

**STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS IN THE DYNAMICS OF  
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND INVESTMENT INDICATORS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract.** It is known that the economy of all countries is systematically assessed by international experts through several macroeconomic indicators. The first and most important of these indicators is the Gross Domestic Product. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a stable growth dynamics of this indicator from the years of independence until now. In recent years, the level of the investment indicator, which is another indicator in our republic, has also been increasing. Investment status and GDP are represented by a number of indicators. In particular, the GDP deflator and GDP per capita and the volume of investments, the value of foreign investments, etc. are included. In this article, analyzes are carried out on the statistical evaluation of the dynamics of gross domestic product and trends in the level of investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** Gross domestic product, deflator, GDP per capita, investment volume, investment attractiveness, sources of investments.

It is known to everyone that the gross domestic product is the most important of the macro-economic indicators and it represents the entire economic situation of the country. For this reason, there is also a UN statistical commission, which re-examines the data provided by the countries and publishes them to international organizations. With the help of this indicator, it is possible to assess the state of all economic sectors in the country, and it allows to identify a sector that is developing slowly or is in crisis. Of course, in this case, we can also use the flow of investments. First of all, it is important to understand the term GDP and its meaning when analyzing this indicator.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the main indicators of the system of national accounts and represents the final result of production activities carried out by resident units in the country's economic territory and is measured by the value of all goods and services produced by these units for final use.

There are 3 proven methods of calculating GDP. In our country and many other countries, the production method is mainly used. It calculates the sum of added values created by all sectors of the national economy. Determining the added value is carried out by deducting the value of intermediate products and raw materials, fuel, and materials from the total social product. YalM calculated by this method allows to

determine the place and contribution of individual sectors in the creation of this product.

Formula 1

$$GDP = ICH - OI + MS$$

Here:

GDP- Gross manufactured product

OI- Intermediate consumption

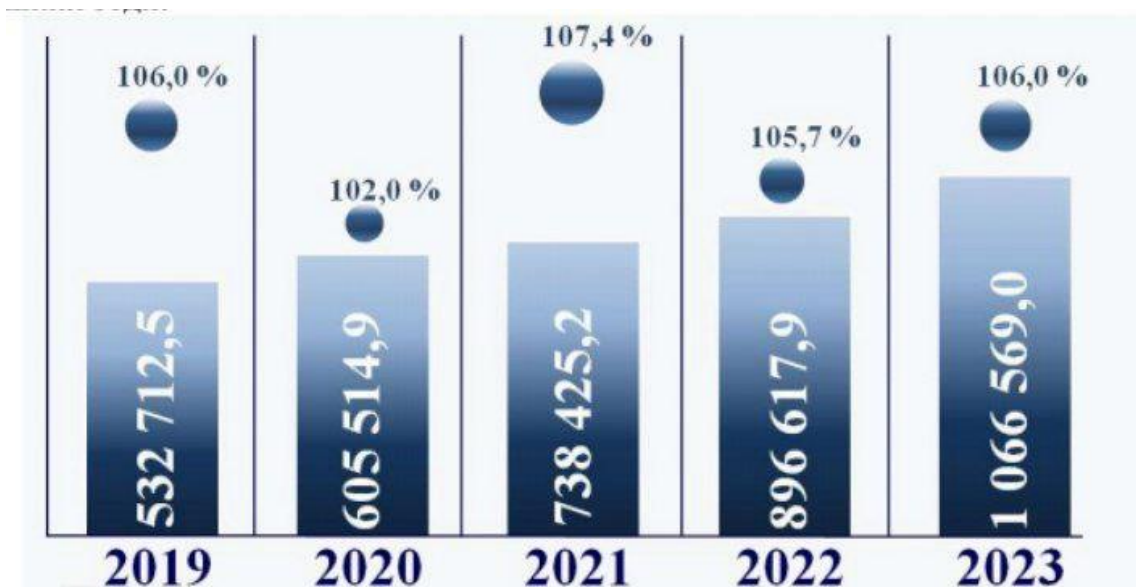
MS- net taxes on products

We can divide the periods of ensuring macroeconomic stability and economic growth in the years of independence of our country into 3 stages.

1. GDP decline years (1991-1995)

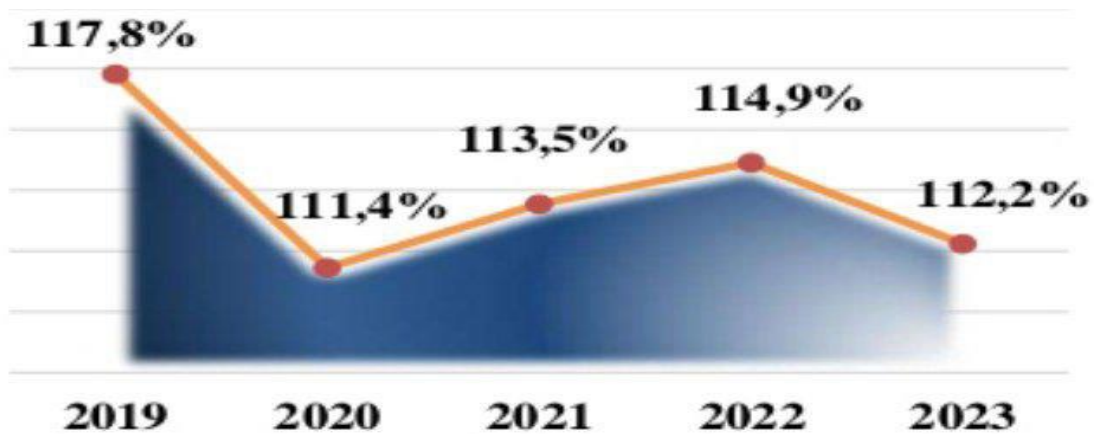
2. Years of stable GDP growth (1996-2003)

3. Years with high GDP growth rates (from 2004 to now). 1991-1995 was the difficult stage of ensuring macroeconomic stability in the economy of our country. During this period, there was a decrease in GDP and a sharp increase in the price level. As a result, the current GDP is 90.9 billion dollars.



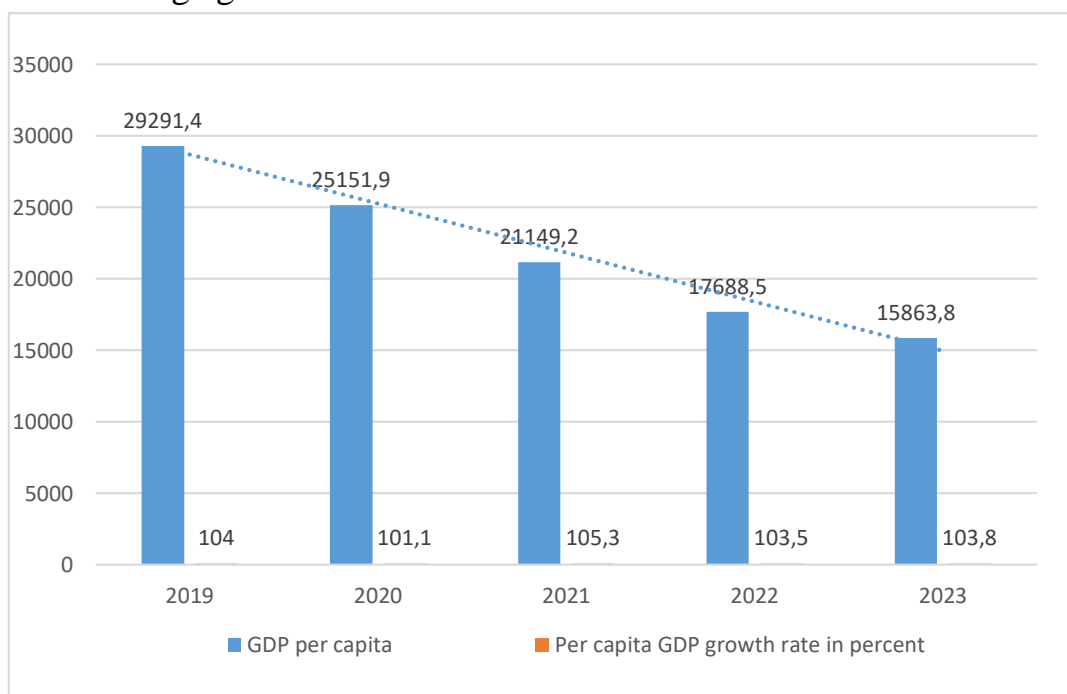
1- picture. Dynamics and growth rates of GDP volume in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2023.

We can see that during the 5-year dynamics, the volume of GDP has been continuously growing. The nominal volume of this indicator has doubled compared to 2019 and will amount to 1,066,569 billion soums in 2023. The five-year average growth rate is 4.97 percent. Of course, the lowest growth rate was 102% in 2020. The reason for this was the Corona virus pandemic. In 2021, the highest growth rate returned to 107.4%.



2 - picture. The deflator index of the gross domestic product in 2019-2023 (in % compared to the previous year).

We can also see in this 2nd picture that the lowest growth rate again corresponds to 2020 and is 111.4%. The highest growth point is 117.8% in 2019. The average growth rate for the periods in the picture is 113.8%. The deflator indicator is -1.6% lower than the average growth rate in 2023.



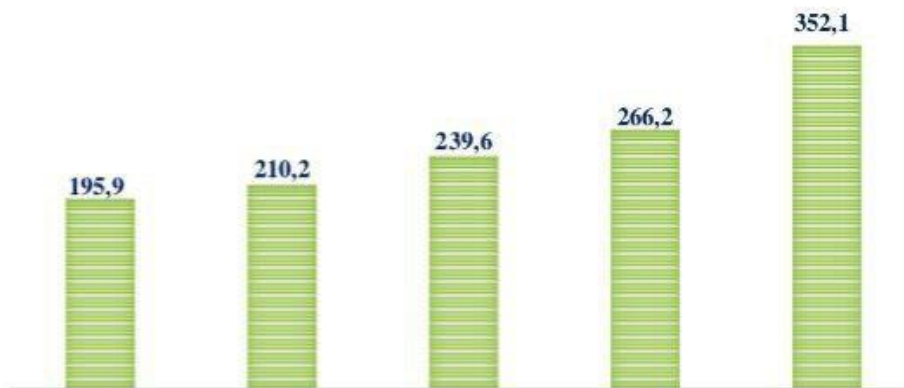
3 - picture. GDP per capita in 2019-2023 and its growth rates (in current prices, in thousand soums and in % compared to last year).

From the 3rd picture, we can see that starting from 2019, the GDP per capita in our country is decreasing.

In 2019, it was 29,291.4 thousand soums per capita, and in 2023 it will be 15,863.8 thousand soums. This indicator cannot be considered negative. The reason is that we analyzed the dynamics of the gross domestic product above and observed only growth indicators. We can say that the main reason for this is the sharp increase in the country's

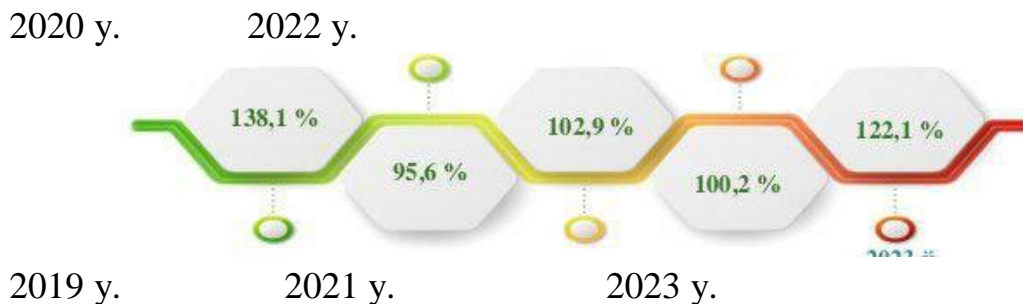
population. If we look at the growth rate of GDP per capita, in 2023 the real growth of GDP per capita will be 3.8% compared to 2022, and 13.2% compared to 2019 did

The main indicator that develops the economy is investment. Through the investment indicators, the mass of foreign and domestic investors who bring money or other forms to which sectors or sectors of the country's economy can be seen. Efforts are made to attract investors to lagging sectors and concessions are given. It follows that investment is the main economic indicator.



4 - picture. Dynamics of the volume of investments in fixed capital, trillion soums

If we observe the dynamics of the volume during the years 2019-2023, it was 195.9 trillion soums in 2019, and by 2023 it was 352.1 trillion soums and has almost doubled. During this five-year period, we see that the volume of investments has only increased.



If we look at the growth rates in the last five years, in 2019 it reached 138.1%. In 2020, the state of stagnation was reversed and an indicator of 95.6% was observed. By 2021, the growth of 102.9 percent was returned. Although relative declines and short increases have been observed during the observed period, by 2023, the second highest growth rate for the period was recorded at 122.1%. The average growth rate for the analyzed period is 110.69%.

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