

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Polatov Shoxislom

Andijan state technology institute
2nd-year student, Logistics major

Annotation: This article discusses the development of the logistics system in Uzbekistan, addressing shortcomings in the transport sector that affect domestic and foreign delivery of goods, as well as issues related to national economic growth and trade.

Keywords: logistics, transport system, infrastructure, air routes, trade development, monitoring system.

Introduction

New technologies, modern equipment, and investments are rapidly entering our country. Consequently, this growth directly influences our national economy, trade, commerce, market economy, export–import operations, and the transport system.

For industrial enterprises to deliver their products not only to foreign markets but also to domestic markets, the transport system plays a crucial role. Thus, as our industrial sector develops, the logistics system must also progress accordingly. In an era of rapid globalization, developing logistics in Uzbekistan is vital for ensuring the country’s economic growth and stability.

The development of logistics and transportation chains strengthens international trade, supports domestic and global economic activity, improves cooperation among developing countries, and ensures efficient organization of goods and services.

To develop the logistics sector in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to focus on the following areas:

1. Transport infrastructure:

- improving the quality of roads, railways, air and maritime transport
- developing multimodal and intermodal transportation

2. Information technologies and digitalization:

- implementing ERP, WMS, TMS systems in logistics
- using artificial intelligence for forecasting and analysis
- introducing electronic document flow and blockchain for transparency

3. Warehousing and supply chain:

- automated warehouses and robotic systems
- applying *Just in Time* and *Lean Logistics*
- improving product storage and placement processes

4. Training qualified personnel:

- preparing new specialists for the logistics sector
- developing logistics programs in universities and improving education quality

“As is known, until recently, our main cargo was transported through transit corridors of Kazakhstan, and the capacity of these routes could not fully meet our needs. The lack of electric locomotives, modern terminals, and congestion in railway networks caused delays in delivering goods into Uzbekistan, negatively affecting our national economy.

In his 2017 Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of Uzbekistan emphasized the need to establish reliable transport and transit corridors to access global and regional markets, diversify logistics routes, and conduct practical negotiations with neighboring countries. He highlighted the importance of obtaining preferential transit conditions through Turkmenistan, Iran,

Kazakhstan, Russia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, as well as encouraging foreign and local investors to implement logistics projects.”[1]

Additionally, several new laws and amendments have been introduced to support the development of the transport and logistics system in Uzbekistan. According to these updates:

“To implement the Presidential Resolution ‘On measures to further develop the transport and logistics system of the Republic of Uzbekistan’ dated January 27, 2025 (PQ-28), the Cabinet of Ministers decrees the following:

1. Amendments shall be made to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 305 of April 12, 2019, regarding the functions of the Center for Studying Transport and Logistics Development Issues under the Ministry of Transport.
2. Approval shall be granted to update the material and technical base of the Center during 2025 using funds from the Transport and Logistics Development Fund.
3. Oversight of the implementation of this decree shall be assigned to Deputy Prime Minister A.J. Ramatov and Minister of Transport I.R. Makhkamov.”[2]

According to official documents:

“The Center under the Ministry of Transport is responsible for:

- Studying issues related to the development of the transport and logistics system and proposing solutions;
- Preparing proposals for the development of international transport corridors and optimizing passenger and cargo flows;
- Improving safety in transport and road sectors, implementing innovative technologies and intelligent transport systems;
- Reducing environmental impact, saving resources, and improving ecological standards in transport;
- Cooperating with research institutions, state bodies, and other organizations in studying transport and logistics development issues.

The Center is financed by the State Budget, the Transport and Logistics Development Fund, donations from individuals and legal entities, grants from international financial institutions, and other legally permitted sources.”[3]

The development of the transport and logistics system significantly contributes to GDP growth, trade processes, export–import operations, the advancement of industrial enterprises, the rise of market economy principles, and overall integration into the global market. In many countries, the logistics sector is highly advanced and even considered a competitive advantage. For example:

The U.S. logistics market was valued at approximately USD 1.83 trillion in 2024 Germany’s logistics sector is expected to reach €344.8 billion in 2025 Japan’s logistics market reached USD 278.6 billion in 2024 The Netherlands’ 3PL market generated roughly USD 12.5–13.8 billion in 2024[4]

Optimizing logistics processes, implementing modern IT systems, and improving each link of the supply chain can significantly increase competitiveness by reducing costs and improving customer service.

However, Uzbekistan still faces several challenges:

Insufficiently developed transport and warehousing systems, lack of automated loading/unloading operations, no maritime transport system, weak IT integration in logistics, shortage of qualified specialists, Uzbekistan is not yet fully integrated into global market organizations.

Therefore, comprehensive reforms in logistics infrastructure, modernization of transport and warehouse systems, adoption of advanced technologies, and development of human resources are required. Cooperation with international organizations and integration into global trade systems will play a vital role in increasing the country’s export potential.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of the logistics system in Uzbekistan will stimulate growth across many sectors. Efficient and high-quality delivery of goods, modern warehousing solutions, and the introduction of advanced information technologies will improve enterprise performance and competitiveness.

Expanding logistics centers, enhancing cooperation with international organizations, and preparing qualified specialists are essential steps for achieving sustainable development in this sector.

References:

1. Ulug'murodov F.F., & Shodiyev F.Q. (2024). *Development and Diversification of Logistics Chains and Transport Routes in Uzbekistan*. Journal of Marketing, Business and Management, 3(1), 217–222.
2. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Presidential Resolution "On measures for further development of the transport and logistics system of the Republic of Uzbekistan."*
<https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7677240>
3. Qo'chqorovich, E. T. (2025). *The Impact of the Development of Transport and Logistics on the National Economy of Uzbekistan*. Pedagogical Reforms and Their Solutions, 15(02), 203–205.
Also referenced: President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. *"Uzbekistan–2030" Strategy*. 2023.
4. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2021). *Program of Measures for the Development of the Transport and Logistics System*.
5. Tursunov B., & Kholmatova D. (2020). *Fundamentals of Logistics*. Tashkent: Economics Publishing.
6. World Bank. (2023). *Logistics Performance Index (LPI) 2023*.
<https://lpi.worldbank.org>
7. Karimov A.M. (2022). *Current State and Development Prospects of Transport and Logistics Infrastructure in Uzbekistan*. Economics and Innovative Technologies, No. 4.
8. UNCTAD. (2022). *Review of Maritime Transport 2022*.
<https://unctad.org>
9. Abdullaev O. (2021). *Economic Efficiency of Developing the Logistics System*. TDIU Scientific-Practical Journal, No. 2.
10. G'ulomov S.S., Oripov M., et al. (2019). *Economic Theory*. Tashkent: "Science and Technology."
11. World Economic Forum. (2023). *Global Competitiveness Report 2023*.
<https://www.weforum.org>
12. Nurmatov J. (2023). *Problems and Solutions in the Development of the Logistics Services Market in Uzbekistan*. Journal of Innovative Development, No. 1.