

Analysis of the Development of Uzbekistan Construction Materials Market and its Economic Indicators

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the development of the building materials industry can not only stimulate growth in all sectors of the city's economy, but also contribute to the solution of the most urgent social problems, ways of increasing economic efficiency in the production of building materials through the organization of cost-effective production, the existing problems in the development of the field are identified and proposals and recommendations on ways of elimination have been developed.

Enter. Today, the need to modernize the construction industry and the development of a network strategy in this regard are gaining urgent importance. In the development of the field of construction materials, the formation of a construction cluster and the creation of innovative forms of labor cooperation between enterprises, which allow for the efficient use of production resources and sustainable development, are required. The construction industry and the building materials industry are interrelated. The development of monolithic and prefabricated monolithic housing construction led to an increase in the production volume of the cement industry and reinforced concrete factories. The increase in requirements for wall materials forced the existing production facilities to re-profile the production of structures and parts made of cellular concrete, multi-cavity and facing bricks. New types of tiles, porcelain tiles and artificial stone are being produced in construction ceramics enterprises. The polymer materials industry produces high-quality domestic linoleum and plastic pipes of European standards.

The development of the building materials industry is determined, first of all, by the measure of investment activity in the republic's economy, the pace of sector reform, and changes in the composition of capital investments. construction materials industry is the main component of the economy of any country.

This industry is the main material base of the construction complex, and it has a significant

impact on the growth rates in other sectors of the economy and the socio-economic condition of the society as a whole.

The building materials industry is designed to provide manufacturers with building materials, taking into account changes in architecture and building systems, types of buildings and construction technologies for their construction.

The main types of construction materials in the building materials industry, defined as a network of non-material products in statistical materials, are cement, bricks and other wall materials, concrete and concrete structures, asbestos-cement products, ceramics, tiles, paving stones, heat insulating materials, roofing materials and involves the production of others. The construction materials industry includes the following sectors:

1. cement production;
2. production of lime, gypsum and local binding materials and products from them;
3. production of concrete and prefabricated concrete structures and products
4. production of wall materials
5. production of building ceramics
6. production of asbestos and asbestos-cement products;
7. production of polymer building materials;
8. production of soft roofing (myagkie krovelnye) and waterproofing materials;
9. production of heating systems;
10. production of paints and varnishes;
11. production of covering materials and products from natural stone;
12. production of sanitary and technical products;
13. production of porous fillers;
14. production of thermal insulation materials;
15. production of mirror building materials;
16. Production of sanitary and technical equipment;
17. woodworking production;
18. glass production and others.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Ryabtsev, A. Yu. According to him, regulation is the process of maintaining the properties of a system along a certain trajectory by eliminating deviations.

Regulation is carried out in three stages:

- 1) smoothing the deviations of the actual state of variables from the required ones (timely replenishment of reserves, repair of equipment);
- 2) by eliminating the compensatory factor (legal sanctions against the supplier who does not ensure timely receipt of materials);
- 3) by isolating the system from disturbances

According to the teachings of our well-known economists M. Sharifho'jaev and Yo. Abdullaev, "regulation is a continuation of coordination, it aims to implement production processes by

eliminating deviations that occur. With its help, possible deviations will be prevented."¹

V.R. Vesenin defined that "the task of regulation is to update the planned goals, norms, and standards to ensure timely and effective achievement of the organization's goals."²

Depending on the content of the problem (identified deviation or change) and the method of creating regulatory effects, two types of regulation are distinguished:

- reactive – performed when standards are not reached. Aimed at mitigating deviations from standards;
- proactive – a problem is seen as a potential opportunity. Focused on improving performance or making the most of opportunities.

Kasimov G'.M. In the "Management" textbook, "Undoubtedly, the government of each country has its own goals at a certain stage, and in solving them, it takes into account the economic situation in the country and the world economy. Therefore, the goals and issues of state regulation of activities vary, despite the fact that the regulatory mechanism is sufficiently developed, although each country, taken separately, has its own characteristics." - he noted.³

Ghulomov S.S. "Regulation of material and financial resources is part of the task of coordination," he expressed his opinion.

Research methodology. In the article, the scientific study of the development of the building materials market of Uzbekistan, comparative comparison, study of statistical data and economic comparison and analysis, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods are widely used.

Analysis and results. As a result of high domestic demand in the construction materials industry, a rapid growth of domestic production of construction industry products was observed from 2016 to 2021. Table 1 shows the dynamics of production of the main types of construction materials in Uzbekistan from 2016 to 2021 .

¹ Sharifho'jaev M., Abdullaev Yo. Management: Textbook. - Tashkent, Teacher. 2001 78 p.

² Vesnin, V.R. Basic management: Uchebnik / V.R. Vesnin. – M.: Prospect, 2016. - 52 c.

³ Upravlenie organizatsiy: Uchebnik. / Pod ed. A. G. Porshneva, 3. P. Rumyantsevoi, N. Hello. - 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. - M.: INFRA-M, 2002. - 198 p.

Dynamics of production of building materials by the construction industry in Uzbekistan in 2016-2021⁴

| № | Product name | Unit of measure | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 year | 2020 year | 2021 year |
|----|---|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | year amount | year amount | year amount | amount | amount | amount |
| 1 | Marble, Monuments, for finishing or building work and other calcareous stones | thousand tons | 404,4 | 469,4 | 528,9 | 707,8 | 226,9 | 174,9 |
| 2 | Granite, sandstone and other stones for monuments, finishing or construction work | thousand tons | 466,7 | 1 162,8 | 1 288,1 | 1 058,9 | 1 126,3 | 1 390,7 |
| 3 | The surface for mosaic work is 49 cm. unglazed ceramic tiles, cubes and similar articles not exceeding sq.m | thousand sq/m | 96,7 | 64,3 | 90,7 | 2 727,8 | 2 618,4 | 12 974,6 |
| 4 | The surface for mosaic work is 49 cm. Glazed ceramic tiles, cubes and the like, not larger than sq.m | thousand sq/m | 48,4 | 118,4 | 201,4 | 8 866,9 | 5 492,6 | 14 444,7 |
| 5 | Unglazed ceramic floor tiles and stoves, floor and wall tiles, not included in other groups | thousand sq/m | 165,9 | 181,2 | 1 803,4 | 2 783,6 | 3 064,4 | 3 639,2 |
| 6 | Glazed ceramic floor tiles and stoves, floor and wall tiles, not included in other groups | thousand sq/m | 9 351,2 | 9 265,6 | 14 102,6 | 6 162,0 | 7 538,1 | 2 047,6 |
| 7 | Refractory ceramic bricks for building (except those made from siliceous stone flour or diatomite earth) | million pieces | 1 487,1 | 1 567,2 | 1 705,3 | 1 212,0 | 989,9 | 1 065,1 |
| 8 | Portland cement | thousand tons | 8 645,9 | 9 132,2 | 9 080,4 | 10 582,0 | 11 961,6 | 13 284,4 |
| 9 | Unslaked and slaked lime | thousand tons | 599,0 | 310,0 | 343,0 | 319,0 | 284,9 | 316,7 |
| 10 | Hydraulic mortar | thousand tons | 7,0 | 9,1 | 33,5 | 26,8 | 23,2 | 2,6 |
| 11 | Elements of prefabricated constructions made of cement, concrete or artificial stone and other items for buildings and structures | thousand tons | 2 784,8 | 2 826,5 | 2 968,5 | 2 725,1 | 2 650,0 | 3 176,2 |
| 12 | Ready-to-pour concrete | thousand tons | 1 804,5 | 2 284,0 | 4 175,9 | 5 124,9 | 5 892,4 | 5 724,3 |
| 13 | Articles of asbestos cement or similar materials containing asbestos | thousand tons | 450,6 | 512,9 | 606,6 | 391,9 | 432,4 | 408,6 |
| 14 | Worked stone and other articles made from it (limestone, tuff, basalt, etc.) used in construction, decoration or sculpture, not included in other groups. | thousand tons | 443,6 | 729,5 | 799,8 | 739,6 | 88,3 | 46,9 |
| 15 | Articles in packages made of asphalt or similar materials | thousand square meters | 10 385,0 | 6 581,1 | 6 049,4 | 9 977,2 | 6 924,4 | 11 007,8 |

The dynamics of production of building materials in Uzbekistan in 2021 compared to 2016, these indicators changed as follows: granite, monuments, sandstone and other stones for finishing or construction work by 10924 g tons, surface for mosaic work 49 cm. 11,201.6 thousand square meters of unglazed ceramic tiles, cubes and similar items, not larger than 11,201.6 thousand square meters, the surface for mosaic work is 49 cm. 14,396.3 thousand square meters of glazed ceramic tiles, cubes and similar articles, not larger than 14,396.3 thousand square meters, unglazed ceramic floor tiles and stoves, floor and wall covering tiles not included in other groups 3473.3 thousand square meters, construction fire-resistant ceramic bricks for 153.4 thousand

⁴ Compiled by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

tons, portland cement for 4638.4 thousand tons, elements of prefabricated constructions made of cement, concrete or artificial stone and other materials for buildings and structures for 3919.8 thousand tons, ready-cast concrete for 3919.8 thousand tons, products in packages made of asphalt or similar materials for 622.8 thousand square meters, slag cotton in blocks, sheets or packages, mineral silicate cotton and similar mineral cotton for 3.5 thousand tons and divided into layers vermiculite, expanded clay, foamed slag and other expanded mineral products, including their mixtures increased by 7.8 thousand tons for marble, monuments, finishing or construction works and other calcareous stones for 229.5 thousand tons, laying on glazed, ceramic floor, not included in other groups 7,303.6 thousand square meters for tiles and furnaces, for covering floors and walls, refractory ceramic bricks for construction (except for products made of siliceous stone flour or diatomite soil) for 422 million pieces, unslaked and slaked lime for 282.3 thousand tons, hydraulic lime 4.4 thousand tons, products made of asbestos cement or similar materials containing asbestos 46.0 thousand tons, and processed stone and other products made from it (limestone, tuff, basalt, etc.) used in construction, decoration or sculpture, not included in other groups 396 It is observed that it decreased by 7 thousand tons

On the implementation of construction materials production organization projects within the framework of the Investment Program in 2015-2021 by the association "Uzsanoatqurilishmateriallari"

AGGREGATE INFORMATION

Bln.dollars

| Years | Amount of project | Total cost of projects (million dollars) | Absorption of investment funds, total | | execution, in % | of which foreign investment | | execution, in % |
|------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | predict | real | | predict | real | |
| 2015 year | 19 | 183,3 | 68,2 | 73,4 | 107,7% | 21,6 | 21,6 | 100,0% |
| 2016 year | 22 | 335,5 | 69,8 | 71,3 | 102,1% | 26,1 | 27,3 | 104,8% |
| 2017 year | 13 | 203,2 | 72,4 | 73,3 | 101,3% | 15,3 | 17,6 | 114,9% |
| 2018 year | 10 | 411,4 | 123,0 | 130,4 | 106,0% | 98,3 | 106,8 | 108,6% |
| 2019 year | 20 | 642,3 | 248,5 | 260,3 | 104,8% | 208,8 | 210,6 | 100,9% |
| 2020 year | 17 | 868,5 | 274,9 | 277,0 | 100,8% | 200,7 | 201,1 | 100,2% |
| 2021 year | 41 | 887,8 | 327,6 | 328,3 | 100,2% | 201,0 | 201,6 | 100,3% |

In 2021, compared to 2015, the implementation of projects for the organization of construction materials production within the framework of the Investment Program in the Association "Uzsanoatqurilishmateriallari" has changed as follows: the number of projects has increased to 22, the total cost of projects has increased by 704.5 million US dollars, and the total amount of investment funds in 2021 is 102.2 %, foreign investments in the total investment increased by 180 million US dollars in these years, and in 2021, the utilization was 100.3%.

Summary. The production of the main types of building materials is also the most capital intensive with a long payback period. Construction of new enterprises and modernization of existing ones require large financial resources, the payback period of a number of enterprises is

more than six years. Production of building materials such as cement and glass requires a lot of energy, which affects the cost of the product.

In the republic, 4 enterprises produce cement with a full technological cycle. The total production capacity is about 6.5 million tons, which allows not only to meet the needs of the republic, but also to supply products for export. After a sharp decline in the volume of cement production due to a decrease in investment activity, there is a gradual increase in cement production (about 5 percent annually).

Given that cement production is characterized by high energy intensity (the share of energy in production costs is 25%) and tariffs for transport services, the situation of cement production enterprises is complicated by the constant increase in energy prices.

As in any market, when domestic production is not available, imports increase. Thus, the volume of import of sanitary-technical equipment increased from 9.2 thousand units to 60.7 thousand units per year, and thus, today the import covers all the needs of the market. The main suppliers of sanitary-technical equipment are manufacturers of Russia, Turkey and Iran.

The sale of products is mainly carried out through the retail network or markets. Delivery of products to construction organizations is carried out by supply organizations.

However, in connection with the measures taken by the government to regulate the import of imported products, the situation in the market may change in the direction of reducing the import of products, creating a shortage and thereby increasing prices. Currently, there is a long-standing tendency to increase the price of sanitary-hygiene products. In this regard, its production has high profitability and can attract foreign or national investors who have the opportunity to restart the production of sanitary and technical equipment at a new technical level using local raw materials. The main obstacle for new manufacturers to enter the market is the lack of sources of financing.

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