland	4,490.6	6,648.2	13,933.4	12,981.2	21,530.8	13,823.0	12,333.8	95,339.7
Türkiye	6,606.9	6,878.6	7,386.1	8,042.0	8,252.3	8,316.4	7,283.3	8,615.8
Iran	6,983.3	6,353.0	6,004.4	6,059.3	5,737.2	5,008.4	5,041.5	4,595.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	9,575.6	12,923.7	14,025.0	9,733.8	9,310.1	11,286.6	14,278.3	3,449.9
Germany	10,765.6	10,667.1	12,703.0	12,993.5	15,535.1	10,195.0	11,680.0	8,835.5
USA	15,898.1	8,476.5	11,014.4	11,986.8	15,266.7	11,313.7	13,975.1	12,982.2
Italy	10,750.8	10,215.6	15,319.4	12,059.7	13,423.5	9,515.2	11,645.9	13,997.1
India	6,977.4	8,164.8	9,866.5	13,734.2	16,201.1	4,987.8	5,518.7	7,344.2
Azerbaijan	-	5,442.0	-	204.9	13,087.4	16,392.0	16,392.0	12,284.1
Belarus	9,754.1	10,973.2	10,997.2	12,555.2	9,333.5	17,059.7	17,059.7	-
Ukraine	12,793.2	6,779.9	10,127.9	11,979.3	14,371.7	13,639.8	5,530.7	14,355.8
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	19,878.9	-	14,618.2
Kazakhstan	7,870.4	8,027.4	6,399.6	7,783.4	9,257.9	7,691.5	7,728.4	4,208.3

Figure 42. Average Imports Prices by Key Trade Partners, current US\$ per 1 ton



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: VALUE TERMS

This section offers insights into major suppliers of the selected product to a particular country within the last 12 months. A tree-map chart is used to facilitate the identification and better visualization of primary competitors, illustrating market shares in US\$ terms. Additionally, a diagram highlighting suppliers who experienced significant increases or decreases in market shares during the last 12 months complements the analysis. These are winners or losers from the market share perspective.

Figure 45. Country’s Imports by Trade Partners in LTM period, current US\$

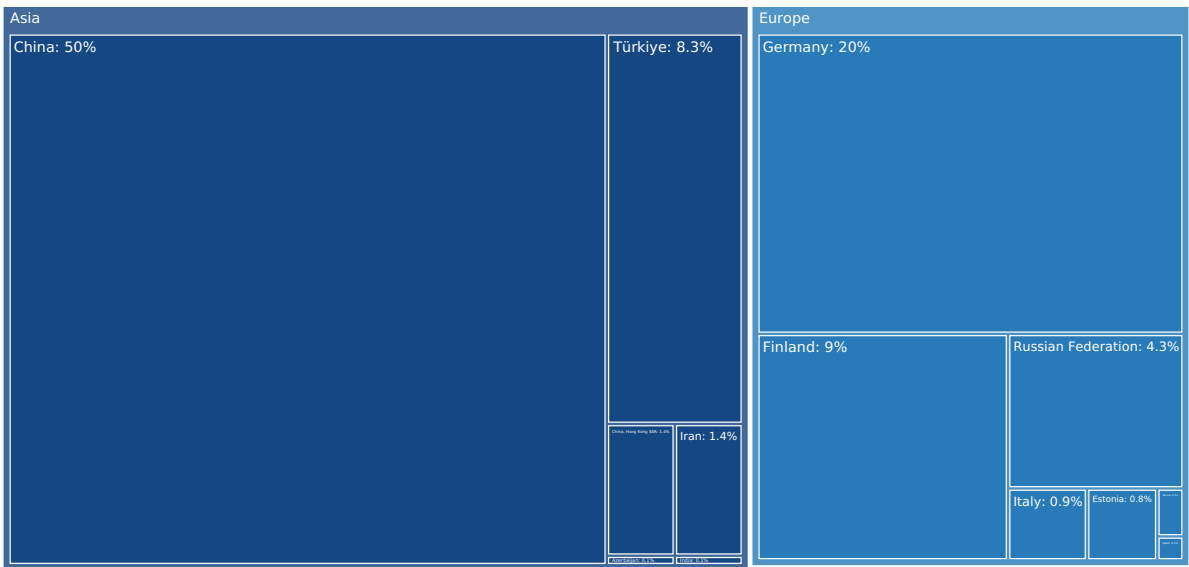


Figure 43. Contribution to Growth of Imports in LTM (August 2024 – July 2025),K US\$

GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

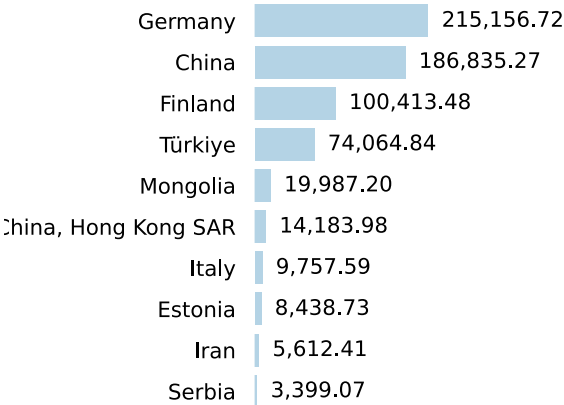
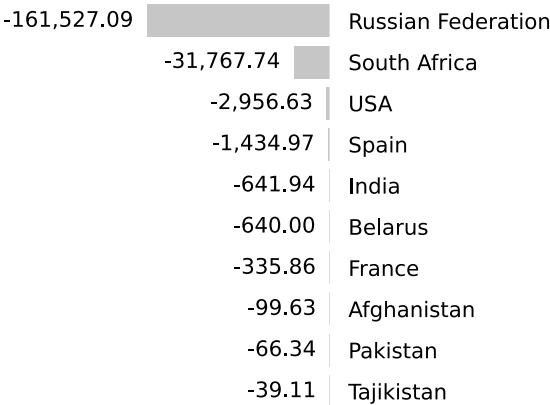


Figure 44. Contribution to Decline of Imports in LTM (August 2024 – July 2025),K US\$

DECLINE CONTRIBUTORS



Total imports change in the period of LTM was recorded at 449,050.17 K US\$

The charts show Top-10 countries with positive and negative contribution to the growth of imports of to in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025 compared to August 2023 – July 2024).

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: LTM CHANGES

The tables in this section show the imports by trade partners in last twelve months (LTM) period in terms value and their change compared to the same period 12 months before.

Out of top-15 largest supplying countries, the following trade partners of Uzbekistan were characterized by the highest increase of supplies of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery by value: China, Germany and Finland.

Table 6. Country's Imports by Trade Partners in LTM period and its Change Compared to the Same Period 12 Months Before, current US\$

Partner	PreLTM	LTM	Change, %
China	368,577.2	555,412.4	50.7
Germany	11,243.5	226,400.2	1,913.6
Finland	447.7	100,861.2	22,426.3
Türkiye	18,745.6	92,810.5	395.1
Russian Federation	209,387.7	47,860.6	-77.1
Iran	10,424.1	16,036.5	53.8
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,486.1	15,670.1	954.4
Italy	776.7	10,534.2	1,256.4
Estonia	0.0	8,438.7	843,872.7
USA	6,720.1	3,763.4	-44.0
Ukraine	37.3	1,793.9	4,710.5
India	2,158.6	1,516.7	-29.7
Azerbaijan	953.9	1,452.2	52.2
Spain	2,547.1	1,112.1	-56.3
Belarus	640.0	0.0	-100.0
Others	33,634.5	33,167.3	-1.4
Total	667,780.0	1,116,830.2	67.2

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: VOLUME TERMS

This section offers insights into major suppliers of the selected product to a particular country within the last 12 months. A tree-map chart is used to facilitate the identification and better visualization of primary competitors, illustrating market shares in Ktons. Additionally, a diagram highlighting suppliers who experienced significant increases or decreases in market shares during the last 12 months complements the analysis. These are winners or losers from the market share perspective.

Figure 48. Country’s Imports by Trade Partners in LTM period, tons

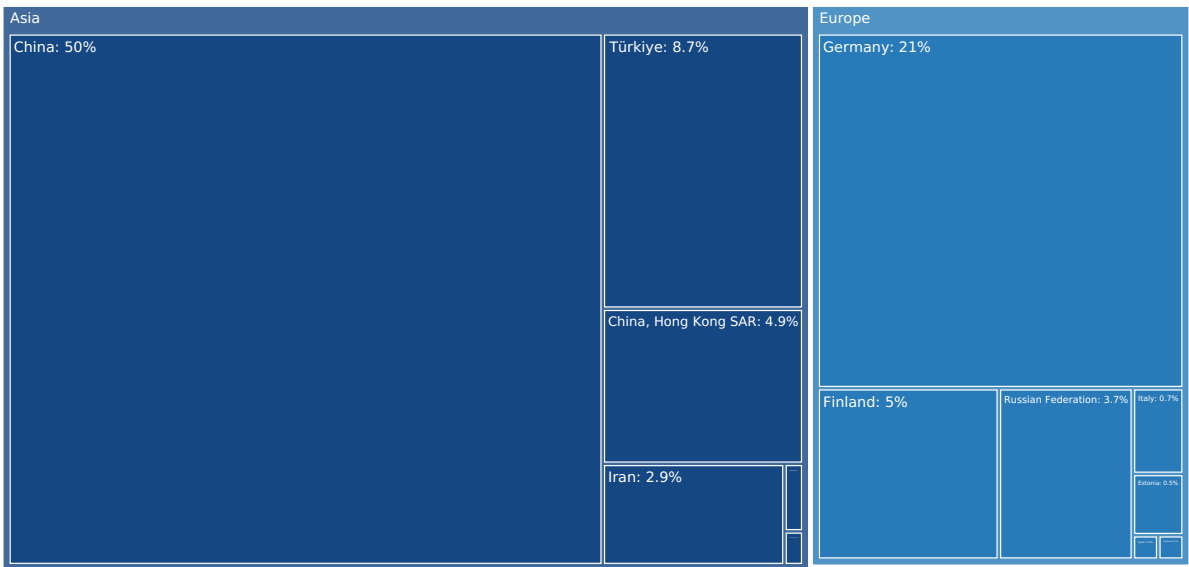


Figure 46. Contribution to Growth of Imports in LTM (August 2024 – July 2025), tons

GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

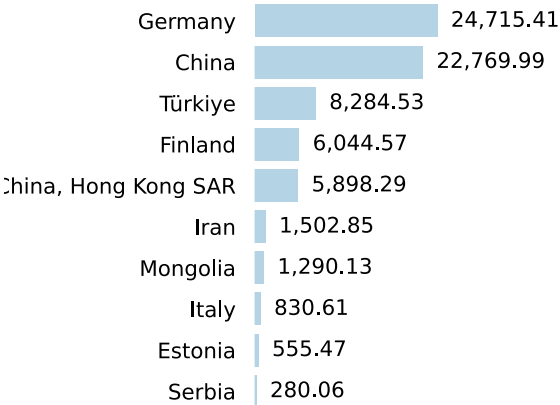
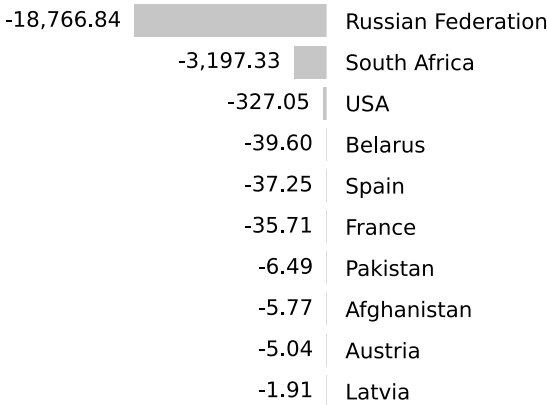


Figure 47. Contribution to Decline of Imports in LTM (August 2024 – July 2025), tons

DECLINE CONTRIBUTORS



Total imports change in the period of LTM was recorded at 50,975.49 tons

The charts show Top-10 countries with positive and negative contribution to the growth of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025 compared to August 2023 – July 2024).

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: LTM CHANGES

The tables in this section show the imports by trade partners in last twelve months (LTM) period in terms volume and their change compared to the same period 12 months before.

Out of top-15 largest supplying countries, the following trade partners of Uzbekistan were characterized by the highest increase of supplies of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery by volume: China, Germany and Türkiye.

Table 7. Country's Imports by Trade Partners in LTM period and its Change Compared to the Same Period 12 Months Before, tons

Partner	PreLTM	LTM	Change, %
China	37,986.2	60,756.2	59.9
Germany	818.8	25,534.2	3,018.6
Türkiye	2,285.5	10,570.0	362.5
Finland	25.0	6,069.6	24,162.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	97.3	5,995.6	6,062.9
Russian Federation	23,276.1	4,509.2	-80.6
Iran	2,028.9	3,531.8	74.1
Italy	60.9	891.5	1,364.0
Estonia	0.0	555.5	55,547.4
USA	671.9	344.9	-48.7
India	182.5	253.6	38.9
Ukraine	1.9	146.0	7,491.7
Azerbaijan	58.4	125.2	114.2
Spain	147.5	110.2	-25.3
Belarus	39.6	0.0	-100.0
Others	3,370.4	2,633.1	-21.9
Total	71,050.9	122,026.4	71.8

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

This section offers insights into trade flows of the country with its trade partners, that have recently increased the most their supplies. These are winners from the market share perspective.

China

Figure 49. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from China to Uzbekistan, tons

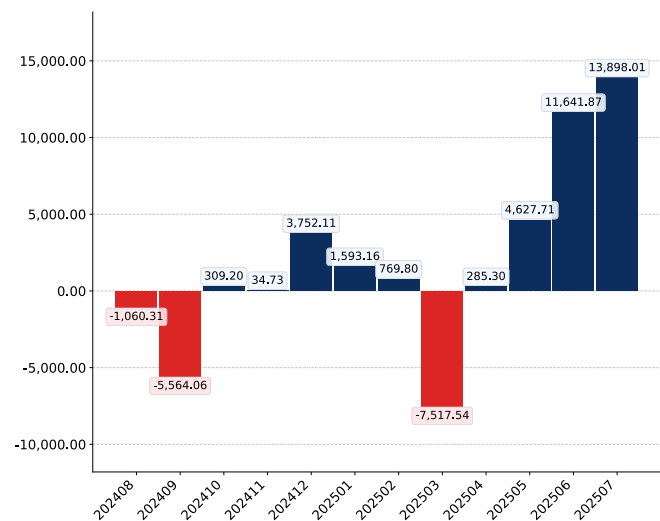


Figure 50. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from China to Uzbekistan, K US\$

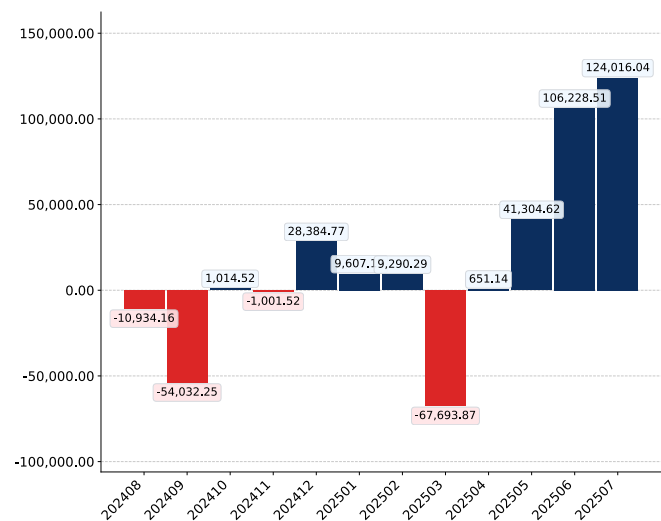
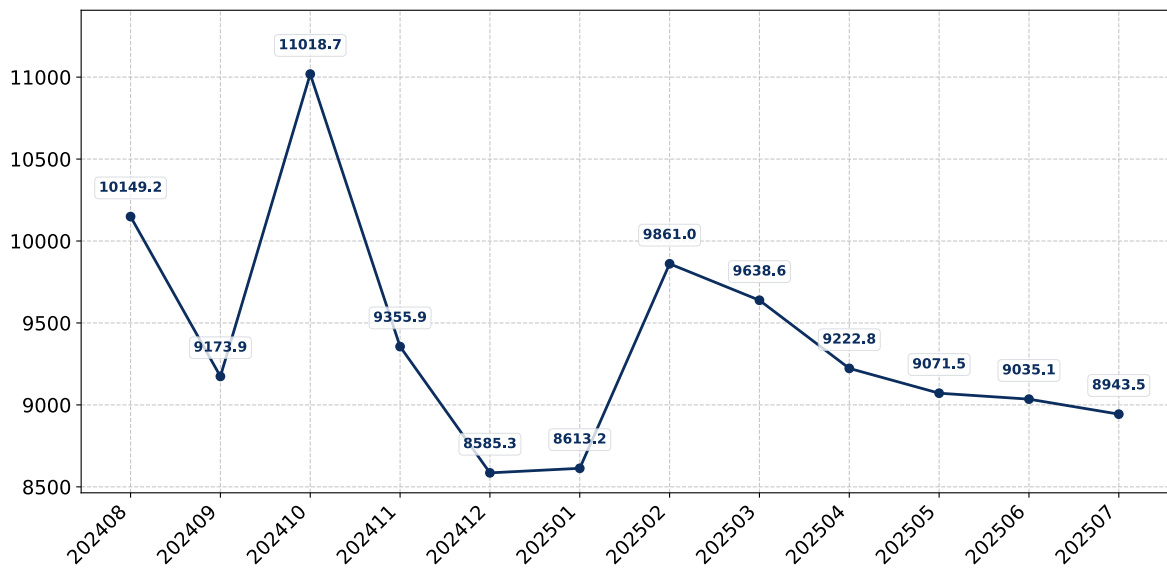


Figure 51. Average Monthly Proxy Prices on Imports from China to Uzbekistan, current US\$/ton



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

This section offers insights into trade flows of the country with its trade partners, that have recently increased the most their supplies. These are winners from the market share perspective.

Russian Federation

Figure 52. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, tons

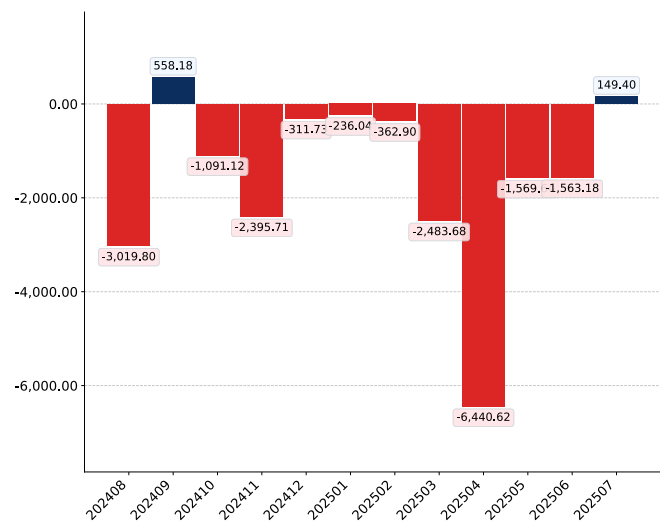


Figure 53. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, K US\$

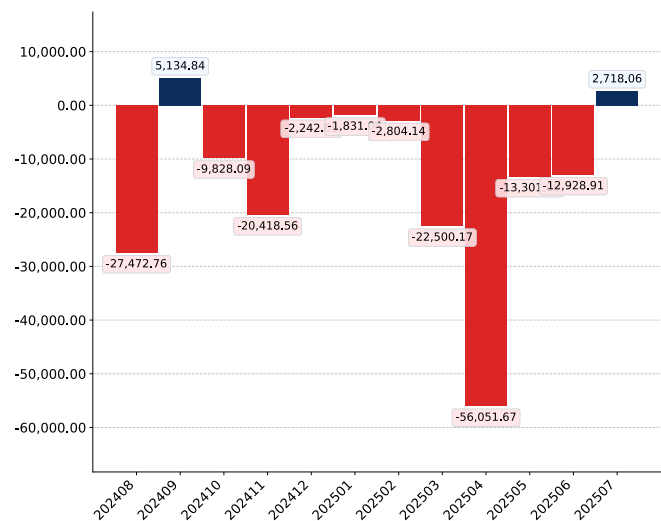
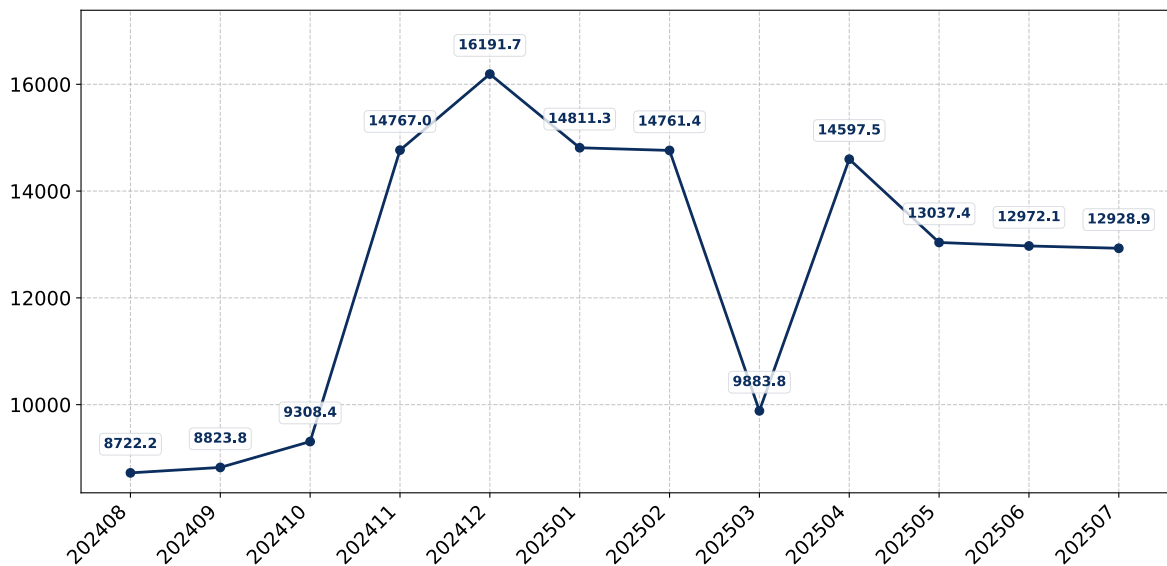


Figure 54. Average Monthly Proxy Prices on Imports from Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, current US\$/ton



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

This section offers insights into trade flows of the country with its trade partners, that have recently increased the most their supplies. These are winners from the market share perspective.

Germany

Figure 55. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Germany to Uzbekistan, tons

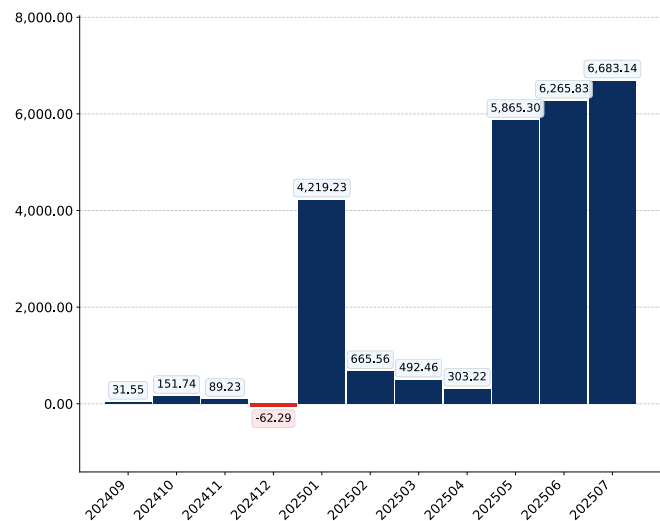


Figure 56. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Germany to Uzbekistan, K US\$

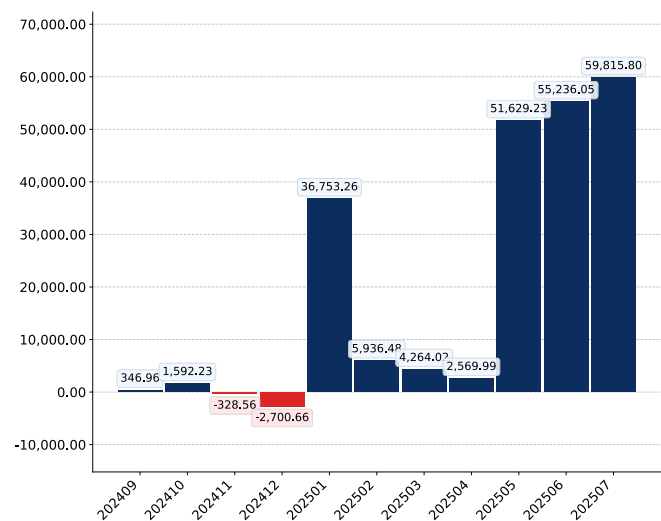
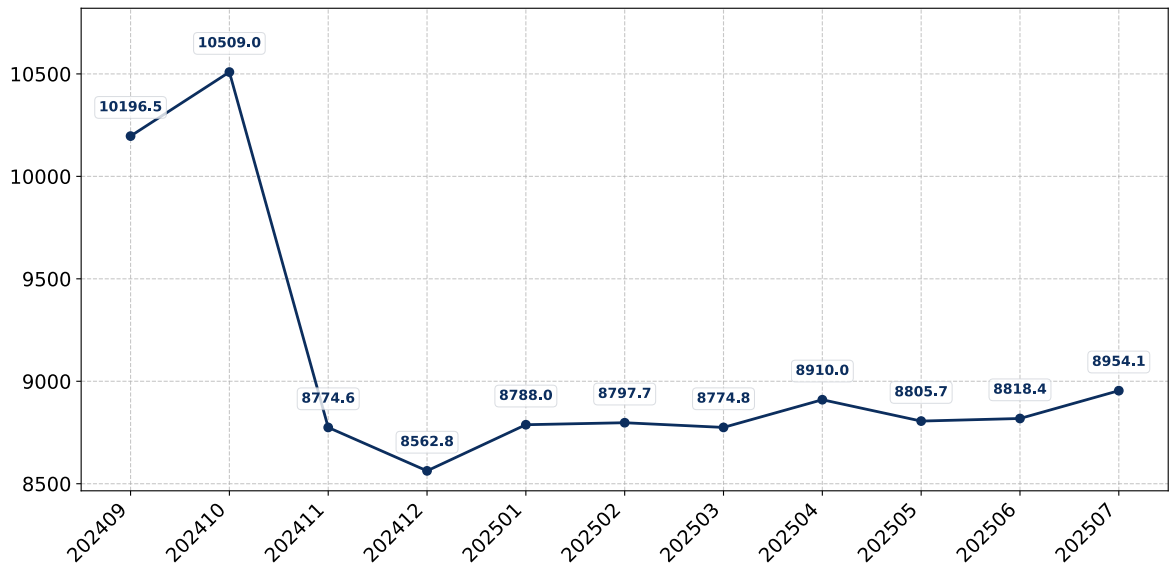


Figure 57. Average Monthly Proxy Prices on Imports from Germany to Uzbekistan, current US\$/ton



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: GROWTH CONTRIBUTORS

This section offers insights into trade flows of the country with its trade partners, that have recently increased the most their supplies. These are winners from the market share perspective.

Türkiye

Figure 58. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Türkiye to Uzbekistan, tons

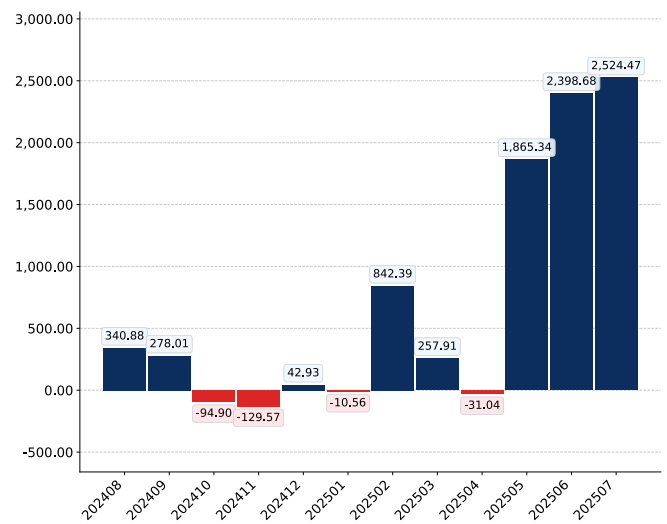


Figure 59. Y-o-Y Monthly Level Change of Imports from Türkiye to Uzbekistan, K US\$

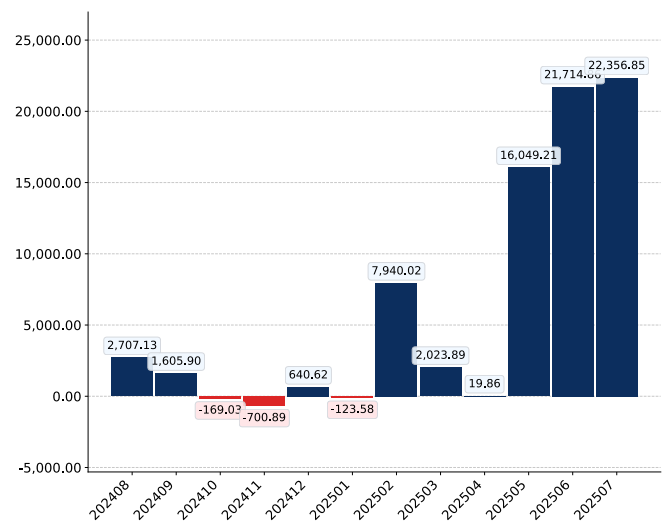
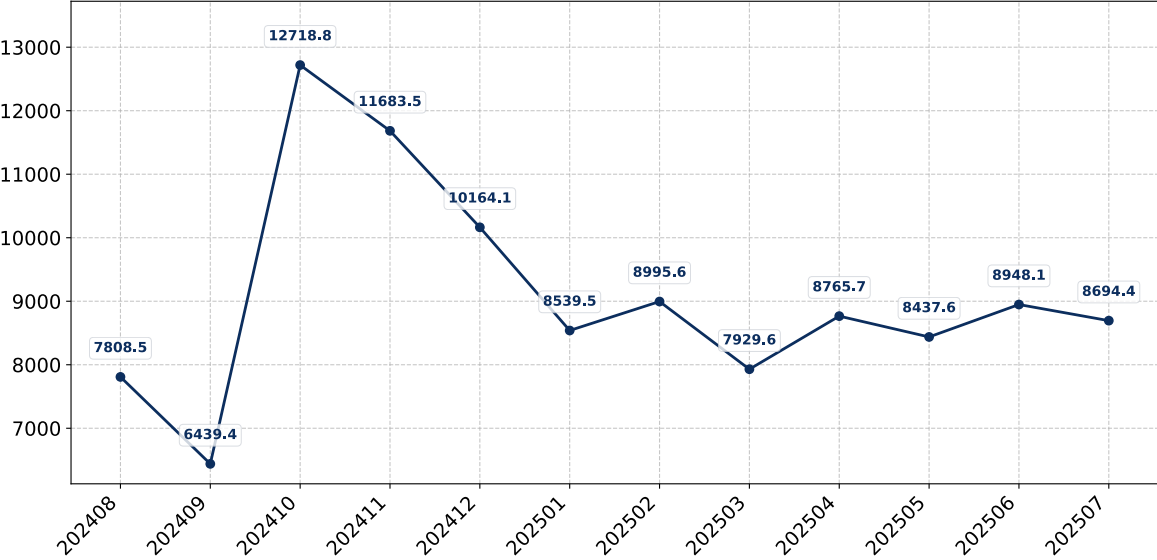


Figure 60. Average Monthly Proxy Prices on Imports from Türkiye to Uzbekistan, current US\$/ton

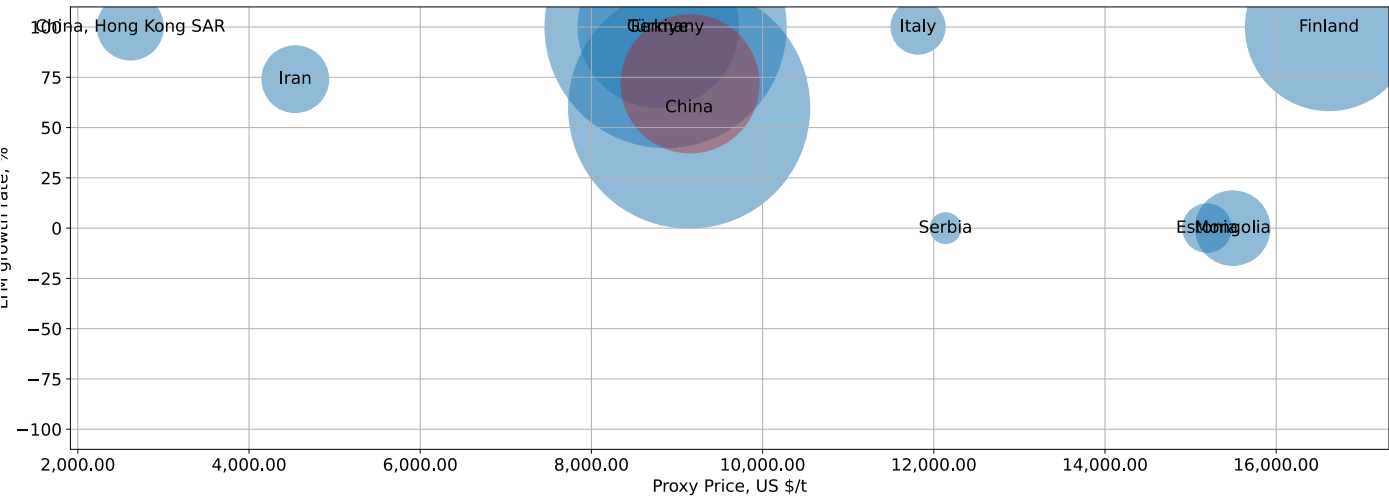


COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: CONTRIBUTORS TO GROWTH

This section presents information about the most successful exporters who managed to significantly increase their supplies over last 12 months. The upper-left corner of the chart highlights countries deemed the most aggressive competitors in the market. The horizontal axis measures the proxy price level offered by suppliers, the vertical axis portrays the growth rate of supplies in volume terms, and the bubble size indicates the extent at which a country-supplier contributed to the growth of imports. The chart encompasses the most recent data spanning the past 12 months.

Figure 61. Top suppliers-contributors to growth of imports of to Uzbekistan in LTM (winners)

Average Imports Parameters:
LTM growth rate = 71.75%
Proxy Price = 9,152.36 US\$ / t



The chart shows the classification of countries who were among the greatest growth contributors in terms of supply of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan:

- Bubble size depicts the volume of imports from each country to Uzbekistan in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025).
- Bubble’s position on X axis depicts the average level of proxy price on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan from each country in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025).
- Bubble’s position on Y axis depicts growth rate of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan from each country (in tons) in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025) compared to the corresponding period a year before.
- Red Bubble represents a theoretical “average” country supplier out of the top-10 countries shown in the Chart.

Various factors may cause these 10 countries to increase supply of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM. Some may be due to the growth of comparative advantages price wise, others may be related to higher quality or better trade conditions. Below is a list of countries, whose proxy price level of supply of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan seemed to be a significant factor contributing to the supply growth:

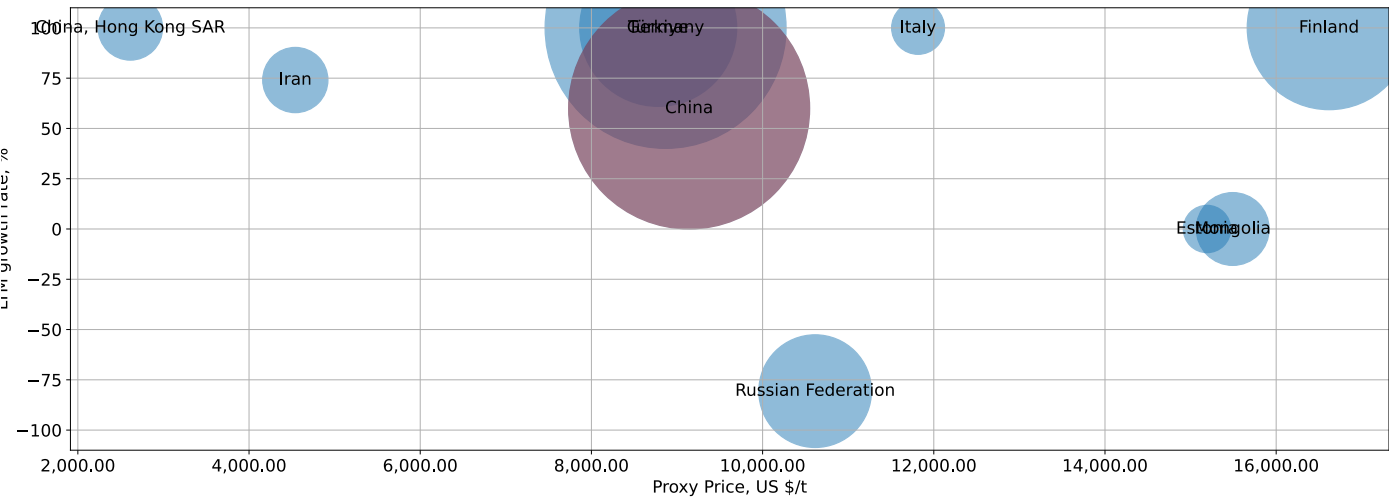
1. Iran;
2. China, Hong Kong SAR;
3. Türkiye;
4. China;
5. Germany;

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TOP COMPETITORS

This section provides details about the primary exporters of a particular product to a designated country. To present a comprehensive view, a bubble-chart is employed, showcasing a country's position relative to others. It simultaneously utilizes three indicators: the horizontal axis measures the proxy price level provided by suppliers, the vertical axis indicates the market share growth rate, and the size of the bubble denotes the volume of imports from a country-supplier. Countries positioned in the upper-left corner of the chart are considered the most competitive players in the market. The chart includes the most recent data spanning the past 12 months.

Figure 62. Top-10 Supplying Countries to Uzbekistan in LTM (August 2024 – July 2025)

Total share of identified TOP-10 supplying countries in Uzbekistan’s imports in US\$-terms in LTM was 97.96%



The chart shows the classification of countries who are strong competitors in terms of supplies of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan:

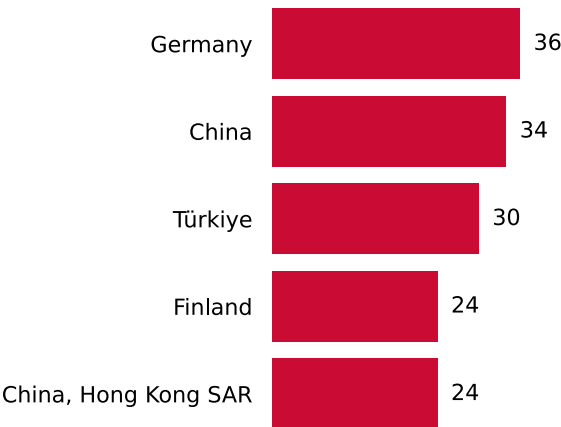
- Bubble size depicts market share of each country in total imports of Uzbekistan in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025).
- Bubble's position on X axis depicts the average level of proxy price on imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan from each country in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025).
- Bubble's position on Y axis depicts growth rate of imports Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan from each country (in tons) in the period of LTM (August 2024 – July 2025) compared to the corresponding period a year before.
- Red Bubble represents the country with the largest market share.

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE: TOP COMPETITORS

This section focuses on competition among suppliers and includes a ranking of countries-exporters that are regarded as the most competitive within the last 12 months.

- a) In US\$-terms, the largest supplying countries of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan in LTM (08.2024 - 07.2025) were:
- 1. China (555.41 M US\$, or 49.73% share in total imports);
 - 2. Germany (226.4 M US\$, or 20.27% share in total imports);
 - 3. Finland (100.86 M US\$, or 9.03% share in total imports);
 - 4. Türkiye (92.81 M US\$, or 8.31% share in total imports);
 - 5. Russian Federation (47.86 M US\$, or 4.29% share in total imports);
- b) Countries who increased their imports the most (top-5 contributors to total growth in imports in US \$ terms) during the LTM period (08.2024 - 07.2025) were:
- 1. Germany (215.16 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
 - 2. China (186.84 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
 - 3. Finland (100.41 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
 - 4. Türkiye (74.06 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
 - 5. Mongolia (19.99 M US\$ contribution to growth of imports in LTM);
- c) Countries whose price level of imports may have been a significant factor of the growth of supply (out of Top-10 contributors to growth of total imports):
- 1. Iran (4,541 US\$ per ton, 1.44% in total imports, and 53.84% growth in LTM);
 - 2. China, Hong Kong SAR (2,614 US\$ per ton, 1.4% in total imports, and 954.44% growth in LTM);
 - 3. Türkiye (8,781 US\$ per ton, 8.31% in total imports, and 395.1% growth in LTM);
 - 4. China (9,142 US\$ per ton, 49.73% in total imports, and 50.69% growth in LTM);
 - 5. Germany (8,867 US\$ per ton, 20.27% in total imports, and 1913.61% growth in LTM);
- d) Top-3 high-ranked competitors in the LTM period:
- 1. Germany (226.4 M US\$, or 20.27% share in total imports);
 - 2. China (555.41 M US\$, or 49.73% share in total imports);
 - 3. Türkiye (92.81 M US\$, or 8.31% share in total imports);

Figure 63. Ranking of TOP-5 Countries - Competitors



The ranking is a cumulative value of 4 parameters, with the maximum possible score of 40 points. For more information on the methodology, refer to the "Methodology" section.

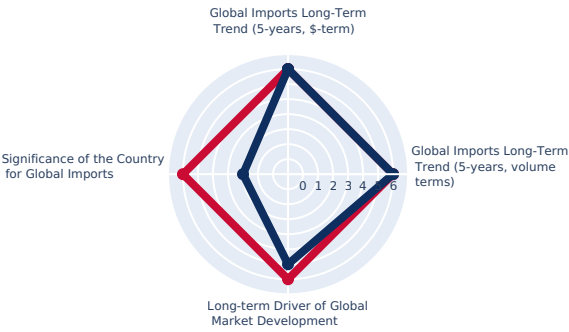
7

CONCLUSIONS

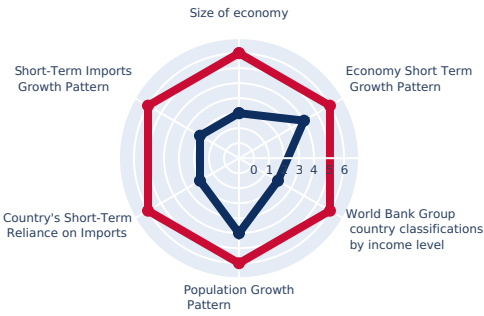
EXPORT POTENTIAL: RANKING RESULTS - 1

- Component 1: Long-term trends of Global Demand for Imports
- Component 2: Strength of the Demand for Imports in the selected country

Max Score: 24
Country Score: 19

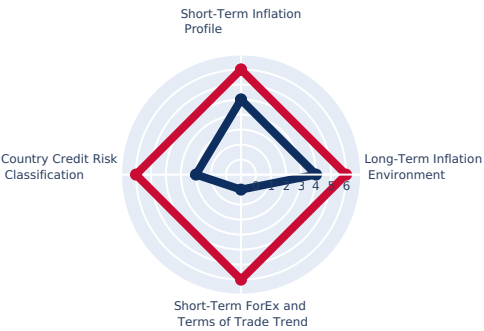


Max Score: 36
Country Score: 16

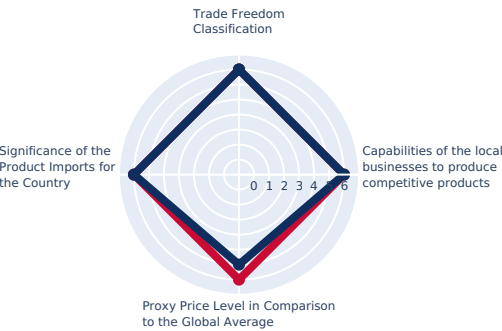


- Component 3: Macroeconomic risks for Imports to the selected country
- Component 4: Market entry barriers and domestic competition pressures for imports of the good

Max Score: 24
Country Score: 10



Max Score: 24
Country Score: 23

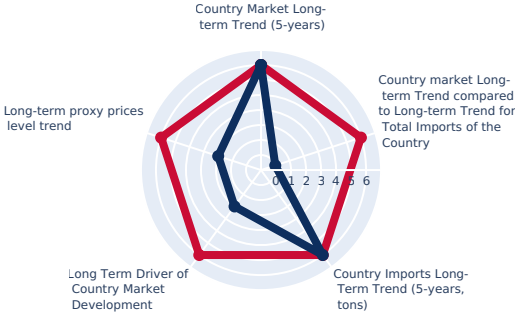


EXPORT POTENTIAL: RANKING RESULTS - 2

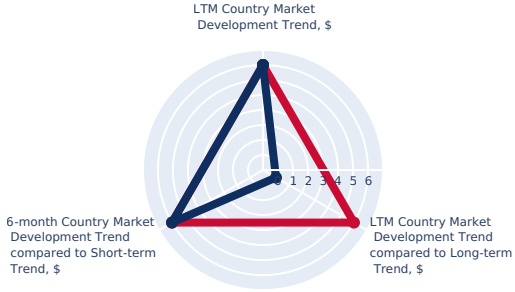
Component 5: Long-term trends of Country Market

Component 6: Short-term trends of Country Market, US\$-terms

Max Score: 30
Country Score: 16



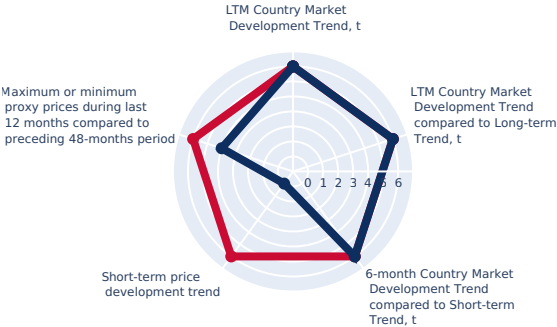
Max Score: 18
Country Score: 12



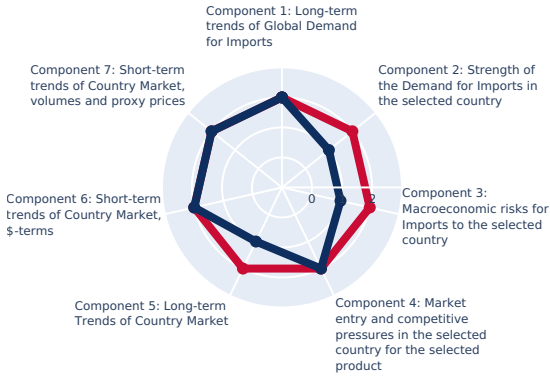
Component 7: Short-term trends of Country Market, volumes and proxy prices

Aggregated Country Ranking

Max Score: 30
Country Score: 22



Max Score: 14
Country Score: 11



Conclusion: Based on this estimation, the entry potential of this product market can be defined as suggesting relatively good chances for successful market entry.

MARKET VOLUME THAT MAY BE CAPTURED BY A NEW SUPPLIER IN MID-TERM

This concluding section provides an assessment of the attractiveness level of the chosen country for suppliers. It also includes estimations of the market volume that suppliers can potentially fill, represented in both US\$ and Ktons.

Conclusion:

Based on recent imports dynamics and high-level analysis of the competition landscape, imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery by Uzbekistan may be expanded to the extent of 18,491.2 K US\$ monthly, that may be captured by suppliers in a short-term.

This estimation holds possible should any significant competitive advantages have been gained.

A high-level estimation of a share of imports of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery by Uzbekistan that may be captured by a new supplier or by existing market player in the upcoming short-term period of 6-12 months, includes two major components:

- **Component 1: Potential imports volume supported by Market Growth.** This is a market volume that can be captured by supplier as an effect of the trend related to market growth.
- **Component 2: Expansion of imports due to increase of Competitive Advantages of suppliers.** This is a market volume that can be captured by suppliers with strong competitive advantages, whether price wise or another, more specific and sustainable competitive advantages.

Below is an estimation of supply volumes presented separately for both components. In addition, an integrated component was added to estimate total potential supply of Earth Stone Ore Processing Machinery to Uzbekistan.

Estimation of Component 1 of Volume of Potential Supply, which is supported by Market Growth

24-months development trend (volume terms), monthly growth rate	7.45 %
Estimated monthly imports increase in case the trend is preserved	9,090.97 tons
Estimated share that can be captured from imports increase	9.81 %
Potential monthly supply (based on the average level of proxy prices of imports)	8,162.3 K US\$

Estimation of Component 2 of Volume of Potential Supply, which is supported by Competitive Advantages

The average imports increase in LTM by top-5 contributors to the growth of imports	13,542.56 tons
Estimated monthly imports increase in case of complete advantages	1,128.55 tons
The average level of proxy price on imports of 8474 in Uzbekistan in LTM	9,152.36 US\$/t
Potential monthly supply based on the average level of proxy prices on imports	10,328.9 K US\$

Integrated Estimation of Volume of Potential Supply

Component 1. Supply supported by Market Growth	Yes	8,162.3 K US\$
Component 2. Supply supported by Competitive Advantages		10,328.9 K US\$
Integrated estimation of market volume that may be added each month		18,491.2 K US\$

Note: Component 2 works only in case there are strong competitive advantages in comparison to the largest competitors and top growing suppliers.

8

RECENT MARKET NEWS

RECENT MARKET NEWS

This section contains a selection of the latest news articles from external sources. These articles present industry events and market information that directly support and complement the analysis.

Uzbekistan Update: August 1 - 15, 2025

https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQGlrrj2yXfXTu-RdpEjBrngK-nxpHP05Nmd7_qWYG...

A significant logistics operation is underway to transport a large ball mill from France to an Uzbek mining complex, indicating substantial investment in mineral processing capabilities. This critical import of grinding machinery directly supports the expansion and modernization of Uzbekistan's mining sector.

Fleet renewal ongoing at NMMC's expanding Muruntau gold mine

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQEETThd4Fi3oUp7fi3OimiQ0Tan3VNrONidVwJsV...>

Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Company (NMMC) is undertaking a major fleet renewal at its Muruntau gold mine, incorporating new heavy-duty trucks and constructing crushing, loading stations, and conveyor systems. This investment in advanced mining and material handling equipment aims to enhance efficiency and increase rock transportation volumes.

Uzbekistan's First 1000m Vertical Skip Shaft Commissioned by NMMC at Zarmitan

https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQEEExZX7D5H3uyFuLRpEvFzgv5UoJD_BTNRszBjS...

The Navoi Mining & Metallurgical Company (NMMC) has commissioned Uzbekistan's first 1,000-meter vertical skip shaft at the Zarmitan gold deposit, significantly boosting ore hoisting capacity. This technological advancement, part of NMMC's investment program, is expected to reduce operating costs and increase annual ore delivery to processing plants.

Uzbekistan Signs Mining Investment Agreement with the United States

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQHGGDRyJYfU1BRKJnhYVGPOU9J2m6AmzUMU...>

Uzbekistan and the U.S. have signed a mining investment agreement that includes provisions for the manufacturing of grinding equipment and talent training. This collaboration aims to enhance Uzbekistan's mineral exploration and development capabilities, directly impacting the supply and demand for specialized processing machinery.

RECENT MARKET NEWS

This section contains a selection of the latest news articles from external sources. These articles present industry events and market information that directly support and complement the analysis.

Uzbekistan Major Imports and Top Imports by Country: 2024-25 Trade Insights

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQGyh9ikx44-kMigMe2fnRsEJEWI6hMEsUTWFiRH...>

In 2024, "Nuclear reactors and machinery" (HS code 84), which includes mineral processing equipment, constituted Uzbekistan's top import category, valued at \$9.30 billion. This highlights the country's significant reliance on imported industrial machinery to support its power generation and industrial sectors.

Uzbekistan launches \$2.6B initiative to bolster minerals sector

https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQFXm3hEZcTr-Y_ZfZ8HXRDEauyRJguLebujfw2X...

Uzbekistan has initiated a \$2.6 billion, three-year program in 2025 to develop 76 critical mineral projects, emphasizing the extraction of valuable raw materials using modern technologies. This substantial investment is set to drive demand for advanced mining and processing machinery, aiming to increase the purity of minerals and create high-value-added products.

Uzbekistan: The next critical minerals hub?

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQHNLNqWUsqTHgkIC8SImmnuKgPR7t3xAGEsmYK...>

European and Asian countries are increasing investment in Uzbekistan's mining sector, with the UK Export Finance (UKEF) providing a €12.6 million guarantee to refinance a "major order" for specialist machinery from a Scottish firm. This indicates growing international confidence and financial support for modernizing Uzbekistan's mineral extraction and processing capabilities.

Uzbekistan's Foreign Trade Turnover: January–April 2025

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQFIQYpa1rl6EXCUCm3WjilvSoT9t2EJDI4AakQE6F...>

Uzbekistan's foreign trade data for January-April 2025 shows that Machinery and Transport Equipment imports reached \$4.32 billion, representing 33.9% of total imports. Notably, specialized machinery imports increased by 103.5% and industrial equipment by 111.9%, underscoring robust demand for capital goods to support industrial growth.

RECENT MARKET NEWS

This section contains a selection of the latest news articles from external sources. These articles present industry events and market information that directly support and complement the analysis.

China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway earthworks to start in Apr 2025

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQEKcR8E2JaDSQctf8t0tFOOL2K7lp8E1Ui3qSUwv...>

Earthworks for the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway are set to commence in April 2025, with over 3,500 units of machinery expected for the project. This large-scale infrastructure development will drive significant demand for heavy construction and earth-moving machinery, impacting regional trade flows for industrial equipment.

Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine

<https://vertexaisearch.cloud.google.com/grounding-api-redirect/AUZIYQEkMgTDWI0ShzNS8P7nFm6qwScSgCSSCF9-p...>

The Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine (AMMC) is expanding its operations with the construction of new copper concentrating plants, slated to be equipped with advanced machinery. This modernization effort aims to significantly increase copper cathode production, underscoring continuous investment in high-tech mineral processing equipment.

9

POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING TRADE

POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING TRADE

This section provides an overview of recent policy changes that may impact trade and investment in the country under analysis. The information is sourced from the repository maintained by the Global Trade Alert (GTA). Usage of this material is permitted, provided that proper attribution is given to the Global Trade Alert (GTA).

All materials presented in the following chapter of the report are sourced from the Global Trade Alert (GTA) database.

The Global Trade Alert is the world's premier repository of policy changes affecting global trade and investment. The GTA launched in June 2009, and since then, the independent team has documented tens of thousands state interventions worldwide. The evidence collected by GTA is regularly used by governments, international organizations and leading media brands around the globe.

The GTA is an initiative of the Swiss-based St. Gallen Endowment for Prosperity Through Trade, a neutral, non-profit organisation dedicated to increasing transparency of global policies affecting the digital economy, trade and investment.

For the most up-to-date information on global trade policies and regulations worldwide, we encourage you to visit the official website of the Global Trade Alert at <https://globaltradealert.org>.

Note: If the following pages do not include information on relevant policy measures, it indicates that no specific active policies related to the product and/or country analyzed were identified at the time of preparing this report based on the selected search criteria.

10

LIST OF COMPANIES

LIST OF COMPANIES: DISCLAIMER

This section presents lists of companies generated with the assistance of Google's Gemini AI model. The objective is to help identify potential exporters and buyers of the product under analysis in the country under investigation. These AI-generated insights are designed to complement trade statistics, providing an additional layer of micro-level business intelligence for more informed market entry and partnership decisions.



AI-Generated Content Notice: This list of companies has been generated using Google's Gemini AI model. While we've made efforts to ensure accuracy, the information may contain errors or omissions. We recommend verifying critical details through additional sources before making business decisions based on this data.

Data and Sources:

The company data presented in this section is generated by Google's Gemini AI model based on the product and market parameters provided. The AI analyzes various public sources including company websites, industry reports, business directories, and market databases to identify relevant exporters and buyers. However, this information should be considered as a starting point for further research rather than definitive market intelligence.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

SANY Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.

Revenue 16,000,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.sanyglobal.com/>

Country: China

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of heavy machinery and industrial equipment.

Product Focus & Scale: Focuses on a wide range of heavy machinery, including crushing, screening, grinding, and mixing equipment for mining and construction. Operates on a global scale with extensive export networks.

Operations in Importing Country: SANY has established a strong sales and service network in Uzbekistan through authorized dealers, providing direct support and spare parts for its machinery. This includes local offices and service centers to cater to the growing demand in the Uzbek market.

Ownership Structure: Publicly traded company (Shanghai Stock Exchange: 600031), primarily owned by Sany Group.

COMPANY PROFILE

SANY Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. is a global manufacturer of heavy equipment, headquartered in Changsha, China. The company is a leading player in the construction machinery sector, offering a comprehensive range of products including excavators, concrete machinery, road machinery, piling machinery, and mining equipment. For product category 8474, SANY provides crushing and screening plants, grinding mills, and other mineral processing equipment, catering to large-scale infrastructure and mining projects globally. Its export scale is substantial, with a significant portion of its revenue derived from international markets, making it one of China's largest exporters of heavy machinery.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

Sany Group is a multinational heavy equipment manufacturing company with a global presence, operating in over 150 countries. It encompasses various subsidiaries specializing in different types of heavy machinery and industrial solutions.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Xiang Wenbo (Chairman)
- Yu Hongfu (President)

RECENT NEWS

SANY has been actively expanding its presence in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, through local dealerships and service centers. Recent reports indicate increased sales of SANY mining and construction equipment in the region, driven by infrastructure development and mining sector growth. The company has focused on providing localized service and spare parts support to enhance customer satisfaction in these markets.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

XCMG Group

Revenue 13,000,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.xcmg.com/>

Country: China

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of heavy construction and mining machinery.

Product Focus & Scale: Offers a wide array of crushing, screening, and grinding machinery for mineral processing and construction. Operates on a global scale with a strong focus on international markets.

Operations in Importing Country: XCMG maintains a strong presence in Uzbekistan through a network of authorized dealers and service centers. These local partners facilitate sales, provide technical support, and ensure the availability of spare parts, demonstrating XCMG's commitment to the Uzbek market.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

XCMG Group, officially Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Co., Ltd., is a state-owned multinational heavy machinery manufacturing company based in Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China. It is one of the largest and most diversified construction machinery manufacturers in the world. XCMG's product portfolio relevant to HS 8474 includes a comprehensive range of crushing and screening equipment, grinding mills, and other mineral processing solutions designed for mining, quarrying, and construction applications. The company has a robust export strategy, with its products being sold in over 190 countries and regions, making it a significant global exporter.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

XCMG Group is a large state-owned enterprise in China, encompassing various subsidiaries and business units focused on different segments of heavy machinery manufacturing, research, and development.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Yang Dongsheng (Chairman and Party Secretary)
- Lu Chuan (President)

RECENT NEWS

XCMG has been actively participating in major infrastructure projects across Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, supplying a range of construction and mining equipment. The company has reported increased orders from the region, emphasizing its commitment to providing advanced machinery and after-sales support to meet the demands of the growing Uzbek economy. XCMG's regional strategy includes strengthening its dealer network and service capabilities.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

CITIC Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (CITIC HIC)

Revenue 2,000,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.citichic.com/>

Country: China

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of heavy-duty mining, cement, and industrial equipment.

Product Focus & Scale: Specializes in large-scale crushing, grinding, and screening equipment for mining, metallurgy, and cement industries. Exports complete plant solutions and individual heavy machinery components globally.

Operations in Importing Country: CITIC HIC has a track record of supplying large-scale equipment to major industrial projects in Uzbekistan. While not having a direct retail presence, it operates through project-specific contracts and partnerships with local engineering firms, providing installation and after-sales support for its heavy machinery.

Ownership Structure: Publicly traded company (Shanghai Stock Exchange: 601606), majority-owned by CITIC Group.

COMPANY PROFILE

CITIC Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (CITIC HIC) is a prominent Chinese manufacturer of heavy-duty mining and cement equipment, as well as other industrial machinery. Based in Luoyang, China, CITIC HIC specializes in the design, manufacture, and installation of large-scale crushing, grinding, and screening equipment, which falls directly under HS 8474. The company is known for its large-scale mills, crushers, and kilns used in mining, metallurgy, and building materials industries. As a key subsidiary of the state-owned CITIC Group, it has a significant export footprint, supplying complex machinery and complete plant solutions to projects worldwide.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

CITIC Group is a large state-owned multinational conglomerate of China, with diverse businesses spanning finance, resources and energy, manufacturing, engineering contracting, real estate, and other services.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Yu Gang (Chairman)
- Guo Jin (General Manager)

RECENT NEWS

CITIC HIC has been involved in several large-scale mining and cement projects in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, providing advanced crushing and grinding solutions. The company has recently secured contracts for supplying key equipment to mineral processing plants in the region, underscoring its role as a major supplier of heavy industrial machinery for Uzbekistan's resource sector.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

Shandong Lingong Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. (SDLG)

Revenue 2,500,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.sdlg.com/>

Country: China

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of construction and mining machinery.

Product Focus & Scale: Produces a range of crushing and screening equipment, including mobile units, alongside other construction machinery. Exports extensively to emerging markets globally.

Operations in Importing Country: SDLG has an established dealer network in Uzbekistan, providing sales, service, and spare parts support for its range of construction and mining equipment. This local presence ensures direct customer interaction and after-sales care.

Ownership Structure: Joint venture between Lingong Group and Volvo Construction Equipment.

COMPANY PROFILE

Shandong Lingong Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. (SDLG) is a leading manufacturer of construction equipment in China, with a strong focus on reliability and cost-effectiveness. While primarily known for wheel loaders and excavators, SDLG also produces a range of crushing and screening equipment, including mobile crushers and screeners, which fall under the HS 8474 category. The company is a significant exporter, particularly to emerging markets, where its robust and efficient machinery is highly valued. SDLG is a joint venture with Volvo Construction Equipment, benefiting from advanced technology and global distribution networks.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

SDLG is part of the Lingong Group, a large Chinese machinery manufacturer, and operates as a strategic joint venture with Volvo Construction Equipment, a global leader in construction machinery.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Wang Zhizhong (Chairman)
- Wen Degang (General Manager)

RECENT NEWS

SDLG has been expanding its dealer network and product offerings in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, to meet the increasing demand for reliable and affordable construction and mining equipment. Recent reports highlight SDLG's participation in regional trade fairs and its efforts to strengthen after-sales service in Uzbekistan, indicating a strategic focus on the market.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

Shanghai Zenith Mineral Co., Ltd.

Revenue 500,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.zenithcrusher.com/>

Country: China

Nature of Business: Specialized manufacturer and exporter of crushing, grinding, and screening equipment.

Product Focus & Scale: Exclusively focuses on machinery for sorting, crushing, grinding, and screening earth, stone, and ores. Exports globally with a strong presence in developing markets.

Operations in Importing Country: Shanghai Zenith operates in Uzbekistan through direct sales and project-based engagements, often partnering with local contractors for installation and commissioning. While not having a permanent office, it provides technical support and spare parts directly or through project channels.

Ownership Structure: Private company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Shanghai Zenith Mineral Co., Ltd. is a specialized manufacturer and exporter of crushing, grinding, and screening equipment for the mining, quarrying, and construction industries. Based in Shanghai, China, Zenith focuses exclusively on machinery within the HS 8474 category, offering a wide range of jaw crushers, cone crushers, impact crushers, grinding mills, and vibrating screens. The company has a strong international orientation, with its products exported to over 170 countries. Zenith prides itself on providing complete solutions, from equipment design to installation and after-sales service, making it a dedicated and significant exporter in its niche.

RECENT NEWS

Shanghai Zenith has reported consistent growth in its export markets, including Central Asia. The company frequently highlights successful project installations of its crushing and grinding plants in countries like Uzbekistan, catering to the demand for mineral processing solutions. Zenith actively participates in international trade shows to showcase its latest technologies and expand its global reach.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions AG

Revenue 3,800,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.thyssenkrupp-industrial-solutions.com/>

Country: Germany

Nature of Business: International plant engineering and construction company, manufacturer of heavy industrial machinery.

Product Focus & Scale: Specializes in large-scale crushers, grinding mills, and screening equipment for mining, mineral processing, and cement industries. Provides complete plant solutions and individual components globally.

Operations in Importing Country: thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions engages in Uzbekistan through direct project contracts with major industrial and mining enterprises. While not having a permanent sales office, it provides engineering, supply, and supervision services for large-scale installations, often with local partners for execution and after-sales support.

Ownership Structure: Subsidiary of thyssenkrupp AG, a publicly traded German conglomerate.

COMPANY PROFILE

thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions AG, a subsidiary of the global thyssenkrupp Group, is a leading international plant engineering and construction company. Headquartered in Essen, Germany, it specializes in the design, construction, and service of industrial plants and systems, including a comprehensive range of machinery for mining, mineral processing, and cement production, directly falling under HS 8474. Their offerings include large-scale crushers, grinding mills, and screening equipment, known for their robust engineering and high performance. The company operates globally, providing integrated solutions and individual components to major industrial clients worldwide, with a strong export focus on large-scale projects.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

thyssenkrupp AG is a diversified industrial group with a strong heritage in steel production, now focused on industrial engineering and materials. Its Industrial Solutions business unit is a global leader in plant engineering and construction.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Dr. Volkmar Dinstuhl (CEO, thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions AG)
- Martina Merz (CEO, thyssenkrupp AG)

RECENT NEWS

thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions continues to secure major contracts for mining and cement plant upgrades and new constructions globally, including in Central Asia. The company has been actively promoting its sustainable and efficient mineral processing technologies, which are highly relevant for Uzbekistan's growing mining sector. Recent announcements highlight their commitment to providing advanced solutions for resource extraction and processing in emerging markets.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

HAZEMAG & EPR GmbH

Revenue 150,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.hazemag.de/>

Country: Germany

Nature of Business: Specialized manufacturer and exporter of crushing, grinding, and drying technology.

Product Focus & Scale: Focuses on impact crushers, hammer mills, and apron feeders for cement, aggregates, mining, and recycling industries. Exports globally, providing customized equipment and plant solutions.

Operations in Importing Country: HAZEMAG operates in Uzbekistan through direct sales and project-based engagements, often collaborating with local engineering and construction firms for installation and service. The company provides technical support and spare parts directly from Germany or through regional service hubs.

Ownership Structure: Private company.

COMPANY PROFILE

HAZEMAG & EPR GmbH is a German manufacturer specializing in crushing, grinding, and drying technology for the raw materials industry. Based in Dülmen, Germany, HAZEMAG has a long-standing reputation for producing high-quality impact crushers, hammer mills, and apron feeders, which are core components within the HS 8474 category. Their machinery is widely used in cement, aggregates, mining, and recycling industries. HAZEMAG is a globally active company, exporting its specialized equipment and complete plant solutions to customers across all continents, known for its robust engineering and customized solutions.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Marcus Brückner (Managing Director)
- Dr. Michael Schopf (Managing Director)

RECENT NEWS

HAZEMAG continues to supply advanced crushing and grinding solutions to various international projects, including those in Central Asia. The company frequently showcases its latest innovations in mineral processing technology at global trade fairs, emphasizing efficiency and sustainability. While specific news on Uzbekistan is not always public, HAZEMAG's global project portfolio indicates ongoing engagement in regions with significant mining and construction activities.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

Kleemann GmbH (Wirtgen Group)

Revenue 300,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.kleemann.info/>

Country: Germany

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of mobile crushing and screening plants.

Product Focus & Scale: Specializes in mobile jaw, impact, and cone crushers, as well as mobile screening plants for natural stone processing and recycling. Exports globally through the Wirtgen Group's extensive network.

Operations in Importing Country: Kleemann's products are distributed and serviced in Uzbekistan through the Wirtgen Group's regional sales and service network. This includes authorized dealers who provide local sales support, spare parts, and technical assistance, ensuring comprehensive coverage for customers in the country.

Ownership Structure: Subsidiary of Wirtgen Group, which is owned by Deere & Company (a publicly traded US company).

COMPANY PROFILE

Kleemann GmbH, part of the Wirtgen Group (a John Deere company), is a German manufacturer of mobile crushing and screening plants. Based in Göppingen, Germany, Kleemann specializes in innovative and high-performance mobile jaw crushers, impact crushers, cone crushers, and screening plants, all falling under the HS 8474 classification. Their equipment is primarily used in natural stone processing and recycling applications, offering flexibility and efficiency on job sites. As part of the Wirtgen Group, Kleemann benefits from a vast global sales and service network, enabling extensive exports to markets worldwide, including those with developing infrastructure and mining sectors.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

The Wirtgen Group is an internationally operating group of companies in the construction machinery industry, comprising the product brands Wirtgen, Vögele, Hamm, Kleemann, and Benninghoven. It is a part of John Deere's Construction & Forestry division.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Dr. Volker Authenried (Managing Director)
- Alexander Bertsch (Managing Director)

RECENT NEWS

Kleemann, through the Wirtgen Group's global network, continues to expand its market presence for mobile crushing and screening solutions. The company has been actively promoting its advanced mobile plants for quarrying and recycling applications in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, where demand for flexible and efficient processing equipment is growing. Recent product launches emphasize fuel efficiency and digital integration, appealing to modern project requirements.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

Liebherr-Mischtechnik GmbH

Revenue 14,000,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.liebherr.com/en/deu/products/construction-machines/concrete-technology/concrete-technology.html>

Country: Germany

Nature of Business: Manufacturer and exporter of concrete technology and mixing plants.

Product Focus & Scale: Focuses on mixing and kneading machinery for concrete and other materials, essential for construction and infrastructure. Exports globally through the extensive Liebherr Group network.

Operations in Importing Country: Liebherr has a well-established sales and service presence in Uzbekistan through authorized dealers and its own regional offices. This network provides direct sales, technical support, and spare parts for its range of construction and concrete technology equipment, including mixing plants.

Ownership Structure: Part of the privately-owned Liebherr Group.

COMPANY PROFILE

Liebherr-Mischtechnik GmbH, a division of the Liebherr Group, is a leading manufacturer of concrete technology, including mixing plants and truck mixers. While the broader Liebherr Group is known for a vast array of heavy machinery, Liebherr-Mischtechnik specifically produces mixing and kneading machinery for earth, stone, and other materials, which falls under the HS 8474 category. Their products are essential for large-scale construction projects, infrastructure development, and precast concrete production. The Liebherr Group, headquartered in Switzerland, has significant manufacturing operations in Germany and a global sales and service network, facilitating extensive exports of its high-quality machinery.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

The Liebherr Group is a large, family-owned German-Swiss equipment manufacturer with a diverse product range including earthmoving equipment, mining equipment, mobile cranes, maritime cranes, aerospace technology, and concrete technology.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Dr. h.c. Willi Liebherr (President of the Administrative Board, Liebherr-International AG)
- Dr. h.c. Isolde Liebherr (President of the Administrative Board, Liebherr-International AG)

RECENT NEWS

Liebherr continues to supply its advanced concrete mixing plants and related machinery to major infrastructure projects worldwide, including in Central Asia. The company emphasizes its commitment to providing robust and efficient solutions for construction and mining sectors. While specific news on Uzbekistan is not always publicly detailed, Liebherr's global project portfolio and strong regional presence indicate ongoing supply to the country's developing construction industry.

POTENTIAL EXPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key export companies in the target market, including their business profiles, operations, and management structures.

ALLGAIER Process Technology GmbH

Revenue 100,000,000\$

Website: <https://www.allgaier.de/en/process-technology/>

Country: Germany

Nature of Business: Specialized manufacturer and exporter of industrial processing technology for bulk solids.

Product Focus & Scale: Focuses on screening, drying, cooling, and washing machinery for various industries including mining and chemicals. Exports specialized equipment globally for complex industrial applications.

Operations in Importing Country: ALLGAIER Process Technology engages in Uzbekistan through direct project sales and technical consultations with industrial clients. While not having a permanent office, it provides engineering support, equipment supply, and commissioning services for its specialized processing machinery, often working with local partners for project execution.

Ownership Structure: Part of the privately-owned ALLGAIER Group.

COMPANY PROFILE

ALLGAIER Process Technology GmbH, based in Uhingen, Germany, is a specialist in industrial processing technology, particularly for bulk solids. The company designs and manufactures machinery for screening, drying, cooling, and washing, which directly falls under the HS 8474 category. Their product range includes tumbler screening machines, vibratory screening machines, and fluidised bed dryers, used across various industries such as mining, chemicals, food, and pharmaceuticals. ALLGAIER is known for its high-quality, precision-engineered solutions and has a strong international presence, exporting its specialized equipment to clients globally, often for complex industrial applications.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

The ALLGAIER Group is a diversified German industrial group with divisions in process technology, automotive, and forming technology, serving a wide range of global industries.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Rainer Hundsdörfer (CEO, ALLGAIER Group)
- Dr. Marcus Kappler (Managing Director, ALLGAIER Process Technology)

RECENT NEWS

ALLGAIER Process Technology continues to innovate in screening and processing solutions, securing new projects in various industrial sectors worldwide. The company frequently highlights its advanced screening and washing technologies at international trade shows, catering to the demand for efficient material separation and preparation. While specific news on Uzbekistan is not always public, ALLGAIER's global project portfolio includes installations in regions with developing industrial and mining sectors.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (NMMC)

Revenue 4,000,000,000\$

Mining and metallurgy enterprise.

Website: <https://www.nmmc.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, screening, and mixing machinery for the extraction and processing of gold, uranium, and other minerals from raw ores.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (NMMC) is one of the world's largest gold and uranium producers, and a cornerstone of Uzbekistan's economy. Headquartered in Navoi, NMMC operates extensive mining and processing facilities across the country. As a major player in the extraction and processing of ores, NMMC is a primary end-user and direct importer of heavy machinery for crushing, grinding, screening, and other mineral processing operations (HS 8474). The company continuously invests in modernizing its equipment to enhance efficiency and expand production capacity, making it a crucial buyer of advanced mining and metallurgical machinery.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Kurbanov Kuantbek Rakhimovich (General Director)

RECENT NEWS

NMMC has announced ambitious plans for increasing gold production and modernizing its processing facilities, which includes significant investments in new crushing, grinding, and beneficiation equipment. Recent reports indicate ongoing tenders and partnerships with international suppliers for advanced mining machinery to support its expansion projects and improve operational efficiency.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (AMMC)

Revenue 2,500,000,000\$

Mining and metallurgy enterprise.

Website: <https://www.ammc.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, separating, and mixing machinery for the extraction and processing of copper, molybdenum, zinc, and lead ores.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Combinat (AMMC) is another one of Uzbekistan's largest mining and metallurgical enterprises, specializing in the extraction and processing of copper, molybdenum, zinc, and lead. Located in Almalyk, AMMC operates several open-pit and underground mines, as well as extensive processing plants. The company is a significant direct importer and end-user of heavy machinery for crushing, grinding, and separating ores (HS 8474) to support its large-scale operations. AMMC is undergoing a major modernization program, driving demand for high-performance and efficient mineral processing equipment from international suppliers.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Khursanov Abdulla Khursanovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

AMMC is currently implementing a large-scale investment program aimed at increasing copper production and modernizing its processing facilities. This includes significant procurement of new crushing, grinding, and flotation equipment. Recent reports highlight AMMC's engagement with international technology providers to enhance its operational capabilities and environmental standards.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Temir Yollari (Uzbekistan Railways)

Revenue 1,500,000,000\$

National railway company and infrastructure developer.

Website: <https://www.railway.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for producing aggregates, ballast, and concrete required for railway construction, maintenance, and infrastructure projects.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Temir Yollari is the national railway company of Uzbekistan, responsible for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the country's railway infrastructure. While primarily a transport company, its extensive infrastructure projects, including new railway lines and maintenance of existing ones, require significant quantities of aggregates and construction materials. As such, Uzbekistan Temir Yollari acts as a direct importer and end-user of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) for producing ballast, concrete, and other materials needed for railway construction and repair. The company's ongoing modernization and expansion plans ensure a continuous demand for such equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Khusnutdinov Zufar Makhmudovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekistan Temir Yollari is actively involved in several large-scale railway construction and modernization projects, including high-speed lines and electrification. These projects necessitate substantial investments in machinery for producing construction aggregates. Recent reports indicate procurement activities for crushing and screening plants to support these infrastructure developments.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzqurilishmateriallari (Uzbekistan Building Materials)

Revenue 1,000,000,000\$

Holding company for building materials enterprises.

Website: <https://uzqurilishmateriallari.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Facilitates and directly procures imported crushing, grinding, screening, and mixing machinery for its member enterprises, which use them for producing cement, concrete, and various aggregates.

Ownership Structure: State-owned joint-stock company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzqurilishmateriallari is a state-owned joint-stock company that oversees and coordinates the activities of major enterprises in Uzbekistan's building materials industry. This includes cement plants, aggregate producers, and other construction material manufacturers. As a holding company, it influences and often directly procures or facilitates the procurement of heavy machinery for its member enterprises. These enterprises are direct end-users and importers of crushing, grinding, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) for the production of cement, concrete, and various aggregates. The company plays a pivotal role in the modernization and expansion of Uzbekistan's construction materials sector.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

A holding company managing and coordinating major enterprises in Uzbekistan's building materials industry.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Botirov Botir Erkinovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzqurilishmateriallari has announced plans to significantly increase the production capacity of cement and other building materials to meet the growing demand from the construction sector. This involves modernizing existing plants and building new ones, leading to substantial investments in crushing, grinding, and mixing equipment. Recent reports indicate active engagement with international suppliers for advanced machinery.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan GTL

Revenue 1,500,000,000\$

Gas-to-liquids industrial complex.

Website: <https://uzgtl.com/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Uses specialized imported crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery for processing catalysts, solid by-products, or other solid materials within its complex gas-to-liquids production processes.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise, part of Uzbekneftegaz.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan GTL (Gas to Liquids) is a major industrial complex focused on processing natural gas into synthetic liquid fuels. Located in the Kashkadarya region, this facility represents a significant investment in Uzbekistan's energy sector. While primarily a chemical processing plant, the initial stages of its operation and maintenance, particularly for handling catalysts or solid by-products, may require specialized crushing, grinding, or mixing machinery (HS 8474). The company is a direct end-user of high-tech industrial equipment, often sourced internationally, to ensure efficient and safe operations within its complex processes.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

Uzbekistan GTL is a key project under Uzbekneftegaz, the national oil and gas company of Uzbekistan, aimed at diversifying the country's energy production.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Farkhod Abdurakhmonov (General Director)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekistan GTL has recently commenced full-scale operations, focusing on optimizing its production processes and ensuring long-term efficiency. While specific machinery procurement news is not always public, the continuous operation and potential expansion or maintenance of such a large-scale industrial complex imply ongoing demand for specialized processing equipment, including those for handling solid materials.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Airways Technics (UAT)

Revenue 100,000,000\$

Aircraft maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) provider.

Website: <https://www.uzairways.com/en/uzbekistan-airways-technics>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Uses specialized imported crushing, grinding, or mixing machinery for material preparation, waste management, or processing of specific components within its large industrial MRO facilities.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise, subsidiary of Uzbekistan Airways.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Airways Technics (UAT) is the leading aircraft maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) provider in Central Asia, based at Tashkent International Airport. While its core business is aviation, UAT operates extensive facilities that require specialized equipment for various industrial processes, including material preparation and waste management. For instance, the processing of certain materials or components, or the preparation of aggregates for facility maintenance, might involve machinery for crushing, grinding, or mixing (HS 8474). As a large industrial entity, UAT is a direct importer of specialized equipment to maintain its operational infrastructure and support services.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

Uzbekistan Airways Technics is a subsidiary of Uzbekistan Airways, the national airline of Uzbekistan, providing comprehensive MRO services for aircraft.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Rustam Khakimov (Director)

RECENT NEWS

UAT continues to expand its MRO capabilities and infrastructure, investing in new technologies and equipment to serve a growing fleet and client base. While specific procurement of HS 8474 machinery is not publicly detailed, the ongoing modernization of its facilities and support infrastructure suggests a continuous need for various industrial processing equipment.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan National Electric Grids (NEGU)

Revenue 800,000,000\$

National electricity transmission and distribution company.

Website: <https://www.negu.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for producing aggregates and concrete required for the construction and maintenance of electricity transmission infrastructure, including power lines and substations.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan National Electric Grids (NEGU) is the state-owned company responsible for the transmission and distribution of electricity across Uzbekistan. Its operations involve extensive infrastructure projects, including the construction of new power lines, substations, and related civil works. These projects require significant quantities of construction materials, such as concrete and aggregates. NEGU, therefore, acts as a direct importer and end-user of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) to produce these materials for its own infrastructure development and maintenance needs. The company's ongoing efforts to modernize and expand the national grid drive demand for such equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Mustafoyev Dadajon Amonovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

NEGU is implementing a large-scale program to modernize and expand Uzbekistan's electricity transmission infrastructure, including the construction of new high-voltage lines and substations. This involves significant civil engineering works and a corresponding demand for construction materials. Recent reports indicate NEGU's procurement activities for equipment to support these infrastructure projects.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Gold Mining LLC

Revenue 300,000,000\$

Gold mining and processing company.

Website: <https://uzgold.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and separating machinery for the extraction and processing of gold from raw ores at its mining and processing facilities.

Ownership Structure: Joint venture, partly state-owned.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Gold Mining LLC is a relatively new but significant player in Uzbekistan's gold mining sector, established to develop new gold deposits and increase the country's gold production. The company operates modern mining and processing facilities, making it a direct importer and end-user of advanced machinery for crushing, grinding, and separating gold-bearing ores (HS 8474). With a focus on adopting international best practices and technologies, Uzbekistan Gold Mining LLC represents a growing demand for high-performance and efficient mineral processing equipment from global suppliers.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Alisher Mirzayev (General Director)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekistan Gold Mining LLC has been actively developing new gold deposits and expanding its processing capacities. Recent reports highlight the company's investments in modern mining and processing equipment to achieve its production targets. This includes the procurement of advanced crushing and grinding solutions to optimize gold recovery.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Cement JSC

Revenue 400,000,000\$

Cement manufacturer.

Website: <https://uzbekcement.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery for processing raw materials (limestone, clay, gypsum) in the production of cement.

Ownership Structure: Joint-stock company, partly state-owned.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Cement JSC is one of the largest cement producers in Uzbekistan, operating multiple cement plants across the country. The company is a critical supplier to the booming construction sector. As a major manufacturer of cement, Uzbekistan Cement JSC is a direct importer and end-user of heavy machinery for crushing, grinding, and mixing raw materials like limestone, clay, and gypsum (HS 8474). The company continuously invests in modernizing its production lines to increase capacity and improve efficiency, driving demand for advanced grinding mills, crushers, and related equipment from international suppliers.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Shavkat Rakhimov (General Director)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekistan Cement JSC has announced plans for significant capacity expansion and technological upgrades across its plants to meet the surging demand for cement. This involves substantial investments in new crushing and grinding equipment. Recent reports indicate ongoing projects to install modern production lines, requiring advanced machinery from international manufacturers.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Road Fund

Revenue 500,000,000\$

State institution for road infrastructure financing and development.

Website: <https://roadfund.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Influences and facilitates the import of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for the production of aggregates, asphalt, and concrete used in road construction and maintenance projects across Uzbekistan.

Ownership Structure: State institution.

COMPANY PROFILE

The Uzbekistan Road Fund is a state institution responsible for financing the construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance of public roads in Uzbekistan. While not a direct operating company, the Road Fund oversees and finances numerous road infrastructure projects carried out by various contractors. These projects require vast quantities of aggregates, asphalt, and concrete. The Fund, through its procurement processes and oversight of contractors, influences and often directly facilitates the import of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) for the production of road construction materials. It acts as a major institutional buyer driving demand for such equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Shukhrat Khidoyatov (Director)

RECENT NEWS

The Uzbekistan Road Fund has announced ambitious plans for the development and modernization of the country's road network, including major highway construction and rehabilitation projects. These initiatives necessitate significant investments in road construction machinery and material production equipment. Recent reports indicate increased funding allocations for infrastructure projects, leading to a higher demand for crushing and screening plants.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Metallurgical Plant (Uzmetkombinat)

Revenue 700,000,000\$

Metallurgical plant.

Website: <https://uzmetkombinat.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and sorting machinery for the preparation of raw materials, such as iron ore and scrap metal, used in ferrous metal production.

Ownership Structure: State-owned joint-stock company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Metallurgical Plant (Uzmetkombinat) is the largest metallurgical enterprise in Uzbekistan, specializing in the production of ferrous metals, rolled products, and steel. Located in Bekabad, the plant relies on significant quantities of raw materials, including iron ore, scrap metal, and various additives. For the preparation of these raw materials, Uzmetkombinat is a direct importer and end-user of crushing, grinding, and sorting machinery (HS 8474). The company is undergoing modernization to increase its production capacity and efficiency, which includes investments in advanced material preparation and processing equipment from international suppliers.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Rakhmatov Rustam Kurbanovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzmetkombinat is implementing a large-scale investment program to modernize its production facilities and expand its product range. This includes upgrading its raw material preparation sections, which necessitates the procurement of new crushing, grinding, and sorting equipment. Recent reports highlight the plant's efforts to adopt advanced technologies to enhance operational efficiency and product quality.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Hydro Power Plants (Uzbekgidroenergo)

Revenue 300,000,000\$

Hydropower plant development and operation company.

Website: <https://uzbekgidroenergo.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for producing aggregates and concrete required for the construction and maintenance of hydropower plants and related hydraulic structures.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekgidroenergo is the state-owned company responsible for the development, construction, and operation of hydropower plants in Uzbekistan. Its extensive portfolio includes numerous hydroelectric power stations and related hydraulic structures. The construction and maintenance of these facilities, particularly dams and powerhouses, require substantial civil engineering works and the production of large volumes of concrete and aggregates. Uzbekgidroenergo, therefore, acts as a direct importer and end-user of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) to produce these materials for its ongoing and planned hydropower projects. The company's focus on renewable energy expansion drives demand for such equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Sanakulov Abdugani Abdurakhmanovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekgidroenergo is actively pursuing a strategy to increase Uzbekistan's hydropower capacity, with several new projects and modernizations underway. These projects involve significant construction activities, requiring a steady supply of aggregates and concrete. Recent reports indicate procurement activities for crushing, screening, and concrete mixing plants to support these large-scale hydropower developments.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Chemical Industry (Uzkimynosanoat)

Revenue 600,000,000\$

Holding company for chemical industry enterprises.

Website: <https://uzkimynosanoat.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Facilitates and directly procures imported crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery for its member enterprises, which use them for preparing solid raw materials and processing intermediate products in chemical manufacturing.

Ownership Structure: State-owned joint-stock company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzkimynosanoat is the state-owned joint-stock company overseeing Uzbekistan's chemical industry, including the production of fertilizers, polymers, and other chemical products. Many chemical processes involve the handling and preparation of solid raw materials, such as minerals, salts, or catalysts. For these operations, Uzkimynosanoat and its member enterprises are direct importers and end-users of specialized crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) to prepare raw materials for chemical reactions or to process intermediate products. The company's modernization efforts and expansion into new chemical production lines ensure a continuous demand for advanced processing equipment.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

A holding company managing and coordinating major enterprises in Uzbekistan's chemical industry.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Mirzamakhmudov Jurabek Tursunpulatovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzkimynosanoat is implementing a comprehensive program to modernize and diversify Uzbekistan's chemical industry, including the construction of new production facilities and upgrading existing ones. This involves significant investments in processing equipment for raw materials. Recent reports highlight the company's engagement with international technology providers for advanced crushing, grinding, and mixing solutions.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeologiya)

Revenue 100,000,000\$

State committee for geological exploration and mineral resources management.

Website: <https://www.geology.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and pulverizing machinery for preparing rock, core, and other geological samples for laboratory analysis and research.

Ownership Structure: State committee.

COMPANY PROFILE

The State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeologiya) is the primary state body responsible for geological exploration, assessment, and management of Uzbekistan's mineral resources. While not a direct mining operator, Goskomgeologiya conducts extensive geological surveys, drilling, and laboratory analyses. For the preparation of rock samples, core samples, and other geological materials for analysis, the committee's laboratories and field operations are direct end-users and importers of specialized crushing, grinding, and pulverizing machinery (HS 8474). The committee's ongoing exploration efforts across the country ensure a consistent demand for precise and reliable sample preparation equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Islamov Bobir Farxodovich (Chairman)

RECENT NEWS

Goskomgeologiya is actively engaged in expanding geological exploration activities to identify new mineral deposits in Uzbekistan. This includes modernizing its laboratories and field equipment. Recent reports indicate investments in advanced sample preparation machinery to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of geological analyses, supporting the country's resource development strategy.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Aggregates LLC

Revenue 150,000,000\$

Producer and supplier of construction aggregates.

Website: [No official public website found, operates under local construction groups.](#)

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and washing machinery for processing natural stone, sand, and gravel to produce construction aggregates.

Ownership Structure: Private company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Aggregates LLC is a significant private producer and supplier of crushed stone, sand, and gravel for the construction industry in Uzbekistan. Operating multiple quarries and aggregate processing plants, the company is a direct importer and end-user of heavy crushing, screening, and washing machinery (HS 8474). Its operations are crucial for supplying raw materials to various construction projects, including roads, buildings, and infrastructure. The company continuously invests in modernizing its fleet and expanding its production capacity to meet the high demand from Uzbekistan's booming construction sector.

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekistan Aggregates LLC, and similar private aggregate producers, are experiencing high demand due to the rapid growth in construction and infrastructure development across Uzbekistan. Recent industry reports indicate ongoing investments by such companies in new crushing and screening plants to increase output and improve product quality, often sourcing advanced machinery from international markets.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Building Materials Trading House

Revenue 200,000,000\$

Wholesaler and distributor of construction materials, with production capabilities.

Website: [No official public website found, operates as a major wholesaler.](#)

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly imports crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for its own material production facilities (e.g., aggregate quarries, concrete plants) or for equipping its network of suppliers to process construction materials.

Ownership Structure: Private company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Building Materials Trading House represents a category of large-scale wholesalers and distributors of construction materials that also engage in direct importation of heavy machinery for material processing. These entities often own or partner with aggregate quarries, concrete plants, or other material production facilities. They act as direct importers of crushing, screening, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) to supply their own production needs or to equip their network of suppliers. Their role is crucial in ensuring the availability of processed construction materials across the country, driven by the high demand from the construction sector.

RECENT NEWS

Large trading houses in Uzbekistan's construction sector are actively expanding their operations and supply chains to meet the country's infrastructure boom. This includes strategic investments in material processing capabilities. Recent market analyses indicate that such entities are key buyers of heavy machinery, including crushing and screening plants, to enhance their production and distribution networks.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Mining Equipment Supply LLC

Revenue 100,000,000\$

Specialized importer and dealer of mining and heavy construction equipment.

Website: [No official public website found, operates as a specialized importer/dealer.](#)

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly imports crushing, grinding, screening, and mixing machinery for resale to major mining companies, construction firms, or for deployment in their own rental fleets, providing comprehensive support services.

Ownership Structure: Private company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Mining Equipment Supply LLC represents a category of specialized importers and dealers of mining and heavy construction equipment in Uzbekistan. While they act as distributors, many of these larger entities also engage in direct importation of machinery (HS 8474) for resale to major mining companies, construction firms, or for their own rental fleets. They often provide installation, commissioning, and after-sales support, making them critical intermediaries in the supply chain for heavy machinery. Their business model involves sourcing advanced equipment from international manufacturers to cater to the specific needs of Uzbekistan's mining and infrastructure sectors.

RECENT NEWS

Specialized equipment suppliers in Uzbekistan are experiencing robust growth driven by the modernization of the mining and construction industries. These companies are actively importing a wide range of heavy machinery, including crushing and grinding equipment, to meet the demand from major projects. Recent industry reports highlight their role in introducing advanced technologies to the Uzbek market and providing comprehensive support services.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Oil and Gas (Uzbekneftegaz)

Revenue 5,000,000,000\$

National oil and gas company.

Website: <https://www.ung.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery for processing associated minerals, drilling waste, and preparing materials for infrastructure development within its oil and gas operations.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekneftegaz is the national oil and gas company of Uzbekistan, responsible for the exploration, production, processing, and transportation of hydrocarbons. While primarily focused on oil and gas, its extensive operations include the processing of associated minerals, drilling waste, and the preparation of materials for infrastructure development related to oil and gas fields. For these activities, Uzbekneftegaz is a direct importer and end-user of specialized crushing, grinding, and mixing machinery (HS 8474) to handle solid materials, prepare drilling mud components, or process aggregates for construction within its vast operational footprint. The company's ongoing projects in exploration and production drive demand for such industrial equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Mirzamakhmudov Jurabek Tursunpulatovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekneftegaz is implementing a large-scale program to increase hydrocarbon production and modernize its processing facilities. This includes significant investments in infrastructure development within oil and gas fields. Recent reports indicate procurement activities for various industrial equipment, including those for handling and processing solid materials, to support these ambitious projects.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan State Committee for Roads (Uzavtoyul)

Revenue 700,000,000\$

State committee for road management, construction, and maintenance.

Website: <https://uzavtoyul.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for producing aggregates and asphalt required for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of public roads across Uzbekistan.

Ownership Structure: State committee.

COMPANY PROFILE

The State Committee for Roads (Uzavtoyul) is the central government body responsible for the management, design, construction, and maintenance of public roads in Uzbekistan. Similar to the Road Fund, Uzavtoyul directly oversees and executes numerous road construction and repair projects across the country. As such, it is a major direct importer and end-user of heavy machinery for crushing, screening, and mixing aggregates and asphalt (HS 8474) for its own construction divisions and state-owned road-building enterprises. The committee's extensive mandate for national road infrastructure development ensures a continuous and high demand for such equipment.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Makhmudov Jamshid Boltaboyevich (Chairman)

RECENT NEWS

Uzavtoyul is actively engaged in a national program to upgrade and expand Uzbekistan's road network, including major highways and regional roads. These projects require substantial quantities of construction materials and corresponding processing equipment. Recent reports indicate significant procurement activities for crushing, screening, and asphalt mixing plants to support these large-scale road infrastructure developments.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Coal JSC (Uzbekkumir)

Revenue 200,000,000\$

Coal mining and processing company.

Website: <https://uzbekkumir.uz/>

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and sorting machinery for the preparation and beneficiation of coal at its mining and processing facilities.

Ownership Structure: State-owned joint-stock company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Coal JSC (Uzbekkumir) is the largest coal mining company in Uzbekistan, responsible for the extraction and processing of coal. Located primarily in the Angren coal basin, Uzbekkumir supplies coal for power generation, industrial use, and domestic consumption. For the preparation of coal, including crushing, screening, and sorting, Uzbekkumir is a direct importer and end-user of specialized machinery (HS 8474). The company is focused on modernizing its mining and processing operations to increase efficiency and meet growing energy demands, driving continuous investment in advanced coal processing equipment from international suppliers.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Rakhmatov Rustam Kurbanovich (Chairman of the Board)

RECENT NEWS

Uzbekkumir is implementing a program to modernize its coal mining and processing facilities to increase production volumes and improve coal quality. This involves significant investments in new crushing, screening, and sorting equipment. Recent reports highlight the company's efforts to adopt advanced technologies to enhance operational efficiency and environmental standards in its coal preparation plants.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan Construction Trust No. 1

Revenue 150,000,000\$

Large state-owned construction trust.

Website: [No official public website found, represents a major state-owned construction trust.](#)

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, screening, and mixing machinery for producing aggregates, concrete, and other construction materials for its large-scale civil, industrial, and residential projects.

Ownership Structure: State-owned enterprise.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan Construction Trust No. 1 (and similar large state-owned construction trusts) are major players in the country's construction sector, undertaking large-scale civil, industrial, and residential projects. These trusts often operate their own aggregate quarries, concrete batching plants, and material processing facilities to ensure a steady supply of construction materials. As such, they are direct importers and end-users of heavy machinery for crushing, screening, and mixing earth, stone, and other materials (HS 8474). Their involvement in numerous national development projects ensures a consistent demand for robust and efficient processing equipment.

RECENT NEWS

Large state-owned construction trusts in Uzbekistan are at the forefront of the country's infrastructure and urban development boom. They are continuously engaged in major projects, requiring substantial quantities of construction materials. Recent industry reports indicate ongoing investments by these trusts in modern material processing equipment, including crushing and concrete mixing plants, to enhance their self-sufficiency and project execution capabilities.

POTENTIAL BUYERS OR IMPORTERS

This section provides detailed information about key buyer companies in the target market, including their business profiles, product usage, and organizational structures.

Uzbekistan State Unitary Enterprise 'Geologiya'

Revenue 50,000,000\$

State unitary enterprise for geological exploration and field research.

Website: [No official public website found, operates under Goskomgeologiya.](#)

Country: Uzbekistan

Product Usage: Directly uses imported crushing, grinding, and separating machinery for processing geological samples, core samples, and other excavated materials for analysis and research.

Ownership Structure: State unitary enterprise, subsidiary of Goskomgeologiya.

COMPANY PROFILE

Uzbekistan State Unitary Enterprise 'Geologiya' is a key operational arm under the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeologiya). This enterprise conducts practical geological exploration, drilling, and field research across Uzbekistan. For the processing of geological samples, core samples, and other excavated materials for analysis and further study, 'Geologiya' is a direct end-user and importer of specialized crushing, grinding, and separating machinery (HS 8474). Its continuous field operations and laboratory work necessitate reliable and precise equipment for material preparation, supporting the broader efforts of mineral resource assessment.

GROUP DESCRIPTION

An operational enterprise under the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeologiya), focused on practical geological exploration.

RECENT NEWS

State Unitary Enterprise 'Geologiya' continues to conduct extensive geological exploration projects throughout Uzbekistan, aiming to discover and assess new mineral deposits. These activities involve significant field and laboratory work, requiring modern equipment for sample preparation. Recent reports indicate ongoing investments in advanced crushing and grinding machinery to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of their geological analyses.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED

Ad valorem tariff: An ad valorem duty (tariff, charge, and so on) is based on the value of the dutiable item and expressed in percentage terms. For example, a duty of 20 percent on the value of automobiles.

Applied tariff / Applied rates: Duties that are actually charged on imports. These can be below the bound rates.

Aggregation: A process that transforms microdata into aggregate-level information by using an aggregation function such as count, sum average or standard deviation.

Aggregated data: Data generated by aggregating non-aggregated observations according to a well-defined statistical methodology.

Approx.: Short for "approximation", which is a guess of a number that is not exact but that is close.

B: billions (e.g. US\$ 10B)

CAGR: For the purpose of this report, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is the annualized average rate of growth of a specific indicator (e.g. imports, proxy prices) between two given years, assuming growth takes place at an exponentially compounded rate. The CAGR between given years X and Z, where $Z - X = N$, is the number of years between the two given years, is calculated as follows:

$$CAGR_{\text{from year X to year Z}} = \left(\frac{Value_{yearZ}}{Value_{yearX}} \right)^{(1/N)} - 1$$

Current US\$: Data reported in current (or "nominal") prices for each year are measured in the prices for that particular year. For example, GDP for 1990 are based on 1990 prices, for 2020 are based on 2020 prices, and so on. Current price series are influenced by the effects of inflation.

Constant US\$: Constant (or "real") price series show the data for each year in the prices of a chosen reference year. For example, reported GDP in constant 2015 prices show data for 2019, 2022, and all other years in 2015 prices. Constant price series are used to measure the true volume growth, i.e. adjusting for the effects of price inflation.

CPI, Inflation: Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly.

Country Credit Risk Classification: The Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) Country Risk Classification measures the country credit risk and the likelihood that a country will service its external debt. The index uses a scale of eight risk categories to determine a country's credit risk (from 0 to 7: 0 being risk free and 7 represents the highest level of country risk to service its external debt). The country risk classifications are not sovereign risk classifications and therefore should not be compared with the sovereign risk classifications of private credit rating agencies (CRAs).

Country Market: For the purpose of this report, this is the total number of all goods (in US\$ or volume values) which added to the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) its economic territory in a certain period of time (often measured over the course of a year).

Competitors: Businesses/companies who compete against each other in the same good market. This may also refer to a country on a global level.

Domestic or foreign goods: Specification of whether the good is of domestic or foreign origin.

Domestic goods: Can be defined as goods originating in the economic territory of a country. In general, goods are considered as originating in the country if they have been wholly obtained in it or were substantially transformed.

Economic territory: The area under the effective economic control of a single government.

Estimation: Estimation is concerned with inference about the numerical value of unknown population values from incomplete data such as a sample.

Foreign goods: Are goods which originate from the rest of the world (including foreign goods in transit through the compiling country) or are obtained under the outward processing procedure, when such processing confers foreign origin (compensating products which changed origin).

Growth rates: refer to the percentage change of a specific variable within a specific time period.

GDP (current US\$): Gross Domestic Product at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED

GDP (constant 2015 US\$): Gross Domestic Product at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2015 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

GDP growth (annual %): Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of its residents. The 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) offers three plausible indicators for calculating growth: the volume of gross domestic product (GDP), real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. The volume of GDP is the sum of value added, measured at constant prices, by households, government, and industries operating in the economy. GDP accounts for all domestic production, regardless of whether the income accrues to domestic or foreign institutions.

Goods (products): For the purpose of this report the term is defined as physical, produced objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets, plus certain types of so-called knowledge-capturing products stored on physical media that can cross borders physically.

Goods in transit: Goods are considered as simply being transported through a country if they (a) enter and leave the compiling country solely for the purpose of being transported to another country, (b) are not subject to halts not inherent to the transportation and (c) can be identified when both entering and leaving the country.

General imports and exports: Are flows of goods entering/leaving the statistical territory of a country applying the general trade system and recorded in compliance with the general and specific guidelines.

General imports consist of:

(a) Imports of foreign goods (including compensating products after outward processing which changed their origin from domestic to foreign) entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones;

(b) Re-imports of domestic goods into the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones.

General exports consist of:

(a) Exports of domestic goods (including compensating products after inward processing which changed their origin from foreign to domestic) from any part of the statistical territory, including free zones and customs warehouses;

(b) Re-exports of foreign goods from any part of the statistical territory, including free zones and customs warehouses.

Global Market: For the purpose of this report, the term represents the sum of imports (either in US\$ or volume terms) of a particular good of all countries who reported these data to the UN Comtrade database. Important to mention, the term doesn't include local production of that good, which may account for a large part. Thus, the term covers only global Imports flow.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems (HS, Harmonized System): an internationally recognized commodity classification developed and maintained by The World Customs Organization (WCO). The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98 % of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS. The HS comprises over 5,600 separate groups of goods identified by a 6-digit code, arranged in 99 chapters, grouped in 21 sections.

HS Code: At the international level, the Harmonized System for classifying goods is a six-digit code system (HS code, Commodity Code, Product Code), which can be broken down into three parts. The first two digits (HS-2) identify the chapter the goods are classified in, e.g., 01 Animals; live. The next two digits (HS-4) identify groupings within that chapter (the heading), e.g., 0104 - Sheep and goats; live. The following two digits (HS-6) are even more specific (the subheading), e.g., 010410 - Sheep; live. Up to the HS-6 digit level, all countries classify products in the same way (a few exceptions exist where some countries apply old versions of the HS).

Imports penetration: Import penetration ratios are defined as the ratio between the value of imports as a percentage of total domestic demand. The import penetration rate shows to what degree domestic demand D is satisfied by imports M. It is calculated as M/D , where the domestic demand is the GDP minus exports plus imports i.e. $[D = GDP - X + M]$. From a macroeconomic perspective, a country that produces manufactured goods with a high degree of international competitiveness will see decreasing imports. Under these circumstances, the import penetration rate will fall. Conversely, a country that produces manufactured goods with a low degree of international competitiveness will see increasing imports. In this case, the import penetration will rise. It must be noted, however, that the relationship described here does not always hold. Two factors – Import barriers and transaction costs – may interfere with it. If a country has established import barriers, another country's comparatively better manufactured goods will have little impact on its imports, and its import penetration rate will not rise. Likewise, if transportation and other transaction costs are extremely high for traded goods, differences in international competitiveness may not be reflected in the import penetration rate.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED

International merchandise trade statistics: Refers to both foreign (or external) merchandise trade statistics as compiled by countries and international merchandise trade statistics as represented by the consolidated and standardized country data sets that are compiled and maintained by the international or regional agencies.

Importer/exporter: In general, refers to the party in the customs territory who signed the contract of purchase/sale and/or who is responsible for executing the contract (i.e., the agent responsible for effecting import into or export from a country). Each importer or exporter is usually assigned a unique identification number.

Imports volume: The number or amount of Imports in general, typically measured in kilograms.

Imputation: Procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing or unusable.

Imports value: The price actually paid for all imported units (by quantity unit) of the given commodity (unit price multiplied by quantity), or the cost of the commodity if not sold or purchased.

Institutional unit: The elementary economic decision-making center characterized by uniformity of behavior and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function.

K: thousand (e.g. US\$ 10K)

Ktons: thousand tons (e.g. 1 Ktons)

LTM: For the purpose of this report, LTM means Last Twelve Months for which the trade data are available. This period may not coincide with calendar period though, which is often the case with the trade data.

Long-term growth rate: For the purpose of this report, it is a metric that is used to express the change in a variable, represented as a percentage, and is used interchangeably with CAGR.

Long-Term: For the purpose of this report, it is equivalent to a period used for calculation of CAGR.

M: million (e.g. US\$ 10M)

Market: For the purpose of this report the terms Market and Imports may be used interchangeably, since both refer to a particular good which is bought and sold in particular country. The distinctive feature is that the Market term includes only imports of a particular good to a particular country. It does not include domestic production of such good or anything else.

Microdata: Data on the characteristics of individual transactions collected by customs or other sources (such as administrative records or surveys) or estimated.

Macrodata: Data derived from microdata by grouping or aggregating them, such as total exports of goods classified in a particular HS subheading.

Mirror statistics: Mirror statistics are used to conduct bilateral comparisons of two basic measures of a trade flow and are a traditional tool for detecting the causes of asymmetries in statistics.

Mean value: The arithmetic mean, also known as "arithmetic average", is a measure of central tendency of a finite set of numbers: specifically, the sum of the values divided by the number of values.

Median value: Is the value separating the higher half from the lower half of a data sample, a population, or a probability distribution.

Marginal Propensity to Import: Is the amount imports increase or decrease with each unit rise or decline in disposable income. The idea is that rising income for businesses and households spurs greater demand for goods from abroad and vice versa.

Trade Freedom Classification: Trade freedom is a composite measure of the absence of tariff and non-tariff barriers that affect imports and exports of goods and services. The trade freedom score is based on two inputs:

The trade-weighted average tariff rate and

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs).

For more information on the methodology, please, visit: <https://www.heritage.org/index/trade-freedom>

Market size (Market volumes): For the purpose of this report, it refers to the total number of specific good (in US\$ or volume values) which added to the stock of relevant material resources in a certain period of time (often measured over the course of a year). This term may refer to country, region, or world (global) levels.

Net weight (kilograms): the net shipping weight, excluding the weight of packages or containers.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED

OECD: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation with 38 member countries, founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum whose member countries describe themselves as committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a platform to compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practices, and coordinate domestic and international policies of its members. The majority of OECD Members are high-income economies ranked as "very high" in the Human Development Index, and are regarded as developed countries. Their collective population is 1.38 billion. As of 2017, OECD Member countries collectively comprised 62.2% of global nominal GDP (USD 49.6 trillion) and 42.8% of global GDP (Int\$54.2 trillion) at purchasing power parity.

The OECD Country Risk Classification measures the country credit risk and the likelihood that a country will service its external debt. The index uses a scale of eight risk categories to determine a country's credit risk, with 0 representing the lowest level of country risk. For more information, visit <https://www.oecd.org/>

Official statistics: Statistics produced in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by a national statistical office or by another producer of official statistics that has been mandated by the national government or certified by the national statistical office to compile statistics for its specific domain.

Proxy price: For the purpose of this report, the term is a broad representation of actual price of a specific good in a specific market. Proxy price acts as a substitute for actual price for the reason of being calculated rather than obtained from the market directly. Proxy price implies very closer meaning as unit values used in international trade statistics.

Prices: For the purpose of this report the term always refers to prices on imported goods, except for explicit definitions, e.g. consumer price index.

Production: Economic production may be defined as an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labor, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods or services.

Physical volumes: For the purpose of this report, this term indicates foreign trade (imports or exports flows) denominated in units of measure of weight, typically in kilograms.

Quantity units (Volume terms): refer to physical characteristics of goods. The use of appropriate quantity units may also result in more internationally comparable data on international movements of goods, because differences in quantity measurements between the importing country and the exporting country can be less significant than in value measurements. Therefore, quantities are often used in checking the reliability of the value data via the calculation of so-called unit values (value divided by quantity). It is recommended that countries collect or estimate, validate and report quantity information in the World Customs Organization (WCO) standard units of quantity (e.g. kilograms) and in net weight (i.e. not including packaging) on all trade transactions.

RCA Index: Revealed Comparative Advantage Index Comparative advantage underlies economists' explanations for the observed pattern of inter-industry trade. In theoretical models, comparative advantage is expressed in terms of relative prices evaluated in the absence of trade. Since these are not observed, in practice we measure comparative advantage indirectly. Revealed comparative advantage indices (RCA) use the trade pattern to identify the sectors in which an economy has a comparative advantage, by comparing the country of interests' trade profile with the world average. The RCA index is defined as the ratio of two shares. The numerator is the share of a country's total exports of the commodity of interest in its total exports. The denominator is share of world exports of the same commodity in total world exports.

$$RSA = \frac{\sum_d x_{isd} / \sum_d X_{sd}}{\sum_{wd} x_{iwd} / \sum_{wd} X_{wd}},$$

where

s is the country of interest,

d and **w** are the set of all countries in the world,

i is the sector of interest,

x is the commodity export flow and

X is the total export flow.

The numerator is the share of good i in the exports of country s, while the denominator is the share of good i in the exports of the world.

Re-imports: Are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports.

Re-exports: Are exports of foreign goods which were previously recorded as imports.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER): It is an indicator of a nation's competitiveness in relation to its trading partners. It is a measure of the relative strength of a nation's currency in comparison with those of the nations it trades with. It is used to judge whether the nation's currency is undervalued or overvalued or, ideally, fairly valued. Economists use REER to evaluate a country's trade flow and analyze the impact that factors such as competition and technological changes are having on a country and its economy. An increase in a nation's REER means businesses and consumers have to pay more for the products they export, while their own people are paying less for the products that it imports. It is losing its trade competitiveness, but the environment gets more favorable to Imports.

Short-term growth rate: For the purpose of this report, it is a metric that is used to express the change in a variable, represented as a percentage, and used interchangeably with LTM.

Statistical data: Data collected, processed or disseminated by a statistical organization for statistical purposes.

Seasonal adjustment: Statistical method for removing the seasonal component of a time series.

Seasonal component: Fluctuations in a time series that exhibit a regular pattern at a particular time during the course of a year which are similar from one year to another.

Short-Term: For the purpose of this report, it is equivalent to the LTM period.

T: tons (e.g. 1T)

Trade statistics: For the purposes of this report, the term will be used to refer to international, foreign or external merchandise trade statistics, unless otherwise indicated, and the term "merchandise" has the same meaning as the terms, "products", "goods" and "commodities".

Total value: The price actually paid for all units (by quantity unit) of the given commodity (unit price multiplied by quantity), or the cost of the commodity if not sold or purchased.

Re-exports: Are exports of foreign goods which were previously recorded as imports.

Time series: A set of values of a particular variable at consecutive periods of time.

Tariff binding: Maximum duty level on a product listed in a member's schedule of commitments; it represents the commitment not to exceed the duty applied on the concerned product beyond the level bound in the schedule. Once a rate of duty is bound, it may not be raised without compensating the affected parties. For developed countries, the bound rates are generally the rates actually charged. Most developing countries have bound the rates somewhat higher than the actual rates charged, so the bound rates serve as ceilings.

The terms of trade (ToT): is the relative price of exports in terms of imports and is defined as the ratio of export prices to import prices. It can be interpreted as the amount of import goods an economy can purchase per unit of export goods. An improvement of a nation's terms of trade benefits that country in the sense that it can buy more imports for any given level of exports. The terms of trade may be influenced by the exchange rate because a rise in the value of a country's currency lowers the domestic prices of its imports but may not directly affect the prices of the commodities it exports.

Trade Dependence, %GDP: Is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. This indicator shows to what extent the country's economy relies on foreign trade as compared to its GDP.

US\$: US dollars

WTO: the World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates and facilitates international trade. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. With effective cooperation in the United Nations System, governments use the organization to establish, revise, and enforce the rules that govern international trade. It officially commenced operations on 1 January 1995, pursuant to the 1994 Marrakesh Agreement, thus replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that had been established in 1948. The WTO is the world's largest international economic organization, with 164 member states representing over 98% of global trade and global GDP.

Y: year (e.g. 5Y – five years)

Y-o-Y: Year-over-year (YOY) is a financial term used to compare data for a specific period of time with the corresponding period from the previous year. It is a way to analyze and assess the growth or decline of a particular variable over a twelve-month period.

METHODOLOGY

Following is a list of use cases of application of specific words combinations across the report. The selection is based on calculated values of corresponding indicators.

1. Country Market Trend:

- In case the calculated growth rates for the LTM period exceeded the value of 5Y CAGR by 0.5 percentage points or more, then **"surpassed"** is used, if it was 0.5 percentage points or more lower than 5Y CAGR then it is **"underperformed"**. In case, if the calculated growth rate for the LTM period was within the interval of 5Y CAGR \pm 5 percentage points (including boundary values), then either **"followed"** or **"was comparable to"** is used.

2. Global Market Trends US\$-terms:

- If the "Global Market US\$-terms CAGR, %" value was less than 0%, the **"declining"** is used,
- If the "Global Market US\$-terms CAGR, %" value was more than or equal to 0% and less than 4%, then **"stable"** is used,
- If the "Global Market US\$-terms CAGR, %" value was more than or equal to 4% and less than 6%, then **"growing"** is used,
- If the "Global Market US\$-terms CAGR, %" value was more than 6%, then **"fast growing"** is used.

3. Global Market Trends t-terms:

- If the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" value was less than 0%, the **"declining"** is used,
- If the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" value was more than or equal to 0% and less than 4%, then **"stable"** is used,
- If the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" value was more than or equal to 4% and less than 6%, then **"growing"** is used,
- If the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" value was more than 6%, then **"fast growing"** is used.

4. Global Demand for Imports:

- If the calculation of the change in share of a specific product in the total imports of the country was more than 0.5 percentage points, then the **"growing"** was used,
- If the calculation of the change in share of a specific product in the total imports of the country was less than 0.5%, then the **"declining"** was used,
- If the calculation of the change in share of a specific product in the total imports of the country was within the range of \pm 0.5% (including boundary values), then the **"remain stable"** was used,

5. Long-term market drivers:

- **"Growth in Prices accompanied by the growth in Demand"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was more than 2% and the "Inflation 5Y average" was more than 0% and the "Inflation contribution to US\$-term CAGR%" was more than 50%,
- **"Growth in Demand"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was more than 2% and the "Inflation 5Y average" was more than 0% and the "Inflation contribution to US\$-term CAGR%" was less than or equal to 50%,
- **"Growth in Prices"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was more than 0% or less than or equal to 2%, and the "Inflation 5Y average" was more than 4%,
- **"Stable Demand and stable Prices"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was more than or equal to 0%, and the "Inflation 5Y average" was more than of equal to 0% and less than or equal to 4%,
- **"Growth in Demand accompanied by declining Prices"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was more than 0%, and the "Inflation 5Y average" was less than 0%,
- **"Decline in Demand accompanied by growing Prices"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was less than 0%, and the "Inflation 5Y average" was more than 0%,
- **"Decline in Demand accompanied by declining Prices"** is used, if the "Global Market t-terms CAGR, %" was less than 0%, and the "Inflation 5Y average" was less than 0%,

6. Rank of the country in the World by the size of GDP:

- **"Largest economy"**, if GDP (current US\$) is more than 1,800.0 B,
- **"Large economy"**, if GDP (current US\$) is less than 1,800.0 B and more than 1,000.0 B,
- **"Midsize economy"**, if GDP (current US\$) is more than 500.0 B and less than 1,000.0 B,
- **"Small economy"**, if GDP (current US\$) is more than 50.0 B and less than 500.0 B,
- **"Smallest economy"**, if GDP (current US\$) is less than 50.0 B,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, if the country didn't provide data.

7. Economy Short Term Growth Pattern:

- **"Fastest growing economy"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is more than 17%,
- **"Fast growing economy"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is less than 17% and more than 10%,
- **"Higher rates of economic growth"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is more than 5% and less than 10%,
- **"Moderate rates of economic growth"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is more than 3% and less than 5%,
- **"Slowly growing economy"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is more than 0% and less than 3%,
- **"Economic decline"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is between -5 and 0%,
- **"Economic collapse"**, if GDP growth (annual %) is less than -5%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, if the country didn't provide data.

8. Classification of countries in accordance to income level. The methodology has been provided by the World Bank, which classifies countries in the following groups:

- **low-income economies** are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of \$1,135 or less in 2022,
- **lower middle-income economies** are those with a GNI per capita between \$1,136 and \$4,465,
- **upper middle-income economies** are those with a GNI per capita between \$4,466 and \$13,845,
- **high-income economies** are those with a GNI per capita of \$13,846 or more,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, if the country didn't provide data.

For more information, visit <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org>

9. Population growth pattern:

- **"Quick growth in population"**, in case annual population growth is more than 2%,
- **"Moderate growth in population"**, in case annual population growth is more than 0% and less than 2%,
- **"Population decrease"**, in case annual population growth is less than 0% and more than -5%,
- **"Extreme slide in population"**, in case annual population growth is less than -5%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

10. Short-Term Imports Growth Pattern:

- **"Extremely high growth rates"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) is more than 20%,
- **"High growth rates"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) is more than 10% and less than 20%,
- **"Stable growth rates"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) is more than 0% and less than 10%,
- **"Moderately decreasing growth rates"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) is less than 0% and more than -10%,
- **"Extremely decreasing growth rates"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) is less than -10%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

11. Country's Short-Term Reliance on Imports:

- **"Extreme reliance"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) is more than 100%,
- **"High level of reliance"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) is more than 50% and less than 100%,
- **"Moderate reliance"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) is more than 30% and less than 50%,
- **"Low level of reliance"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) is more than 10% and less than 30%,
- **"Practically self-reliant"**, in case if Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) is more than 0% and less than 10%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

12. Short-Term Inflation Profile:

- **"Extreme level of inflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is more than 40%,
- **"High level of inflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is more than 20% and less than 40%,
- **"Elevated level of inflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is more than 10% and less than 20%,
- **"Moderate level of inflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is more than 4% and less than 10%,
- **"Low level of inflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is more than 0% and less than 4%,
- **"Deflation"**, in case if Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) is less than 0%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

13. Long-Term Inflation Profile:

- **"Inadequate inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more than 10,000%,
- **"Extreme inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more than 1,000% and less than 10,000%,
- **"Highly inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more than 500% and less than 1,000%,
- **"Moderate inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more than 200% and less than 500%,
- **"Low inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more than 150% and less than 200%,
- **"Very low inflationary environment"**, in case if Consumer price index (2010 = 100) is more 100% and less than 150%,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

14. Short-term ForEx and Terms of Trade environment:

- **"More attractive for imports"**, in case if the change in Real effective exchange rate index (2010 = 100) is more than 0,
- **"Less attractive for imports"**, in case if the change in Real effective exchange rate index (2010 = 100) is less than 0,
- **"Impossible to define due to lack of data"**, in case there are not enough data.

15. The OECD Country Risk Classification:

- **"Risk free country to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 0,
- **"The lowest level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 1,
- **"Low level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 2,
- **"Somewhat low level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 3,
- **"Moderate level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 4,
- **"Elevated level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 5,
- **"High level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 6,
- **"The highest level of country risk to service its external debt"**, in case if the OECD Country risk index equals to 7,
- **"Micro state: not reviewed or classified"**, in case of Andorra, Morocco, San Marino, because these are very small countries that do not generally receive official export credit support.
- **"High Income OECD country": not reviewed or classified**, in case of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Rep., Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, because these are high income OECD countries and other high income Euro zone countries that are not typically classified.
- **"Currently not reviewed or classified"**, in case of Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Macao SAR, China, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Fed. Sts., Nauru, Palau, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sint Maarten, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, because these countries haven't been classified.
- **"There are no data for the country"**, in case if the country is not being classified.

16. Trade Freedom Classification. The Index of Economic Freedom is a tool for analyzing 184 economies throughout the world. It measures economic freedom based on 12 quantitative and qualitative factors, grouped into four broad categories, or pillars, of economic freedom: (1) Rule of Law (property rights, government integrity, judicial effectiveness), (2) Government Size (government spending, tax burden, fiscal health), (3) Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom), (4) Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom). For the purpose of this report we use the Trade freedom subindex to reflect country's position in the world with respect to international trade.

- **"Repressed"**, in case if the Trade freedom subindex is less than or equal to 50 and more than 0,
- **"Mostly unfree"**, in case if the Trade freedom subindex is less than or equal to 60 and more than 50,
- **"Moderately free"**, in case if the Trade freedom subindex is less than or equal to 70 and more than 60,
- **"Mostly free"**, in case if the Trade freedom subindex is less than or equal to 80 and more than 70,
- **"Free"**, in case if the Trade freedom subindex is less than or equal to 100 and more than 80,
- **"There are no data for the country"**, in case if the country is not being classified.

17. The competition landscape / level of risk to export to the specified country:

- **“risk free with a low level of competition from domestic producers of similar products”**, in case if the RCA index of the specified product falls into the 90th quantile,
- **“somewhat risk tolerable with a moderate level of local competition”**, in case if the RCA index of the specified product falls into the range between the 90th and 92nd quantile,
- **“risk intense with an elevated level of local competition”**, in case if the RCA index of the specified product falls into the range between the 92nd and 95th quantile,
- **“risk intense with a high level of local competition”**, in case if the RCA index of the specified product falls into the range between the 95th and 98th quantile,
- **“highly risky with extreme level of local competition or monopoly”**, in case if the RCA index of the specified product falls into the range between the 98th and 100th quantile,
- **“Impossible to define due to lack of data”**, in case there are not enough data.

18. Capabilities of the local businesses to produce similar competitive products:

- **“low”**, in case the competition landscape is risk free with a low level of competition from domestic producers of similar products,
- **“moderate”**, in case the competition landscape is somewhat risk tolerable with a moderate level of local competition,
- **“promising”**, in case the competition landscape is risk intense with an elevated level of local competition or risk intense with a high level of local competition,
- **“high”**, in case the competition landscape is highly risky with extreme level of local competition or monopoly,
- **“Impossible to define due to lack of data”**, in case there are not enough data.

19. The strength of the effect of imports of particular product to a specified country:

- **“low”**, in case if the share of the specific product is less than 0.1% in the total imports of the country,
- **“moderate”**, in case if the share of the specific product is more than or equal to 0.1% and less than 0.5% in the total imports of the country,
- **“high”**, in case if the share of the specific product is equal or more than 0.5% in the total imports of the country.

20. A general trend for the change in the proxy price:

- **“growing”**, in case if 5Y CAGR of the average proxy prices, or growth of the average proxy prices in LTM is more than 0,
- **“declining”**, in case if 5Y CAGR of the average proxy prices, or growth of the average proxy prices in LTM is less than 0,

21. The aggregated country's ranking to determine the entry potential of this product market:

- **Scores 1-5:** Signifying high risks associated with market entry,
- **Scores 6-8:** Indicating an uncertain probability of successful entry into the market,
- **Scores 9-11:** Suggesting relatively good chances for successful market entry,
- **Scores 12-14:** Pointing towards high chances of a successful market entry.

22. Global market size annual growth rate, the best-performing calendar year:

- **“Growth in Prices accompanied by the growth in Demand”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was more than 2% and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was more than 0% and the “Inflation contribution to \$-term growth rate, %” was more than 50%,
- **“Growth in Demand”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was more than 2% and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was more than 0% and the “Inflation contribution to \$-term growth rate, %” was less than or equal to 50%,
- **“Growth in Prices”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was more than 0% and less than or equal to 2%, and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was more than 4%,
- **“Stable Demand and stable Prices”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was more than or equal to 0% and less than or equal to 2%, and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was more than or equal to 0% and less than or equal to 4%,
- **“Growth in Demand accompanied by declining Prices”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was more than 0%, and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was less than 0%,
- **“Decline in Demand accompanied by growing Prices”** is used, if the “Country Market t-term growth rate, %” was less than 0%, and the “Inflation growth rate, %” was more than 0%.

23. Global market size annual growth rate, the worst-performing calendar year:

- **“Declining average prices”** is used if “Country Market t term growth rate, % is more than 0%, and “Inflation growth rate, %” is less than 0%
- **“Low average price growth”** is used if “Country Market t term growth rate, % is more than 0%, and “Inflation growth rate, %” is more than 0%,
- **“Biggest drop in import volumes with low average price growth”** is used if “Country Market t term growth rate, % is less than 0%, and “Inflation growth rate, %” is more than 0%,
- **“Decline in Demand accompanied by decline in Prices”** is used if “Country Market t term growth rate, % is less than 0%, and “Inflation growth rate, %” is less than 0%.

24. TOP-5 Countries Ranking:

Top-10 biggest suppliers in last calendar year are being ranked according to 4 components:

1. share in imports in LTM,
2. proxy price in LTM,
3. change of imports in US\$-terms in LTM, and
4. change of imports in volume terms in LTM

Each of the four components ranges from 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The aggregated score is being formed as a sum of scores of ranking of each component. However, in case if countries get similar scores, the ranking of the first component prevails in selection.

25. Export potential:

As a part of risks estimation component and business potential of export to the country, a system of ranking has been introduced. It helps to rank a country based on a set of macroeconomic and market / sectoral parameters covered in this report. Seven ranking components have been selected:

1. Long-term trends of Global Demand for Imports (refer to pages 17-20 of the report)
2. Strength of the Demand for Imports in the selected country (refer to pages 22-23 of the report)
3. Macroeconomic risks for Imports in the selected country (refer to pages 22-23 of the report)
4. Market entry barriers and domestic competition pressures for imports of the good (refer to pages 22-24 of the report)
5. Long-term trends of Country Market (refer to pages 26-29 of the report)
6. Short-term trends of Country Market, US\$-terms (refer to pages 30-31 of the report)
7. Short-term trends of Country Market, volumes and proxy prices (refer to pages 32-35 of the report)

Each component includes 4-6 specific parameters. All parameters are evaluated on a scale from 0 to 6, with 0 being the lowest/ less favorable value or characteristic. An aggregated rank is a total country's score that includes scores of each specific ranking component. Each component is evaluated on a scale from 0 to 2, with 0 being the lowest score. The highest possible aggregated country's score is 14 points (up to 2 points for each of 7 ranking components). Aggregated country's rank is a sum of points gained for each ranking component. It ranges from 0 to 14 points. An aggregated rank describes risks and imports potential of the selected country with the selected product.

26. Market volume that may be captured in the mid-term:

The result of the market research is an approximation of the potential supply volume for the specific product in the designated market, provided the continuation of the identified trends in the future. The potential supply volume comprises two components:

1. **Component 1** is related to the ongoing trend in market development. The calculation is based on the anticipated average monthly market growth, derived from the trend observed over the past 24 months (you can find this trend currently calculated for tons on the report page 32). The assumption is that the identified trend will remain unchanged, and the calculated average monthly increase is applied to actual data on the volume of average monthly import supplies over the last 12 months, along with the corresponding average price. Simultaneously, the computation is based on the idea that a new supplier could secure a market share equivalent to the average share held by the top 10 largest suppliers in this market over the past 12 months: The potential supply in dollars per month for a new player, according to Component 1, is calculated by multiplying the following factors: Average monthly volume of imports into the country in tons × Average monthly increase in imports over the last 24 months (month-on-month growth) × Average market share for the top 10 supplying countries × Average import price over the last 12 months. Component 1 could be zero in the event of a negative short-term trend in imports of the specified product into the country over the past 24 months.
2. **Component 2** signifies the extra potential supply linked to the potential strong competitive advantage of the new supplier. Its calculation is based on the factual parameters of supplying countries that have experienced the highest growth in their supplies to the chosen country over the past 12 months. The assumption is that this increase is attributed to their respective competitive advantages. The potential supply volume in dollars per month for a new player, based on Component 2, is calculated by dividing the average increase in imports in tons over the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months for the top 5 countries that have most increased imports into the country by 12 months. The result is then multiplied by the average import price over the last 12 months.

The total increase is determined by summing the values obtained from the two components.

CONTACTS & FEEDBACK

We encourage you to stay with us, as we continue to develop and add new features to GTAIC. Market forecasts, global value chains research, deeper country insights, and other features are coming soon.

If you have any ideas on the scope of the report or any comment on the service, please let us know by e-mailing to sales@gtaic.ai. We are open for any comments, good or bad, since we believe any feedback will help us develop and bring more value to our clients.

Connect with us

EXPORT HUNTER, UAB
Konstitucijos pr.15-69A, Vilnius, Lithuania

sales@gtaic.ai

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