

# MUHANDISLIK

## & IQTISODIYOT

*ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,  
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal*

**2026-YIL**  
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05.00.00 – Texnika fanlari

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# **muhandislik** **& iqtisodiyot**

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05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash  
05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari  
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti  
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi  
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari  
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish  
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt  
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik  
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05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti  
05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash  
05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi  
05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari  
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari  
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi  
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish  
05.08.06 – "G'ildirakli va gusenisali mashinalar va ularni ishlatish" (texnika fanlari)  
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar  
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari  
10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik  
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08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti  
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08.00.10 – Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti  
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08.00.13 – Menejment  
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08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya  
08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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# THE ESSENCE AND PLACE OF LOGISTICS IN THE SYSTEM OF THE NEW MARKET ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

**Musayeva Shoira Azimovna**

Professor, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: [musaeva\\_shoira@mail.ru](mailto:musaeva_shoira@mail.ru)

ORCID: 0009-0000-9577-6976

**Abstract.** The article examines the development of logistics systems, their potential, and the expansion of commodity markets, which have increased scientific interest in this field and contributed to the enhancement of the essence, objectives, and priorities of interregional economic cooperation. The opportunities and development prospects of logistics companies were analyzed, and practical recommendations for their further improvement were proposed. The impact of logistics system development on strengthening the competitiveness of territories was also studied.

**Keywords:** logistics, regional competitiveness, logistics potential, territory, transport infrastructure.

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada logistika tizimlarini rivojlantirish, ularning salohiyatini oshirish va tovar bozorlarini kengaytirish masalalari yoritilib, ushbu sohaga bo'lgan ilmiy qiziqishning ortishi hamda mintaqalararo iqtisodiy hamkorlikning mohiyati, maqsadlari va ustuvor yo'nalishlarining takomillashuviga ta'siri ko'rib chiqilgan. Logistika kompaniyalarining rivojlanish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinib, ularning faoliyat samaradorligini yanada oshirish bo'yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Shuningdek, logistika tizimlarining rivojlanishi hududlar raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlashdagi ahamiyati o'rganilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** logistika, mintaqaning raqobatbardoshligi, logistika salohiyati, hudud, transport infratuzilmasi.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрены вопросы развития логистических систем, повышения их потенциала и расширения товарных рынков, что способствует росту научного интереса к данной сфере и совершенствованию сущности, целей и приоритетов межрегионального экономического сотрудничества. Проанализированы перспективы развития логистических компаний и предложены практические рекомендации по дальнейшему повышению эффективности их деятельности. Изучено влияние развития логистических систем на укрепление конкурентоспособности регионов.

**Ключевые слова:** логистика, конкурентоспособность региона, логистический потенциал, регион, транспортная инфраструктура.

## INTRODUCTION

Due to the relatively recent emergence of the term logistics, this concept has been interpreted in various ways. As an economic activity, logistics has dozens of definitions in the scientific literature. In its broadest sense, logistics is understood as the management of all types of flows existing in economic systems, including material, human, energy, financial, and information flows.

According to the definition provided in modern economic dictionaries, logistics is a branch of economic science whose subject is the organization and regulation of the processes involved in moving goods from producers to consumers, managing inventories, and developing the infrastructure necessary for commodity exchange.

Both domestic and foreign economic literature offer broader interpretations of logistics, where the object of management is not limited to material flows. Today, logistics encompasses the management of human, energy, financial, information, and other flows occurring within economic systems. As a result, concepts such as banking logistics, information logistics, and service logistics have emerged. In this context, logistics is regarded as an interdisciplinary scientific field focused on identifying new opportunities to enhance the efficiency of material and related flows within economic systems.

To further clarify the concept of logistics, it is useful to consider it from both economic and managerial perspectives. As a scientific discipline, logistics develops theoretical principles, methods, and mathematical models that facilitate the planning, coordination, control, and management of transportation, storage, and other material and intangible operations throughout the following processes:



- delivery of raw materials and supplies to production enterprises;
- processing of raw materials, materials, and semi-finished products;
- delivery of finished products to consumers in accordance with their requirements;
- transmission, storage, and processing of relevant information.

In the context of the evolving global economy, improving the conditions for the effective implementation of logistics processes has become increasingly important. At the same time, the study of factors contributing to regional competitiveness is gaining greater significance. Under modern market conditions, enhancing regional competitiveness is closely associated with improving product quality, increasing the efficiency of logistics services, introducing innovative technologies, optimizing operational costs, and expanding the application of resource- and energy-efficient solutions. These measures contribute to sustainable economic development and strengthen the competitive position of regions in national and international markets.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing scientific foundations, including the theories of general economic equilibrium, reproduction, international trade, and economic integration, have provided a solid basis for studying the conditions and factors influencing the formation and development of the potential of regional logistics systems as an important direction for enhancing regional competitiveness.

The theory of general economic equilibrium, proposed by the founder of modern economic modeling, Léon Walras, considers the economy as a system comprising two interconnected groups: owners of production factors and entrepreneurs engaged in socio-economic interactions and relationships. This approach highlights the importance of balanced economic development and effective resource allocation within a unified economic space.

From the perspective of regional potential development, the equilibrium state of markets reflects the interdependence of market prices and economic activities under conditions of limited resources. The study of various interpretations of reproduction theory has made it possible to identify a key principle: sustainable economic development requires a balanced relationship among sectors and industries within the economy, creating favorable conditions for expanded reproduction and long-term growth.

Modern theories of economic growth are largely based on the principles of reproduction theory and have been further developed through the contributions of economists such as R. Harrod, E. Domar, R. Solow, and J. Hicks. These theoretical approaches provide valuable analytical tools for modeling the functioning of market systems under conditions of sustainable economic growth and for identifying opportunities to strengthen their competitiveness.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employed a systematic approach, marketing analysis, benchmarking techniques, and digital metrics to achieve its objectives. Data collection and analysis were conducted using comprehensive monitoring methods applied to digital and social media platforms. These methods facilitated the identification of current trends, the assessment of logistics development factors, and the evaluation of their contribution to regional competitiveness.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The theory of international trade provides a clear understanding of the factors determining the direction of foreign trade flows. The study of logistics potential demonstrates that the development of a country's areas of specialization contributes to strengthening regional competitiveness, improving the well-being of the population, enhancing productivity, and increasing the production of competitive goods and services.

Based on the fundamental principles of international trade theory and taking into account the successful experience of European integration models, particularly the European Union, integration processes are currently expanding across various countries and regions. The broadening scope of international economic integration has not only transformed its characteristics but has also shaped its key directions of development, including the establishment of free economic zones and free trade areas, the formation of customs and economic unions, the simplification of cross-border trade procedures, and the promotion of the free movement of capital and labor.

Drawing upon existing theories and generally accepted economic principles, the logistics potential of a region can be considered an important object of research because it plays a significant role in regional

development and competitiveness. At the same time, regional logistics potential requires practical assessment approaches that take into account the specific characteristics and development conditions of individual regions.

The flows within a regional logistics system, including their intensity, direction, structure, and level of integration, are key factors determining the logistics potential of a region. The study of logistics potential makes it possible to identify the factors influencing logistics flows and to evaluate their contribution to regional development. Furthermore, the efficient movement of material and related flows depends on the quality of interaction among the elements of the regional logistics system and the effectiveness of the connections established between them.

The logistics potential of a region consists of several interrelated components, including transport, infrastructure, customs, human resources, and other regional systems. Together, these components characterize not only the logistics infrastructure and market participants operating within the region but also the quality, efficiency, and development level of logistics processes.

The evolution of the concept of “logistics potential” demonstrates its growing importance in economic research. Initially, logistics potential was primarily examined at the enterprise level through qualitative and quantitative indicators. Subsequently, this concept was extended to the assessment of regions and national economies. During the early 1970s, research on logistics potential focused on identifying opportunities for economic efficiency through the creation of integrated systems for managing material resources and optimizing their structure and utilization. Over time, increasing attention has been devoted to the role of logistics potential in supporting sustainable development and enhancing regional competitiveness.

Further research into the conditions that facilitate the formation of competitive advantages for enterprises and regions highlights the importance of identifying and evaluating the factors that contribute to the development of regional logistics potential.

International and interregional cooperation, viewed as long-term economic relations among economic entities from different countries and regions, creates favorable opportunities for strengthening regional economic systems. Researchers emphasize that scientifically grounded diversification and specialization of production contribute to improving economic efficiency and enhancing regional competitiveness. In addition, the effective management of logistics flows allows regions to make better use of their available resources and development opportunities.

These considerations form an important theoretical and methodological foundation for studying the principles, factors, and mechanisms of regional logistics potential development, as well as for its comprehensive analysis and evaluation.

The study of regional logistics potential was carried out through the analysis of cause-and-effect relationships that make it possible to identify the interaction between logistics potential and the factors influencing its formation, including geopolitical, economic, social, and methodological factors. At the same time, modern logistics practices and current global economic trends provide opportunities to assess the logistics potential of a region as an integrated set of capabilities within the logistics management system of the territory under consideration.

This approach highlights the importance of evaluating logistics potential in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the current state and future development prospects of a particular region. By designing a system of relevant indicators and factors, it becomes possible to identify development opportunities and determine strategic priorities for strengthening regional logistics potential.

In many studies that examine regional potential from a logistics perspective, the primary assessment indicators are freight turnover and transport turnover, calculated by aggregating transportation volumes within the region. While these indicators provide valuable information regarding the activities of regional enterprises, a more comprehensive assessment can be achieved by additionally considering the volume of transit flows. Furthermore, indicators such as transportation costs, delivery distances, route efficiency, and infrastructure quality contribute to a more complete evaluation of logistics performance.

Logistics potential can be defined as an integrated characteristic of a logistics system that reflects its capacity to perform logistics functions under specific external environmental conditions. Since logistics systems develop through the interaction of factors operating at the micro-, meso-, and macro-logistics levels, it is important to consider both the quantitative and qualitative relationships among system elements.

At the micro level, the enterprise logistics system generates and manages material, financial, and information flows. The logistics potential at this level consists of elements of the internal organizational environment and is influenced by factors associated with the organization's immediate external environment.

At the meso level, the logistics system represents a network of enterprises and organizations that facilitates the formation and management of regional and interregional economic flows. These flows include material resources, commodities, financial resources, information, labor, energy, and other related flows, all of which contribute to achieving regional development objectives.



Accordingly, the logistics potential of a region encompasses a broad combination of interconnected components, including geographical, transport, transit, human resource, warehouse infrastructure, customs, information, and communication potentials. Each component is formed and developed under the influence of a corresponding group of factors and contributes to the overall effectiveness of the regional logistics system.

At the macro level, the logistics system represents a large-scale material flow management network that includes regional production complexes, international corporations, financial-industrial groups, and national economies. It integrates infrastructure systems as well as interstate and global economic flows. The logistics potential at this level reflects the capabilities and resources of international logistics networks to enhance efficiency, optimize logistics operations, and support sustainable economic development on a global scale.

Studying the content of the concept of “**logistics potential**” made it possible to identify several approaches to defining this category.

1. Logistics potential as a set of available resources and capabilities:

- Logistics potential is viewed as a system of commodity exchange and interaction among organizations within a region. This approach emphasizes the value component of logistics activities and highlights their contribution to regional economic development.
- Logistics potential is defined as a combination of factors that support the achievement of an organization's strategic development objectives.
- The potential of a logistics system is considered as an integrated set of material and information flows, with particular emphasis on the economic and managerial aspects of logistics processes.
- Logistics potential is associated with opportunities to enhance efficiency through the effective management of logistics infrastructure. In this regard, logistics infrastructure is regarded as an important component of the broader infrastructure system of territorial entities and, ultimately, the national economy.
- Logistics potential is represented as a combination of elements, methods, tools, and environmental factors that enable logistics systems to effectively support the development strategies of firms and regions.

2. Logistics potential as the result and capability of logistics system performance:

- Logistics potential is considered the ability of a developed transport infrastructure to support extensive international transport connections while ensuring efficient methods of freight and passenger transportation.
- Logistics potential is also associated with the outcomes of innovative activities undertaken by economic entities operating within regional logistics systems.
- Cluster structures are viewed as an effective mechanism for strengthening logistics potential by enhancing the participation of enterprises in regional and interregional economic relations and supporting long-term development strategies.
- International experts assess logistics potential using widely recognized indicators that reflect the effectiveness of logistics processes and the overall performance of national logistics systems.
- Logistics potential is interpreted as the capacity of a region to carry out logistics activities efficiently while making effective use of available resources. In this context, the continuous identification of development opportunities and the implementation of improvement measures contribute to strengthening regional logistics performance.

The scientific approaches discussed above reflect different classification features of logistics potential. The resource-based approach focuses primarily on quantitative characteristics, whereas the efficiency-based approach emphasizes qualitative aspects. At the same time, one of the most important characteristics of logistics potential is the ability of the participants in a regional logistics system to achieve common goals through cooperation, coordination, and the strengthening of territorial competitiveness.

In a broad sense, the logistics potential of a region can be defined as the ability and capacity of regional logistics infrastructure and market participants to effectively implement logistics processes while adapting to changing environmental conditions and utilizing available development opportunities. This potential is influenced by several factors, including the level of development of the logistics services market, the quality of transport infrastructure, the advancement of information and communication systems, and the scientific and human resource potential of the region.

Since the interaction of the elements of regional logistics potential creates new opportunities and a higher level of system effectiveness, it is possible to emphasize the significant contribution of logistics systems to regional competitiveness. This interaction is based on the unique characteristics and complementary roles of the structural elements of logistics potential, which together create favorable conditions for sustainable economic growth and regional development.

Accordingly, the logistics potential of a region may be defined as an integrated system of resources, capabilities, infrastructure, and institutional conditions that enable logistics market participants to efficiently organize and manage logistics processes, strengthen regional competitiveness, and support long-term socio-



economic development.

The logistics potential of a region can be defined as a combination of existing, developed, and prospective opportunities that enable the creation and effective management of logistics systems and the efficient coordination of material and related flows. These opportunities contribute to strengthening regional economic development and enhancing competitiveness.

This definition highlights the key characteristic of regional logistics potential—the effective utilization of the opportunities created by regional logistics systems. The potential of a logistics system reflects the integrated and interconnected nature of its subsystems, which collectively contribute to improving the economic performance of the region and strengthening its competitive position. Through the efficient interaction of these subsystems, logistics potential serves as an important driver of sustainable regional development and long-term economic growth.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the integration of economic processes creates favorable conditions for the effective implementation of logistics management concepts and emphasizes the growing importance of developing regional logistics potential. The formation of a regional logistics development strategy should be based on a comprehensive methodology that takes into account the socio-economic characteristics of the region, the distribution of productive forces, and long-term development priorities. Such an approach contributes to the efficient use of regional resources, supports sustainable economic growth, and strengthens regional competitiveness. The assessment of logistics potential should be carried out with consideration of the development of international transit corridors, the economic advantages of multimodal transportation, and the identification of efficient solutions for the operation of regional transport systems. The strengthening of integrated logistics systems and the expansion of the logistics services market create additional opportunities for specialized companies to improve service quality, increase operational efficiency, and enhance their contribution to regional economic development. In the future, the implementation of a diversified logistics development strategy will support the modernization of logistics services, facilitate the introduction of advanced technologies and innovative solutions into business activities, strengthen transport, information, and logistics infrastructure, and expand the role of logistics at local, regional, and national levels. Furthermore, the development of logistics potential will promote successful integration into international logistics networks and global markets. The consistent implementation of these measures will improve the efficiency of logistics systems, create new opportunities for economic cooperation, support sustainable regional development, and strengthen the competitive position of regions in both national and international economies.

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**Musahhih:** Zokir Alibekov

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