

THE TREND OF CHANGES IN THE RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article presents the analytical results of changes in the resource potential of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Conclusions on increasing the efficiency of the use of existing resources in the development of the country's economy are presented.

Key words: resource, economic resource, power, resource potential, investment, basic funds.

Introduction

If we look at the history of mankind, we can witness the following situation: according to experts' calculations, energy consumption in the world increased four times in the seventeenth century AD, in the XIX century, it increased by a hundred times, and in the XX century, it increased by a hundred times. Currently, the high rate of growth of the consumption of production raw materials and primary energy-energy materials compared to the available reserves leads to a decrease in the level of resource provision of the world economy.

It can be said with confidence that as a result of the economic policy of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, there have been positive changes in the resource consumption of the country's economy.

Among the types of economic resources in the traditional classification, the position and importance of the resource that reflects the nation's pride is undoubtedly the land resource. According to the teachings of the founders of the modern economic theory, land resources include cultivated areas, mineral resources, forests, natural reproductive biological resources, etc.

The territory of Uzbekistan is 448.9 thousand square kilometers. Most of this area is occupied in agricultural production, and the level of use of land resources used in this area can be explained by the productivity of crops grown in the agricultural sector.

The analysis shows that the level of effective use of land resources occupied in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan has increased significantly over the last 30 years.

In order to talk about the effectiveness of the use of land that is not occupied in agriculture, it is appropriate to give a classification of these areas first. There are three reasons why land is not used for agriculture in Uzbekistan:

firstly, unfavorable natural conditions cause this situation. High mountains, deserts, water bodies, etc. natural barriers limit the possibility of using part of the land for agriculture; secondly, the population's use of land for living purposes leads to a decrease in the amount of land used for agriculture. As a result of the annual growth of the country's population, their living space is expanding;

thirdly, the standard of living of the population and economic growth required the mobilization of a part of the land area for the development of material production and infrastructural sectors.

The form of the land resource, which is created under the influence of other production factors and is important in the development of the economy, is an energy resource. According to the analysis, the fuel and energy complex of Uzbekistan remains one of the stable operating sectors of the economy. In order to meet the demand for fuel and energy in the country, the export volume is also increasing significantly. It was formed under the influence of factors such as the dynamics of domestic consumption, macroeconomic indicators, structural changes in GDP, and the increase in the efficiency of energy consumption by consumers. However, these gains have come at the expense of resource efficiency. It can be witnessed that the rate of consumption of energy resources is higher than the rate of growth of GDP.

The evolutionary development of the world economy shows that in the 50-60s of the last century, the energy consumption rate of many industrialized countries was higher than the GDP growth rate. By the 1970s, the increase in the price of oil and other energy products led to a change in this trend. As a result, the structural change in the economies of developed countries created a new stable trend of energy demand lagging behind GDP growth rates.

Although high results have been achieved in the field of use of fuel and energy resources in Uzbekistan, it can be noted that fuel consumption is 3-4 times higher than that of developed countries, 2-2.5 times higher than that of developing countries of South-East Asia and Eastern Europe. The high consumption of energy in the national economy is related to the deterioration of the quality of fixed capital as a result of unfavorable sector changes in the order of energy consumption and the increase in the share of fuel consumption in the production of direct products and services.

During the years of economic reforms, the share of the raw materials and mining sector in the fuel-energy composition is high, based on the change in the composition of GDP production. The share of sectors with high energy capacity in the structure of consumption of primary energy resources is 53 percent.

The formation of the dynamics of the economy's energy capacity was influenced by a sharp increase in the share of the service sector in the structure of energy consumption. Today, 36 percent of the country's total energy consumption is accounted for by households and utility services. The gross costs of energy services are twice as high as the indicator of developed countries, which is justified by the high energy losses in the process of energy consumption.

According to the results of the calculations, the implementation of structural changes aimed at reducing energy capacity and the development of the recycling network will allow to reduce the energy consumption of GDP by 33-35%.

Financial resources included in the classification of resources based on this study can be represented in the form of investments in economic sectors. Investments are considered a necessary resource for solving the problems of structural restructuring of the economy and performing large-scale tasks such as modernization of production capacity. The analysis of the dynamics of the main macroeconomic indicators in the country (see Table 1 and Figure 1) shows that the growth rate of investments was higher than the growth rate of the gross domestic product, that the increase in the amount of investments ensured, or that the increase in investments increased the volume of the gross domestic product.

The structure of the distribution of investments in the republic by forms of ownership is also changing. Starting from 2016, it can be observed that the share of economic entities' own funds in the structure of investments in fixed capital has increased significantly from year to year. In order to determine the extent to which the means of production, which are part of the production factor called "capital" by theorists of the next resource type, are used in the sectors of our country's economy, it is appropriate to perform an analysis of the indicators of the efficiency of the main funds in the sectors of the economy.

Changes in gross domestic product and investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan

years	GDP, billion soums		GDP growth, %		Amount of investments		Investment growth, billion soums	
	At the current price	At the price of 2021	compared to last year	2001=100 %	At the current price	At the price of 2021	compared to last year	2001=100%
2001	4925,3	52129,64		100	1320,9	13980,5		100
2002	7450,2	61942,9	118,8	118,8	1526,6	12692,5	90,8	90,8
2003	9837,8	72705,8	117,4	139,5	1978,1	14619,1	115,2	104,6
2004	12189,5	83957,07	115,5	161,1	2629	18107,6	123,9	129,5
2005	15923,4	99073,97	118,0	190,1	3165,2	19693,6	108,8	140,9
2006	20759,3	114202	115,3	219,1	4041	22230,5	112,9	159,0
2007	28175,7	139389,8	122,1	267,4	5903,5	29205,6	131,4	208,9
2008	38969,8	170459,8	122,3	327,0	9555,9	41798,9	143,1	299,0
2009	48097	187340,6	109,9	359,4	12531,9	48812,5	116,8	349,1
2010	61831,2	214457,8	114,5	411,4	15338,7	53201,4	109,0	380,5

2011	78764,2	243050,7	113,3	466,2	17953,4	55400,6	104,1	396,3
2012	97929,3	270053,9	111,1	518,0	24455,3	67439,0	121,7	482,4
2013	120862	298383,3	110,5	572,4	30490,1	75273,7	111,6	538,4
2014	144868	327817,7	109,9	628,9	37646,2	85188,5	113,2	609,3
2015	171808	358322,1	109,3	687,4	44810,4	93456,4	109,7	668,5
2016	199325	382087,7	106,6	733,0	51232,0	98207,04	105,1	702,5
2017	249136	419289,6	109,7	804,3	72155,2	121435,4	123,7	868,6
2018	407514	583690	139,2	1119,7	124231,3	177938,8	146,5	1272,8
2019	511838	640275,3	109,7	1228,2	195927,3	245092,1	137,7	1753,1
2020	580200	642862,4	100,4	1233,2	202000,1	223816,4	91,3	1600,9
2021	734600	734600,9	114,3	1409,2	245000,0	245000,3	109,5	1752,4

According to the data (see Table 1), the amount of fixed assets in the republic's economy has had a tradition of continuous growth in recent years. In this case, the increase in the value of fixed assets in the transport system has consistently increased compared to other sectors. According to the analyzes presented in the table and figures, the total value of the main funds in the economic sectors in 2021 has increased sharply compared to 1996, and has become consistent with the growth rates of the country's gross domestic product.

Changes in the amount of added value and basic funds in the branches of the economy of Uzbekistan, billion soums

Tr №	Indicators	1996	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Gross domestic product, incl	559,1	3255,6	15923,4	62388,3	77750,6	120242	144548,3	177153,9	210183,1	242495,5	302536,8	406648,5	510117,2	580203,2	734642,4
1.1.	industry	99,7	462,4	3370,9	14882,5	18632	20462,7	25388,7	32136,7	38466,6	45397,9	59570,4	95803,9	136103,2	152728	166015,4
1.2.	Agriculture and	125,4	978,5	4192,8	11226	13685,2	36954,6	42636,8	53613,2	64680,3	74779	90983,9	113660,7	130306,9	151251	157301
1.3.	construction	46,1	196,2	771,1	4033,5	4714,2	5601,4	7258,2	9098,2	11382,6	13148	15228,6	22101,1	30595,44	37488,5	40037,74
1.4.	transport and communication	37,7	250,6	1676,7	7181,9	9129,9	11911	14609,1	17003,8	19158,2	21113	25305,5	30616	36630,4	38531,5	45158,97
2.	The initial (restoration) value of fixed assets in sectors of the economy (by the end of the year) - total	490,1	3887,6	25693,4	85912	x	123707,6	147794,5	179854,8	203595,7	254565,1	309746	705020	833577,3	973990,9	1162788
2.1.	industry	180,8	638,8	9133,5	25454,1	x	38718,1	48608,9	58961,6	68185,6	94809,8	115516,5	169675,4	221267,5	282254	354306,3
2.2.	Agriculture	98,7	482,8	3809,8	8935,1	x	12072,8	14107,4	17226,4	19690,7	25961,1	32784,1	44499	53730,1	68257,8	82461,7
2.3.	construction	18,2	38,5	284,9	2478,8	x	2431,9	3197,4	4639,5	5797,6	7517,9	8763,5	12553,1	17277,9	20797,1	32396,9

2.4.	transport	51,4	324,6	3838,8	13612,8	x	x	x	x	x	42380,5	51579,8	70013,8	83375,5	93026,1	107066,4
2.5.	communication	6,8	42,7	608,6	3157,1	x	x	x	x	x	8732,5	10520,2	15945,1	18625,2	21371,5	24805,2
3.	Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets in economic sectors (%) - total	x	14,1	38	35,7	x	37,1	37,2	37	38,5	35,9	34,9	29,6	30,4	29,3	26,7
3.1.	industry	x	33,3	46,6	39,6	x	39,4	38,5	38,2	38,6	35,7	35,5	35,8	34,3	33,2	30,4
3.2.	Agriculture	x	24,6	29,2	37	x	36,3	33,6	32,6	29,5	24,4	22,4	16,5	14,5	14,9	14,7
3.3.	construction	x	32,1	45,9	23,9	x	40,6	39,7	40,5	40,7	39	38,1	38,8	34	31,4	28,2
3.4.	transport	x	18,8	35	28,9	x	x	x	x	x	39,05	39,8	44,2	44,6	46	43,1
3.5.	communication	x	23,2	37,2	35,3	x	x	x	x	x	56,6	59	61	60,1	61	56,6

It can be noted that the level of wear and tear of the main funds has different appearance in the economic sectors. In industry, this figure has remained almost unchanged, while in transport, it has more than doubled in 25 years. This, in turn, means that the capital depreciation tradition in the transport system is high. It is possible to witness that the share of the main funds by sectors during this period underwent a sharp change only in 2000. In the last year of the analysis period, it can be observed that the share of transport in the overall economic indicator decreased significantly (from 16.6% in 2016 to 9.2% in 2021).

Based on the above analysis of changes in resource consumption in the country, the following conclusions were reached:

firstly, for Uzbekistan in recent years there has been an increase in the consumption of economic resources, which corresponds to stable economic growth rates;

secondly, changes in the consumption of fuel and energy resources, which are of decisive importance in the development of economic sectors, indicate that the resource capacity of the country's economy is decreasing;

thirdly, the increasing share of enterprise funds in the composition of investments spent on fixed capital indicates that a stable induced investment environment is forming in the economy;

fourthly, while noting that the positive trends in the change of resource consumption of our country's economy make it possible to further increase the economic potential of the whole economy, including the transport complex, it was found that the level of wear and tear of the main funds in the complex is increasing.

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