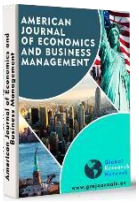

American Journal of Economics and Business Management

Vol. 9 Issue 3 | **pp.** 529-534 | **ISSN:** 2576-5973

Available online @ https://www.globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm

Article

Theoretical Basis and Evaluation Methods of Sustainable Development of the Trading System

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Citation: Kholmuminovich M. G. Theoretical Basis and Evaluation Methods of Sustainable Development of the Trading System. American Journal of Economics and Business Management 2026, 9(3), 529-534.

Received: 19th Dec 2025
Revised: 30th Jan 2026
Accepted: 20th Feb 2026
Published: 28th Mar 2026

Abstract: This article systematically analyzes the impact of classical, neoclassical, Keynesian, sustainable development and new trade theories on the sustainable development of the trade system, and based on their mutual integration, scientific and methodological directions of econometric modeling are substantiated. Taking into account the multifactorial, regional and dynamic characteristics of the development of the trade system, the importance of statistical-dynamic analysis, multifactorial regression, panel data, integral assessment and forecasting methods is highlighted. The results of the study indicate the need to use complex econometric approaches in assessing and forecasting the trade system.

Keywords: Trading system, sustainable development, econometric modeling, market economy, regional trade, integrated assessment, forecasting methods.

Introduction

In a market economy, the trade system is considered an important structural element of the national and regional economy, which plays an important role not only in meeting the needs of the population, but also in forming integral economic relations between producers and consumers, accelerating the movement of goods and services, and increasing the volume of gross domestic product (GDP). In particular, the intensification of globalization processes, the rapid development of digital technologies and e-commerce are further increasing the economic importance of the trade system. Today, the trade system is becoming the main driver of the services sector as one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the economy. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of the trade and services sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy, approved by Decree No. PF-158 of September 11, 2023, sets as priority tasks the acceleration of the service sector in the regions, modernization of trade infrastructure, and creation of new jobs. In accordance with this strategy, it is planned to expand the network of trade, consumer services and entertainment services by auctioning 233 thousand vacant land plots in densely populated areas with developed infrastructure based on urban development projects. It is also planned to create 36 thousand trade and service facilities by organizing specialized shopping streets in the centers of large and medium-sized cities, and to build more than 6 thousand modern trade and service facilities along the "New Uzbekistan" massifs and international highways [1].

As a result of these reforms, the territorial structure of the trade system is improving, and the domestic market infrastructure is expanding. At the same time, the annual growth

rates of retail turnover are also showing positive dynamics. For example, in recent years, the volume of retail trade has been steadily increasing, and the share of the services sector in GDP is increasing. This means that the importance of the trade system in economic growth is increasingly growing. In addition, the share of small businesses and private entrepreneurs in trade activities is high, and this sector is also an important factor in ensuring employment.

In modern conditions, the trade system is not limited to traditional markets or shopping malls, but is being taken to a new level through e-commerce, logistics centers, digital payment systems and online services. In particular, the possibilities of organizing trade processes, optimizing the supply chain of goods, and providing convenient services to consumers are expanding on the basis of digital platforms. This not only increases the efficiency of the trade system, but also strengthens its competitiveness.

At the same time, there are a number of problems in the development of the trade system. In particular, factors such as the uneven development of trade infrastructure across regions, the insufficient improvement of the logistics system, the quality of services in some regions and the weak competitive environment negatively affect the efficiency of the system. In addition, ensuring price stability, maintaining consumer market balance and reducing inflationary pressures are also important tasks of the trade system. In this context, there is an increasing need for a deep scientific study of the trade system, identifying its development trends and assessing future growth factors. In particular, as a multi-factor economic process, it is not enough to assess the trade system only through simple statistical indicators. Therefore, the use of econometric modeling methods is of great importance in identifying the patterns of development of the trade system, assessing the degree of influence of various factors and developing scientifically based forecasts. Econometric modeling identifies the interrelationships between key factors influencing trade volume—such as household income, price levels, investment volumes, infrastructure development, and the introduction of digital technologies.

It provides an opportunity to develop scientifically based recommendations for the sustainable development of the trade system, increasing its efficiency at the regional and sectoral levels, and improving state policy. This, in turn, will help increase the competitiveness of the national economy, improve the well-being of the population, and ensure sustainable economic growth [2].

Literature Review

In modern research, the issues of sustainable development of the trading system are studied in close connection with institutional, financial and technological factors. E. Cima and D. C. Esty substantiate the need to adapt international trade to sustainable development goals and show the importance of harmonizing trade policy with environmental and social principles within the framework of the World Trade Organization. P. Sevastjanov and co-authors substantiate the effectiveness of multi-model algorithmic approaches in trading systems and emphasize the optimization of trade processes by digital technologies [5]. B. Li and co-authors empirically prove that the development of the financial system has a positive effect on the expansion of trade relations. Marchewka-Bartkowiak, using the example of the emissions trading system, highlights the role of trading mechanisms in ensuring environmental sustainability [3].

Methodology

The study was prepared on the basis of a scientific-systemic approach, in which the sustainable development of the trade system was considered as a complex and multifactorial economic process within the framework of a holistic system. This approach made it possible to analyze the trade system not as a set of separate elements, but as an integrated whole with its interconnected components - production, distribution, exchange and consumption processes. On this basis, the internal structure of the trade system, its

functional dependencies and its interaction with the external economic environment were studied in a comprehensive manner [4].

A number of general scientific and special scientific methods were used in the research process. In particular, using the methods of analysis and synthesis, the structural elements of the trade system were studied separately, and then their interrelationships were generalized. Through the methods of induction and deduction, general laws were formed based on the transition from general theoretical conclusions to practical results and specific cases. Through the comparative method, the level of development of the trade system in different regions and periods was compared, and the existing differences and their causes were identified [5].

Analysis and discussion of results

If we pay attention to the theoretical foundations of the sustainable development of the trade system, we get the following results [6].

Classical economic theory formed the initial scientific foundations of the development of the trade system, its founders are A. Smith and D. Ricardo. According to this theory, in a free market environment, trade ensures the efficient allocation of resources and achieves economic equilibrium through the mechanism of the "invisible hand". Trade strengthens the connection between the producer and the consumer, deepens specialization and division of labor. From the point of view of the sustainable development of the trade system, classical theory allows ensuring long-term economic stability through market competition and the price mechanism. The fundamental task of this theory is to increase economic efficiency through trade, ensure optimal use of resources, and ensure market equilibrium [8].

Neoclassical economic theory was developed by L. Walras and is based on the concept of general equilibrium. According to the theory, all markets in the economy, including trade markets, tend to a state of equilibrium through the interaction of supply and demand. The trade system is considered in this model as an integral part of the economic system and stability is achieved through price signals. The neoclassical approach to the sustainable development of the trade system justifies the importance of maintaining a balance between trade volume, consumer demand and production [9]. Keynesian theory was developed by J.M. Keynes, which directly links the development of the trade system with general demand. According to this theory, the market mechanism cannot always ensure stability by itself and in some cases active economic intervention by the state is necessary. A decrease in demand in the trade system can lead to a decrease in trade volume, therefore it is important to support trade activity through fiscal and monetary policy. The Keynesian approach to sustainable development of the trade system places particular emphasis on increasing incomes, expanding employment, and stimulating consumer demand [7].

The theory of sustainable development was formulated as a scientific concept by the UN Brundtland Commission. This theory is based on the combination of economic development with social equity and ecological balance. The trading system is considered in this approach not only as a source of economic growth, but also as a means of increasing the well-being of the population and rational use of resources. In the sustainable development of the trading system, this theory justifies the need to take into account the long-term environmental and social consequences of trade activities. The fundamental tasks of the theory are to combine economic efficiency with social stability and environmental safety [11].

The new trade theory was developed by P. Krugman, which is based on economies of scale and network effects. According to this theory, trade depends not only on comparative advantages, but also on the expansion of production volumes and innovations. As a result, active trade relations are formed even between regions with a similar level of development. From the point of view of the sustainable development of

the trade system, this theory justifies the need to develop trade infrastructure, introduce digital technologies, and strengthen territorial integration. The fundamental task of the theory is to ensure scale efficiency and innovative development in the trade system [8].

The analysis of classical, neoclassical, Keynesian, sustainable development and new trade theories shows that the sustainable development of the trade system is a complex, multifactorial and dynamic process, and it is not enough to explain it within the framework of a single theory. These theories justify the development of the trade system from various aspects, and their synthesis creates a solid scientific basis for improving the methodology of econometric modeling in assessing and forecasting the trade system. Classical and neoclassical theories show that the trade system is based on the principles of the market mechanism, supply and demand balance, and efficient use of resources. These approaches justify the need to include trade volume, prices, consumer demand and competition indicators as the main explanatory factors in econometric modeling. Keynesian theory, on the other hand, shows that aggregate demand, population income and state intervention play an important role in the stability of the trade system, and requires the inclusion of fiscal policy, investment and employment indicators in econometric models. The theory of sustainable development justifies the need to evaluate the trade system not only in terms of economic results, but also in terms of social and environmental factors. This expands the methodology of econometric modeling and creates a need to assess the stability of the trade system based on integral and composite indicators. The new trade theory, in turn, substantiates the impact of economies of scale, innovation and digital technologies on the development of the trade system and shows the need to take into account digital trade, logistics and infrastructure indicators when improving econometric models [9].

Table 1. Main methods for assessing and modeling the sustainable development of the trading system.

№	Method naming	Content of the method	Impact on sustainable development
1	Statistical-dynamic analysis method	Identifying growth rates, structural shifts, and stability trends based on time series of trade indicators	Allows you to assess the long-term stability of the trading system, identify crisis and unstable stages
2	Multivariate econometric modeling method	Assessing the causal relationships between economic, social, and institutional factors affecting the trading system through regression models	It provides an identification of the main determinants of sustainable development of the trading system and a quantitative assessment of their impact.
3	Econometric analysis method based on panel data	Identify regional differences by analyzing trade indicators across regions and time periods	Intra-regional trade helps reduce development disparities and ensure regional stability
4	Integral (composite) assessment method	Combining economic, social, and infrastructure indicators that represent the development of the trading system into a single index	The trading system allows for a comprehensive and systematic assessment of the level of sustainable development
5	Forecasting and scenario modeling method	Development of alternative scenarios for the development of the trading system based on dynamic econometric models	Provides scientific justification for strategic decisions aimed at ensuring the future sustainable development of the trading system

The methods presented in this table allow for a comprehensive identification of economic mechanisms that directly and indirectly affect the sustainable development of the trading system [10]. These methods form an interrelated methodological system for

assessing the current state of the trading system, identifying development trends, and forecasting future changes. The statistical-dynamic analysis method determines the stages of stable or unstable development of the trading system by determining the changes in its indicators over time. The multifactor econometric modeling method allows for a quantitative assessment of the main economic, social, and institutional factors affecting the sustainable development of the trading system, and serves to determine their relative influence [11].

The panel data analysis method allows us to identify differences in the development of the trade system across regions and time periods, and serves as an important scientific basis for developing differential policies aimed at reducing interregional imbalances [12]. The integrated (composite) assessment method allows us to comprehensively assess the trade system not only on the basis of individual indicators, but also on the basis of a combination of economic, social and infrastructural factors [13].

Forecasting and scenario modeling methods play an important role in the strategic planning process by identifying short- and long-term prospects for the development of the trade system [14]. Scenarios developed on the basis of these methods allow us to make scientifically sound decisions aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the trade system [15].

Conclussion

The issue of sustainable development of the trade system is one of the important directions of the modern economy, which is of strategic importance in ensuring national and regional economic growth. The results of the study show that the trade system is not only a mechanism for ensuring the movement of products and services, but also an important factor in the effective use of economic resources, increasing employment and improving the well-being of the population.

Theoretically, the sustainable development of the trade system is based on a combination of institutional, innovative and infrastructural factors. In particular, the introduction of digital technologies, improving logistics systems, developing market infrastructure and strengthening the competitive environment increase the efficiency of the trade system. At the same time, state support policies, regulatory mechanisms and improving the investment climate are also important conditions for sustainable development.

Methods for assessing the trade system serve as an important tool in determining its efficiency. The study substantiated the need to use economic and statistical analysis, comparative assessment, a system of indicators (turnover, profitability, service quality, logistics efficiency) and complex integral indices. Especially in modern conditions, monitoring based on digital indicators and analytical platforms allows us to determine the real state of the system.

In conclusion, the sustainable development of the trading system is a multifactorial and continuous process that requires a deep analysis of the theoretical foundations and the use of effective assessment methods. The introduction of an integrated approach in this direction will serve to increase the competitiveness of the trading system, strengthen economic stability, and ensure long-term development.

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

Sustainable development of the trade system is a multifactorial, dynamic and territorial process, and it is not enough to explain it through a separate theory or a single indicator. While classical and neoclassical theories show that the trade system is based on market mechanisms and equilibrium principles, the Keynesian approach justifies the importance of aggregate demand and public policy. Sustainable development and new trade theories indicate the need to assess the trade system in harmony with social, environmental and innovation factors. The synthesis of these theoretical approaches

creates a solid scientific basis for improving the methodology of econometric modeling in assessing and forecasting the trade system. In this regard, it is advisable to introduce complex, multifactorial and territorial econometric models and consistently use integrated assessment and forecasting methods to ensure the sustainable development of the trade system.

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