



The Introduction And Development Of Logistics In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The logistics sector and its development are of great importance in Uzbekistan. The formation and development of logistics services in the country are primarily associated with improving transport networks, expanding international trade relations, and introducing innovative technologies. Uzbekistan's geographical location, economic growth, and the modernization of transport infrastructure have had a significant impact on the development of the logistics sector.

Keywords: Logistics, transport, infrastructure, international trade, digital logistics, logistics centers, digital technologies, trade relations, economic development, innovations, geopolitical significance, road and rail transport, customs procedures, foreign trade.

INTRODUCTION

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, PQ-28 dated January 27, 2025, measures were adopted "On further development of the transport-logistics system of the Republic of Uzbekistan": a decision was made to further develop the national transport-logistics services market and infrastructure, increase transit potential, form promising transport corridors, reduce transport costs in the value of export-import operations, and shorten delivery times for goods to foreign markets. [1] Our country's head of state pays great attention to the further development of the logistics sector.

What is the logistics sector? "Logistics is the science of managing and controlling transportation, storage, and other material and immaterial operations performed in the process of delivering raw materials and materials to a production enterprise, processing raw materials, materials, and semi-finished products, delivering

finished products to the consumer, and processing, storing and dispatching the necessary information." [2] In the era of globalization, logistics has become an integral part of any economic system. It includes planning, controlling, and managing the flows of goods, services, information, and capital. Through logistics, companies can provide timely and efficient service to customers. In short, logistics is a system that ensures the storage and timely delivery of material and immaterial goods to their destination while maintaining the stability of international cargo turnover.

Let us examine the historical development of the logistics sector. Initially, this field can be traced back to the network of the "Great Silk Road." The "Great Silk Road," i.e., the trade route, emerged in the 2nd century BCE and until the 16th century CE played a central role in trade relations between Eastern and Western peoples.

Types of logistics:

Transport logistics — includes domestic and international transport, such as international cargo transportation by rail, road, and air.

Warehouse logistics — this type of logistics includes warehouse management, storage systems, the implementation of Warehouse Management Systems (WMS), and the automation of warehouse operations through advanced technologies.

Supply chain logistics — organizes the chain of production, materials and products, and includes all processes from the arrival of goods to their delivery to buyers.

Inventory logistics — the process of monitoring the availability of goods in warehouses, analyzing quantities, and ensuring the replenishment of resources when necessary.

Reverse logistics — the process of returning products or materials from consumers and managing them for recycling or other required handling. This service includes repair, full restoration, or disposal when products are defective or returned.

If we look at the history of Uzbekistan, we see that logistics issues have long received considerable attention. In particular, logistics played an important role in the army of the great commander Amir Temur. His army was considered one of the strongest and most modern in terms of organization and combat methods. Amir Temur divided his troops into seven units (corps). Their management was entrusted to amirs and princes; these units consisted of center, right, left, and flanking parts. Some corps were also set aside as reserves. Such a structure not only strengthened the wings but also reinforced the center. Advanced, reserve, and additional units were attached to the center, and they played a decisive role in the outcome of battles. [3]

Uzbekistan has followed its own distinct path of development in the logistics sector. Since independence, this sector has rapidly developed. Especially in the late 1990s, with the formation of market mechanisms in the economy and the expansion of foreign economic relations, the concept of logistics gradually began to be introduced. In that period, logistics primarily developed in connection with foreign trade and transport services. Uzbekistan does not have direct access to oceanic shipping routes. From the late 1990s, logistics services began to form actively within the country. Instead of the centralized and complex logistics system that existed during the Soviet era, reforms and renewals were

implemented after independence through economic reforms. During this period, several large logistics companies were established. Uzbekistan's geographic location made it an important center for trade and transportation among Central Asian countries. A large population and economic growth necessitate the expansion of logistics networks not only for the domestic market but also for international markets.

One of the main logistics networks is rail transport. Freight transportation by rail significantly contributes to economic development. Road and air transport are also important components of the logistics system. By the 2000s, logistics terminology and practices began to be actively used in manufacturing enterprises, particularly in export-import activities. Infrastructure projects and roadmaps adopted by the state have provided a significant impetus for the expansion of this field. The importance of well-developed logistics was clearly visible during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the difficult years of the pandemic, many countries imposed quarantines, which disrupted free movement of goods and caused various shortages. In those years, countries with well-developed logistics systems were able to cope more successfully.

Major global companies that have made a significant contribution to the development of logistics include Amazon, AliExpress, DSV, and DHL Supply Chain & Global Forwarding. These companies ensure large-scale cargo turnover between countries and guarantee the delivery of exports and imports quickly and without damage to the goods.

Today, many new projects are being implemented to develop the logistics network. In particular, modernizing transport infrastructure and attracting foreign investments are of great importance. The state's policy aimed at developing foreign trade also serves to further expand the logistics network. The development of the logistics sector is of great importance for our state. The more this sector develops, the more its costs decrease. Competition also plays an important role in the development of the logistics sector. If logistics develops in Uzbekistan, it will contribute more quickly to economic stability. Many new projects are being implemented to develop the logistics sector in our country. In particular, modernizing transport infrastructure and attracting foreign investments are very important. At the same time, the state's policy aimed at developing foreign trade stimulates further

expansion of the logistics network. Currently, in our country there are examples such as Uzum Market and Yandex Go — these companies are engaged in selling and delivering goods and products.

“In the future, logistics will not only be a means of ensuring economic efficiency but, integrated with digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and concepts of ecological sustainability, will serve as the strategic basis of countries’ competitiveness.”[4]

In addition, according to the Presidential decision of February 14, this year it is planned to establish small logistics centers in 10 districts of Uzbekistan. Specifically, centers will be established in the districts of Asaka, Kitob, Baxmal, Xatirchi, and Fergana; in 2026, in agriculturally specialized districts, refrigerated capacities with a capacity not less than 100 tons, and distribution centers for seeds, seedlings, chemical agents, and mineral fertilizers will be constructed. [5]

CONCLUSION

The development of the logistics sector in Uzbekistan contributes significantly to the country's economic growth and the expansion of international trade relations. Above, we emphasized the importance of logistics in the global economy. Today, it is necessary to introduce modern technologies, renew infrastructure, and expand international cooperation for the further development of this sector in our country. Through these measures, the state can develop more rapidly and join the ranks of developed countries; therefore, attention should be paid to further advancing this system. It is important to support startups and projects being developed by our country's youth in the logistics sector, and to attract foreign investments to this field. Considerable attention has also been paid to education for developing this sector in the country. As evidence, state grants are being allocated in higher education institutions for logistics programs. It is clear that our state is not indifferent to increasing the number of logistics specialists and enabling them to work actively in their fields. I believe that you, dear readers, are not indifferent to the development of this sector. In the future, the growth of this system will increase the export potential of our state and the growth of global goods turnover. I hope that, after reading this article, your knowledge of logistics will increase.

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