

**PRIORITY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
REGIONAL TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations of developing the regional transport system in Uzbekistan, the economic significance of modern transport infrastructure, and the priority strategic directions for transport system modernization. It also scientifically examines the factors influencing the development of transport infrastructure across the regions of the country, the improvement of logistics systems, the introduction of digital technologies, the expansion of investment activities, and the economic efficiency of international transport corridors. The article develops practical proposals and recommendations for improving the regional transport system.

**Keywords:** transport system, transport infrastructure, logistics, regional development, strategic directions, modernization, digitalization, investment, international transport corridors, economic efficiency.

Under the conditions of globalization of the world economy, the expansion of international trade volumes, and the strengthening of interregional economic integration, the transport system is becoming one of the strategic sectors of the economy. Transport infrastructure plays an important role in economic development, strengthening interregional relations, increasing the efficiency of production and service sectors, and ensuring public welfare.

Today, the transport system is considered not only a means of ensuring economic growth but also one of the key factors determining the country's competitiveness in the international economic arena. In particular, the level of development of the regional transport system enables the efficient distribution of productive forces across regions, reduction of logistics costs, attraction of investments, and enhancement of export potential.

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale reforms aimed at modernizing the transport system and developing infrastructure. In particular, significant measures are being taken to reconstruct highways, expand railway networks, develop international transport corridors, establish multimodal logistics centers, and introduce digital transport systems.

At the same time, several problems remain, including the unequal development of transport infrastructure across regions, high logistics costs, insufficient quality of transport services in some areas, and the slow pace of digitalization. These issues necessitate the scientific development of strategic directions for the improvement of the regional transport system.

The main purpose of this article is to analyze the priority strategic directions for developing the regional transport system in Uzbekistan, identify existing problems, and develop practical recommendations for modernizing transport infrastructure.

The transport system is one of the essential components of economic development, ensuring territorial connectivity between production and consumption. Transport infrastructure has strategic importance for the sustainable development of the national economy and strengthens interregional economic integration.

Through the transport system, raw materials, finished products, labor resources, and services move between regions. Therefore, the transport system directly affects economic growth rates. Developed transport infrastructure reduces production costs, increases logistics efficiency, and enhances investment attractiveness.

The regional transport system refers to the integrated functioning of transport vehicles, transport communications, logistics centers, and transport services within a specific territory. The efficiency of this system depends on the level of economic development, geographical location, natural resources, population density, and production infrastructure.

The economic importance of the transport system is reflected in the development of interregional economic relations, reduction of production costs, improvement of export-import efficiency, provision of population mobility, development of tourism and service sectors, increase in investment activity, and creation of new jobs.

In modern economic conditions, the transport system is one of the key factors determining a country's logistics potential. Particularly for countries located along international transport corridors, developed transport infrastructure provides an important strategic advantage.

Uzbekistan is located in the center of Central Asia and possesses high transit potential. Therefore, modernization of the transport system and integration into international logistics networks are considered among the country's priority directions for economic development.

The transport system of Uzbekistan consists of road transport, railway transport, air transport, and logistics infrastructure. In recent years, large-scale investment projects have been implemented to develop transport infrastructure.

Road transport is one of the main components of the country's transport system. The total length of highways in the republic has been increasing annually. In particular, important projects are being carried out to reconstruct roads of international and national significance.

Railway transport is considered one of the strategic sectors of Uzbekistan's economy. Reforms are being implemented to expand electrified railway networks, develop high-speed train services, and increase freight transportation volumes.

In recent years, the operational geography of the "Afrosiyob" high-speed trains has been expanded, which plays an important role in strengthening interregional economic and tourism relations.

Modernization processes are also accelerating in the air transport sector. Efforts are underway to construct new airport terminals, reconstruct existing airports, increase the number of international flights, and digitalize aviation services.

However, several problems remain within the country's transport system, including insufficient development of transport infrastructure in certain regions, high logistics costs, low quality of transport services, lack of multimodal logistics centers, environmental issues, and low levels of digitalization.

These problems further strengthen the necessity of modernizing the regional transport system.

The development of the regional transport system depends on numerous economic, geographical, social, and institutional factors.

The geographical location of the country plays an important role in transport system development. Uzbekistan's central position in Central Asia gives it significant international transit potential. Natural and climatic conditions, terrain, resource potential, and proximity to transport routes also influence infrastructure development.

The level of regional economic development determines the demand for transport systems. The growth of industry, agriculture, tourism, and service sectors increases the need for transport

services. Investment volume is also a crucial factor, as investments in transport infrastructure improve road quality, develop logistics centers, and introduce modern transport technologies.

Population growth and urbanization increase pressure on transport systems. In particular, the development of public transport systems in large cities has become an urgent issue.

State policy, regulatory frameworks, and governance systems also play significant roles in transport infrastructure development. Expanding public-private partnership mechanisms in the transport sector contributes to increasing investment activity.

Modernization of transport infrastructure is one of the most important factors of economic development. Upgrading highways, railway networks, and airports contributes to increasing logistics efficiency. Reconstruction of highways according to international standards reduces transportation costs and increases freight transportation speed. Modernization of railway infrastructure also increases freight volumes while remaining environmentally efficient.

Digital technologies are becoming essential tools for improving transport system efficiency. The introduction of electronic logistics systems, GPS monitoring, intelligent transport systems, and digital management platforms improves the quality of transport services. Intelligent transport systems enable traffic management, optimization of transport flows, and reduction of traffic congestion.

Uzbekistan's geographical location creates broad opportunities for developing international transport corridors. Increasing transit potential through the "East-West" and "North-South" transport routes generates additional revenue for the national economy. The development of international logistics centers contributes to improving the efficiency of export-import operations.

The development of multimodal logistics systems, which integrate several types of transportation, enhances freight efficiency, reduces transport costs, and shortens logistics time. Establishing logistics centers plays an important role in strengthening interregional economic relations.

Reducing the environmental impact of transport systems is also becoming a priority direction of modern transport policy. The development of electric vehicles, use of environmentally friendly fuels, and implementation of green logistics principles contribute to ensuring ecological sustainability.

The development of transport infrastructure directly affects economic growth rates. A developed transport system reduces logistics costs, increases production efficiency, and enhances investment attractiveness.

The development of the regional transport system strengthens interregional economic integration, increases export volumes, raises transit revenues, promotes tourism development, creates new jobs, and improves the investment climate.

Developed transport infrastructure increases the competitiveness of regions. In particular, the efficiency of logistics systems is an important factor for export-oriented enterprises.

Investments directed toward transport infrastructure in the country play a significant role in increasing economic activity.

The experience of developed countries provides opportunities to form effective mechanisms for transport system modernization.

In South Korea, transport infrastructure development became one of the key factors of economic modernization. The country introduced high-speed railway networks, intelligent logistics systems, and digital transport management.

China accelerated regional development by directing large-scale investments into transport infrastructure. The expansion of railway networks and logistics centers contributed to increasing export potential.

Germany has a highly developed multimodal logistics system. Integrated management of the transport system has significantly reduced logistics costs.

Adapting these experiences to the conditions of Uzbekistan is important for the modernization of the national transport system.

It is advisable for Uzbekistan to increase investments directed toward transport infrastructure, develop logistics centers based on public-private partnerships, introduce digital transport management systems, effectively utilize the potential of international transport corridors, accelerate railway electrification processes, modernize public transport systems in regions, strengthen environmental standards in transport, expand multimodal logistics center networks, widely implement innovative technologies in the transport sector, and improve personnel qualifications alongside the development of scientific research.

These measures will not only increase the economic efficiency of the transport system but also accelerate regional development.

The development of the regional transport system in Uzbekistan is one of the priority directions for economic modernization. Developed transport infrastructure strengthens interregional economic integration, reduces logistics costs, and enhances investment attractiveness.

In recent years, large-scale reforms aimed at modernizing the transport system have been implemented in the country. The development of highways, railway networks, airports, and logistics centers contributes to improving economic efficiency.

At the same time, several problems remain within the transport system. In particular, disparities in the development level of transport infrastructure between regions, high logistics costs, and the slow pace of digitalization demonstrate the need for further improvement of the transport system.

The practical proposals and recommendations developed in this article serve to modernize the regional transport system, effectively utilize the potential of international transport corridors, and improve the logistics system.

In the future, modernization of transport infrastructure, wider implementation of digital technologies, formation of an environmentally sustainable transport system, and strengthening international logistics integration will become important factors ensuring the sustainable development of Uzbekistan's economy.

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