

## STATISTICAL RESEARCH OF GDP CHANGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the growth of GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the industry in the lead.

**Keywords:** GDP, Uzbekistan, growth, industries, industry, market, price, base, percentage, state.

### INTRODUCTION

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a macroeconomic indicator that reflects the market value of all final goods and services (i.e., intended for direct consumption, use or application), produced during the year in all sectors of the economy in the country for consumption, export and accumulation, regardless of the nationality of the used factors of production. This notion was first proposed in 1934 by Simon Smith. A country's GDP can be expressed both in its national currency, and, if necessary, converted into foreign currency at an exchange rate, and can also be presented at purchasing power parity (PPP) (for more accurate international comparisons). Work on the measurement of national production began in the 1930s by economist Simon Smith at the U.S. Department of Commerce. The first estimates of national income were made by Smith in 1934. In this work, national income and product accounts appeared for the first time. Smith recalculated U.S. national income accounts through 1869. A report on national income and production for the period 1929-1935 was first presented to the U.S. Congress in 1937. Before that, no one had a detailed view of the country's economic activity. The term macroeconomics was not used in print until 1939. In 1971 Simon Kuznets won the Nobel Prize. Until 1991, the basic indicator in macroeconomic studies was gross national product. GDP became the main indicator for compatibility with the system of national accounts of the United Nations.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to preliminary estimates, the country's GDP for 2018 in current prices was 407,514.5 billion soums and increased in real terms by 5.1 percent compared to 2017. The GDP deflator index against 2017 prices was 128.1 percent, and GDP per capita reached 12,365.6 thousand soums, which is 3.3 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

The rate of economic growth is due to the positive dynamics in the main sectors of the economy. Gross value added value created by all sectors of the economy was 88.8 percent of total GDP and increased by 5.1 percent. Net taxes on products accounted for 11.2 percent of GDP and showed an increase of 5.5 percent.

Industry made the largest contribution to GDP growth. The positive dynamics in this industry, an increase of 10.6 percent compared to the previous year, was provided by the growth of value added of mining and quarrying by 28.2 percent, manufacturing by 6.4 percent, and other industries by 4.7 percent.

At year-end 2018, the metallurgy and metalworking industry (except machinery and equipment) accounted for the largest share in the structure of the gross added value of the manufacturing industry - 24.5 percent. Food, beverages and tobacco products accounted for 17 percent, textiles, clothing, leather goods and related products 16.1 percent, rubber, plastic products and other nonmetallic mineral products 11.3 percent, chemical products 9.2 percent, motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and other transport equipment 7.4 percent, electrical equipment 3.5 percent, and other manufacturing products 11 percent. Construction work was up 9.9 percent from a year ago.

The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries posted positive growth rates of 0.3 percent for 2018.

In 2018, the GDP deflator index reached 128.1 percent relative to 2017 prices. The highest values of index-deflators in the GDP structure were recorded in industry - 144.3 percent, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 128.6 percent.

Deflator indices below the national average were recorded in construction - 123.9 percent, trade, accommodation and food services - 117.8 percent, other branches of services - 124.8 percent and in net taxes on products - 124.1 percent.

The share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the sectoral structure of GDP was 32.4 percent, slightly lower than last year. The share of industry increased from 22.2 percent to 26.3 percent, while the share of construction remained the same as in 2017 at 5.7 percent.

The share of services in the sectoral structure of GDP was 35.6 percent. If we look at GDP growth by years, we can see that industry is going up.

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. GDP, total	103,8	108,2	108,0	108,0	107,9	106,2	105,2
Gross value added of industries	103,8	108,1	108,0	108,0	108,0	106,3	105,1
Net taxes on products	104,2	108,5	107,8	107,7	106,3	105,3	105,9
2. Gross value added of industries	103,8	108,1	108,0	108,0	108,0	106,3	105,1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	103,2	107,2	106,8	106,9	106,8	106,8	102
Industry (including construction)	101,8	107,0	109,2	107,9	108,2	105,6	104,8
Industry	101,3	105,3	107,0	105,5	105,4	105,1	104,6
Construction	102,9	114,5	118,4	117,6	118,8	107,2	105,6
Services	105,4	109,3	107,8	108,5	108,4	106,6	106,4
Trade, accommodation and catering services	106,0	107,3	113,8	110,5	111,3	109,3	103,1
Transportation and storage,	109,6	111,1	103,4	106,9	106,1	105,5	108,9
Other services	103,6	109,2	107,7	108,6	108,3	106,0	106,6

## LITERATURE:

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