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THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE LOGISTICS INDUSTRY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada milliy iqtisodiyotda logistika industriyasining ahamiyati, xalqaro bozorlarga kirish imkoniyatlari, logistik xarajatlarni kamaytirish va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Samarali logistika zanjirlarni ishlashi va bozor talablariga zudlik bilan javob berish imkoniyati hamda bugungi iqtisodiy munosabatlarda logistika infratuzilmasining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, logistika industriyasi orqali iqtisodiy barqarorlik, samaradorlikni oshirish hamda tashqi savdoni qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: YAIM, eksport, import, logistika industriyasi, logistika infratuzilmasi, iqtisodiy o'sish, global raqobatbardoshlik, tashqi savdo, yetkazib berish tizimining boshqaruvi, transport infratuzilmasi, Logistika samaradorligi.

Abstract: This article examines the importance of the logistics industry in the national economy, opportunities for entering international markets, reducing logistics costs and increasing competitiveness. The importance of efficient logistics chains and the ability to respond promptly to market demands, as well as the importance of logistics infrastructure in today's economic relations, are highlighted. Also, opportunities for economic stability, increasing efficiency and supporting foreign trade through the logistics industry are developed.

Keywords: VVP, export, import, logistic industry, logistic infrastructure, economic truth, global competition, foreign trade, supply system management, transport infrastructure, logistic efficiency.

Абстрактный: В данной статье рассматривается значение логистической отрасли в национальной экономике, возможности выхода на международные рынки, снижения затрат на логистику и повышения конкурентоспособности. Подчеркнута важность логистической инфраструктуры в современных экономических отношениях, а также возможность эффективной работы логистической цепи и немедленного реагирования на запросы рынка. Кроме того, благодаря логистической отрасли были созданы возможности для экономической стабильности, повышения эффективности и поддержки внешней торговли.

Ключевые слова: Цифровая инфраструктура, высокие технологии, экспорт, экономический рост, глобальная конкурентоспособность, динамика торговли, инновационные экосистемы, эконометрическое моделирование, модель SEM, модель OI

Introduction (Kirish/Vvedenie).

The continued growth of world trade depends on the effectiveness of the logistics industry's foreign trade support structures. Despite the integral role of logistics in supporting commercial activities, there is generally a low level of analysis and trade policy research by trade practitioners.

In addition to facilitating international trade, transport and logistics services are crucial for expanding and improving regional economies. Since underdeveloped logistics infrastructure and operational procedures can be a serious obstacle to global trade integration, the quality and efficiency of logistics services are becoming increasingly important for international trade [1,2].

On the contrary, improved trade-related logistics, combined with a liberalized economic climate, can increase trade volumes and provide large-scale economic savings for production distribution processes [3].

Logistics services provide network connections within the local economy. It also connects the domestic economy with the international economy. The various interdependent production sectors of the local economy (agriculture, manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, etc.) are strengthened by efficient transport and logistics systems, since one of the goals of producers is to safely transport their goods to consumers in the shortest possible time in a cost-effective manner [4].

Growing cargo flows are a key component of modern changes in economic systems at the global, regional and local levels. Considering these changes not only quantitatively, but also structurally, makes it even more necessary to consider the role of the logistics industry in their future implementation.

Structural changes mainly involve production systems with a geography of production, while operational changes are a process related mainly to freight transport with a geography of distribution [5].

Therefore, in logistics elements, the main question is not the nature, origin and destination of cargo, but the extent to which these cargoes move.

The logistics industry plays an important role in the national economy by facilitating the efficient movement of goods and services. According to foreign studies, the development of a high-quality logistics industry has a positive impact on economic growth and emphasizes the need for strategic alignment with industrial structures to achieve high-quality economic development [6,7,8].

Globally, the logistics industry reflects globalization trends, and against the backdrop of the impact on international economic processes and trade relations, the COVID-19 pandemic highlights the importance of the industry in maintaining business efficiency and global trade flows [9,10].

In particular, in China, the logistics industry has been identified as a strategic sector supporting national economic development, contributing significantly to GDP and job creation [10,11]. Overall, the importance of the logistics industry is its ability to drive economic growth, create employment opportunities, and enhance the dynamics of global trade.

Literature Review (Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili/O'zop literaturasi).

The role and importance of the logistics industry in the country's economy has been a hot topic for many foreign and domestic scientists, and scientific research is being conducted in this area. Studies have shown that the development of the logistics industry has a positive impact on the country's macroeconomic indicators.

The logistics industry plays a crucial role in a country's gross domestic product by facilitating the efficient movement of goods and services and ultimately contributing to economic growth.

Renowned foreign economist YK Saxena has noted in his research that the logistics sector in India accounts for 5% of GDP and employs a

significant portion of the population, handling billions of tons of goods annually [12] .

H. Nguyen's research shows that the logistics performance index (LPI) has a significant impact on GDP growth and highlights the importance of logistics in economic development [13] .

According to K. Sharipbekova, logistics efficiency not only affects economic growth, but also contributes to the overall competitiveness of countries and demonstrates the important role of the logistics sector in driving economic development globally [14] .

According to D. Vasylykivskyi et al., the development of international logistics is also important in the context of globalization, as it affects world trade and economic relations, reflecting the interrelation of logistics with macroeconomic development. The results of the scientist's research showed that the COVID-19 pandemic had a serious negative impact on the logistics industry, affecting macroeconomic development and trade indicators [15] .

The pandemic has also increased demand for online commerce, highlighting the importance of reliable transportation companies to maintain business efficiency and ensure timely deliveries.

Wang et al. analyzed the economic impact of China's logistics industry using the China Industry Association table, and this study helped to promote China's logistics industry policy in the future.

The research results of Xinyue, Tian et al. showed that the production promotion coefficient of China's logistics industry was 2.7956, and the linear cooperation coefficient was 4.6270, indicating that the country's logistics industry is a key strategic industry supporting the development of the national economy [16] .

In their study, S. Sezer et al. examined how transport and communication logistics variables affected economic growth in 34 OECD countries and found that the transport industry variables and communication industry variables, which constitute the logistics industry, contributed to the increase in per capita income in OECD countries [17] .

According to the results of the study, the most important elements that allow us to understand the level of economic growth and development of States are the economic indicators of the country of interest. The more positive and high these indicators are, the more they have a positive impact on the economic, social, psychological and cultural structure of the people.

Admir Muslija et al. studied the logistics sector-government consumption-growth relationship in the case of the seven major (G7) developed economies at the global level.

According to the results of the research of scientists, the logistics sector is more attractive when it is approached using air cargo, which shows a positive correlation with the tendency of G7 countries to use transport faster and more efficiently [18] .

Nagehan Uca et al. analyzed the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and logistics performance index (LPI) and the impact of LPI components on GDP in their scientific studies. Scientists noted that the logistics industry is related to the planning, implementation and control of the flow of products, services and information between the production and consumption sectors [19] .

According to research by Yongming Pan et al., the development and performance of China's logistics industry lags far behind developed countries and other BRIC countries, and even lags behind the world average.

Research , the development of the local economy and the change in consumption patterns, especially the rapid development of online stores, have led to the rapid development of the logistics industry in the country. However, logistics enterprises have faced some problems, such as high service costs, lack of competition, etc. [20] .

Methods (Tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan usullar/Методы).

The research used scientific abstraction, grouping, comparison, retrospective and prospective, empirical analysis and other methods. The article substantiated the role and importance of the logistics industry in the country's economy using the method of scientific abstraction. Also, an emission model was developed using economic analysis methods based on the share of the logistics industry in the country's GDP .

Analysis and results (Tahlil va natijalarlar/Анализ и результаты).

The results of the analysis show the impact of the role of the logistics industry in the national economy on the country's economy and its promising growth dynamics in the coming years. At the same time, logistics industry The circumstances that hinder its development and the ways to eliminate them are justified.

Foreign studies show that the logistics industry plays an important role in the real sector of the country's economy, facilitating trade, ensuring the efficient movement of goods, and ensuring overall economic growth. It includes a wide range of activities, including transportation, warehousing, inventory, and information management, which are essential elements for the smooth operation of various economic sectors.

Today, the logistics industry affects everything from the price of goods and services to the competitiveness of businesses in the global market. The economic importance of the logistics industry encompasses various sectors that affect foreign trade, transportation, and overall economic growth.

Its role in facilitating foreign trade, improving supply chain efficiency, supporting globalization, stimulating economic growth, satisfying customer needs, increasing export and import volumes, and promoting stability represents its significant economic importance.

Investing in and prioritizing the development of the logistics sector is essential for achieving sustainable economic growth, competitiveness, and prosperity. Today, the key role of the logistics industry in the country's economy is outlined below (see Figure 1).

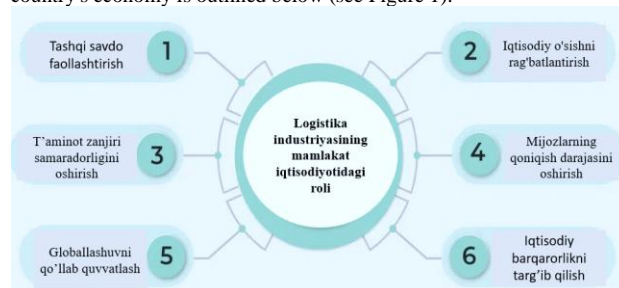


Figure 1. The role of the logistics industry in the country's economy.¹

As shown in Figure 1 above, the logistics industry enables domestic and international trade by ensuring the timely and cost-effective delivery of goods from producers to consumers. Efficient logistics systems reduce transportation costs, minimize delays, and increase the reliability of supply chains. This is critical for businesses that rely on just-in-time delivery to meet customer demands and maintain their market position.

The logistics industry plays a key role in improving supply chain efficiency. Through advanced technology and strategic planning, logistics providers can optimize routes, manage inventory, and streamline operations. This leads to significant cost savings and increased efficiency for businesses.

The logistics industry is crucial to supporting globalization.

It enables countries to participate in international trade by providing the infrastructure and services needed to move goods across borders. Efficient logistics networks help countries leverage their comparative advantages, export their products to global markets, and import essential goods and raw materials.

The logistics industry is a key driver of economic growth. It creates a wide range of employment opportunities at a variety of skill levels, from truck drivers and warehouse workers to logistics managers and IT specialists. Similarly, investments in logistics infrastructure such as ports, airports, highways and warehouses stimulate economic activity by improving connectivity and accessibility.

Customer satisfaction is a key factor in business success, and the logistics industry plays a key role in this. Efficient logistics operations ensure that products are delivered to customers accurately and on time, meeting or exceeding their expectations. Sophisticated tracking and delivery systems provide customers with real-time information about their orders, increasing transparency and trust.

The logistics industry is increasingly focused on sustainability and reducing its environmental impact. By adopting green logistics practices such as using fuel-efficient vehicles, optimizing delivery routes, and implementing energy-efficient storage solutions, the industry can significantly reduce its carbon footprint.

The logistics industry is also an integral part of a country's macroeconomic dynamics, playing a multifaceted role that includes expanding trade, improving supply chain efficiency, supporting globalization, stimulating economic growth, satisfying customer needs, and promoting sustainability. Economic processes In the process of integration, the importance of efficient and innovative logistics systems is increasing.

¹ Developed by the author .

The logistics industry is gaining importance in the country's macroeconomic indicators (see Table 1).

Table 1
Dynamic analysis of logistics services and the country's macroeconomic indicators²

N o.	Economic indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Growth dynamics 2022 - 2018 in % compared to
1	GDP (billions of dollars)	426,641	532,712.5	605,514.9	738425.2	896617.9	210.15
2	Foreign trade turnover (million US dollars)	33430	41751	36256.1	42170.5	50500.3	151.06
4	Investment volume (in billions of soums)	124231.3	195927.3	210195.1	239552.6	266240	214.30
5	Transport services (billions of soums)	44159.4	54473.5	53662.9	67202.9	83985.6	190.18

Table 1 presents the country's macroeconomic indicators and dynamic indicators of logistics services for the period from 2021 to 2025.

During this period, it can be seen that the national economy's GDP increased by 210.15%, foreign trade turnover by 151.06%, investment volume by 214.30%, and transport services by 190.18%. Also, these economic indicators showed a steady growth trend during the selected period.

Also, the positive correlation between gross domestic product, foreign trade turnover, and the volume of investments in transport services in the period from 2021 to 2025 can be explained by the dynamics of their interdependence.

1. GDP growth and transport services:

In economic activity, as GDP grows, economic activity expands, leading to increased production and consumption. This activity requires more robust transportation services to move goods and people. Infrastructure Investment: A growing economy often leads to more public and private investment in infrastructure, including transportation networks.

Improved infrastructure increases the efficiency and capacity of transport services. In business, businesses tend to expand operations in a growing economy, increasing the need for the transportation of raw materials, finished goods, and the movement of labor.

2. Foreign trade turnover and transport services

Growth in trade: Higher foreign trade turnover indicates an increase in the volume of goods exported and imported. This directly affects

transport services, as they carry goods from producers to ports and from ports to final destinations.

Optimizing logistics infrastructure is crucial for investment in this sector to effectively manage high trade volumes. This includes good transport networks, warehousing and technology-based logistics solutions. Expanded foreign trade integrates the country into global supply chains, which requires reliable and comprehensive transport services that meet international standards and deadlines.

3. Investment volume and transport services

Increased investment in infrastructure development will mainly lead to significant development of infrastructure, including transport infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports and airports. This development will increase the capacity and efficiency of transport services. Higher investments will allow the adoption of advanced technologies in transport and logistics, such as automation, tracking systems and improved vehicle fleets, which will increase the quality and reliability of service provision. Investments will also be directed to increasing the capacity of the logistics sector, including training logistics specialists and upgrading equipment. This will lead to improved service provision.

Investments in transport infrastructure and services have a multiplier effect on the economy. Improved transport services reduce costs and increase the speed of movement of goods and people, further stimulating economic activity and contributing to GDP growth.

There is a feedback loop in which improved transport services contribute to economic growth, which in turn attracts more investment and increases trade, which in turn requires further improvements in transport services.

GDP growth, foreign trade turnover and investment volume together have a synergistic effect. Economic growth increases trade and attracts investment, which in turn improves transport services. In turn, good transport services support further economic activity, creating a cycle of growth and development.

The positive correlation between GDP, foreign trade turnover and investment in transport services over the period 2021-2025 shows how these factors are mutually reinforcing. Economic growth increases the demand for transport services, and investment in transport infrastructure and services facilitates future economic activity and trade, creating a virtuous cycle of development.

Conclusion.

According to the study, the following proposals and recommendations were developed as a result of the analysis and conclusions conducted to study the role and importance of the logistics industry in the country's economy.

The logistics industry plays a crucial role in the country's economy and acts as an important driver of economic growth, trade and investment. Data from 2021 to 2025 show a significant positive correlation between the logistics sector and key macroeconomic indicators such as gross domestic product, foreign trade turnover and investment volume.

1. The logistics industry is a key driver of economic growth, as evidenced by the 210.15 percent increase in GDP. Efficient logistics services facilitate the seamless movement of goods and services, increase efficiency, and enable businesses to operate more efficiently.

2. With a 151.06 percent increase in foreign trade turnover, the role of the logistics sector in facilitating trade is clearly evident. Reliable and efficient logistics services are essential for connecting domestic markets with global supply chains, increasing the competitiveness of the country's exports, and ensuring the timely import of essential goods.

3. The 214.30 percent increase in investment volume highlights the attractiveness of the logistics sector for investors. Investments in logistics infrastructure, such as transport networks, warehouses and technologies, are essential for supporting economic activity and attracting further domestic and foreign investment.

4. The significant growth in transport services (190.18%) highlights the importance of continuous infrastructure development. Investment in transport infrastructure not only supports economic growth, but also improves the overall quality of logistics services, reduces costs and increases efficiency.

5. The interconnected growth of GDP, trade and investment demonstrates the holistic nature of economic development. The logistics industry acts as a catalyst and creates a multiplier effect that benefits various sectors of the economy, from manufacturing to retail, and contributes to sustainable economic growth.

6. The positive trends observed highlight the importance of public policy support and strategic investment in the logistics sector. Policies that

² Developed independently by the author based on data from <https://stat.uz/>.

promote infrastructure development, technological adoption, and regulatory improvements can further enhance the efficiency and potential of the logistics industry.

7. A continued focus on logistics can drive and enhance economic growth. Embracing digital transformation, improving supply chain sustainability, and supporting innovation in logistics services will be key to maintaining momentum and achieving long-term economic goals.

In conclusion, the logistics industry is not only a supporting function, but also a strategic component of the national economy. Its growth and development are important for increasing GDP, facilitating trade and attracting investment. By recognizing and investing in the logistics industry, the country can ensure strong economic performance and sustainable development in the future.

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