

**CURRENT STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

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Annotasiya: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi YAIM da kichik biznesning ulushidagi o‘zgarishlar to‘g‘risida mulohazalar yuritilgan. Milliy iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlarida kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikning samarali rivojlanib borishi tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, Pandemiya davridagi statistik ko‘rsatkichlar tahlili keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *YAIM, kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, daromad, xarajat, kichik biznes sub'yektlari, Yagona soliq stavkasi, savdo, sanoat, qurilish, bandlik, eksport, import, xizmat ko‘rsatish.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены изменения доли малого бизнеса в ВВП Республики Узбекистан. Проанализировано эффективное развитие малого бизнеса и предпринимательства в различных отраслях народного хозяйства. Также представлен анализ статистических показателей за период пандемии.*

Ключевые слова: *ВВП, малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство, доходы, расходы, малый бизнес, ставка единого налога, торговля, промышленность, строительство, занятость, экспорт, импорт, услуги.*

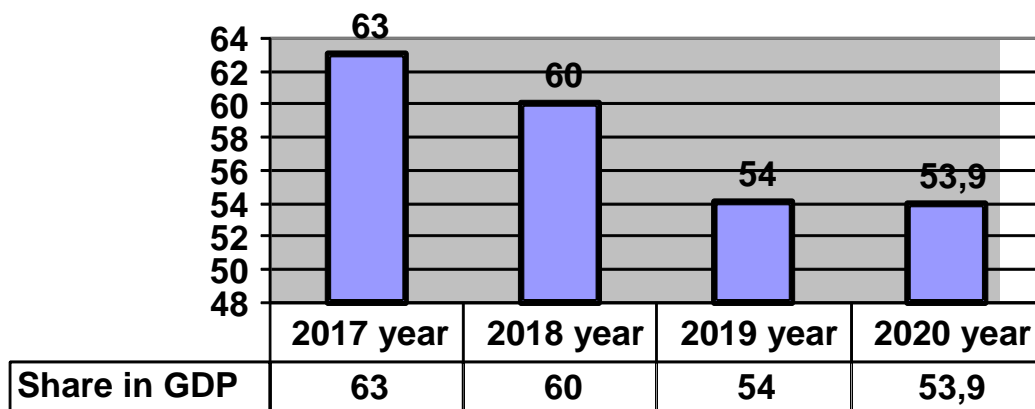
Annotation: *This article discusses the changes in the share of small business in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The effective development of small business and entrepreneurship in various sectors of the national economy is analyzed. An analysis of statistical indicators for the pandemic period is also presented in this article.*

Keywords: *GDP (Gross Domestic Product), small business, private entrepreneurship, income, expenses, small business, single tax rate, trade, industry, construction, employment, export, import, services.*

Introduction: *Making the interests of small business and private entrepreneurship in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is reliable, in order to ensure their further development, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on the 3rd of February in 2021 PQ.Number 6155 “About the State programme intended to implement the strategy of*

actions on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 “In the year of Youth support and strengthening the health of showed that the extremely role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the implementation of each task, which is presented in the five priority directions of the strategy of the actions are incomparable.

If we look at the economic analysis of the share of small business in GDP in 2017-2020, which is intended for the strategy of actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then the increasing role of small business entities, one of the components of the private sector, in our national economy, can also be clearly seen from the Picture 1 below:



Picture 1. Share of small business in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2017-2020 which is intended for the strategy of actions in the Republic of Uzbekistan¹

From the data which is presented in the Picture 1, it can be seen that in the following years the percentage level decreased, despite the fact that the share of small ventures which are operating in the private sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) increases in soum terms, the main reason for which is explained by increasing in the share of large ventures in GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Further reduction of the tax rate of business entities, the reduction of the single tax payment for micro firms and small enterprises from 10 % to 4 % by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, while the improvement of its calculation procedures creates powerful incentives for the consistent development of entrepreneurship, small and private businesses. This is also confirmed by the fact that the number of small business entities is changing and it is growing from year to year.

¹ Compiled by the author on the basis of data, diagrams and tables of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 2. Share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan²
(in % relative to the total size)

Years	GDP	Industry	Construction	Employment	Export	Import
2000	3,1,0*	12,9*	38,4*	49,7*	10,2	22,8
2001	3,3,8*	12,5*	40,4*	51,8*	9,3	26,7
2002	3,4,6*	15,4*	42,0*	53,5*	7,5	24,9
2003	3,5,0	10,8	39,9	56,7	7,3	33,7
2004	3,5,6	11,0	49,6	60,3	7,3	32,7
2005	3,8,2	10,0	50,9	64,8	6,0	33,7
2006	4,2,1	10,9	52,1	69,1	11,2	34,2
2007	4,5,7	13,2	55,4	72,1	14,8	32,0
2008	4,8,2	14,6	58,4	73,1	12,4	35,7
2009	5,0,1	17,9	42,4	73,9	14,6	42,5
2010	5,2,5	26,6	52,5	74,3	13,7	35,8
2011	5,4,0	28,6	67,6	75,1	18,8	34,3
2012	5,4,6	29,7	70,0	75,6	14,0	38,6
2013	5,5,8	33,0	70,6	76,7	26,2	42,4
2014	5,6,1	36,8	69,5	77,6	27,0	45,4
2015	6,2,9**	40,6	66,7	77,9	27,0	44,5
2016	6,4,9**	45,3	66,9	78,2	26,0	46,8
2017	6,3,4**	41,2	64,8	78,0	22,0	53,6
2018	6,0,4**	37,4	73,2	76,3	27,2	56,2

² Compiled by the author on the basis of data, diagrams and tables of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2019	54,2**	25,8	75,8	76,2	27,0	61,6
2020	55,5	24,9	73,9	75,8	26,7	56,6
2021	54,9*	24,2	73,6	74,2	25,9	51,4

The data of the Table 2 shows that the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in operation in 2020 was 55.5%. In the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of small business entities in GDP was 24.9% in industry and 73.9% in construction. The fact that the share of small business entities in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is 55.5% is explained by the increase in the share of large business enterprises in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in the following years.

The data showed that in the following years, the balance of small business entities operating in the private sector increased by 1.7%, including 1.3% in industry, 3.4% in construction, 22.2% in transportation, and 9% in other manufacturing sectors. The share of defunct entrepreneurial entities was 8.6%. Despite this, it must be said that this is much lower than the figure of some developed countries. In the early months of 2021, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship was 54.9%, 24.2% in industry, 73.6% in construction, 25.9% in exports, and 51.1% in imports. When we analyze these indicators compared to 2020, we can see a decrease in small business and private entrepreneurship by 0.6%, in industry by 0.7%, in exports by 0.8%, in imports by 5.2%.

The main reason for the decline in the above indicators can be said that during the 2020 “Covid-19” Coronavirus Pandemic period, small businesses and private entities temporarily suspended their activities. At this point, we will consider in the table below how significant small business is in the economy of Namangan region:

Table 3

Share of small business and private entrepreneurship in Namangan region³ (in % relative to the total size)

Years	GDP	Industry	Construction	Employment
2010	76,0	42,6	84,6	78,7
2011	78,7	44,9	86,2	80,2
2012	78,4	48,6	85,8	80,7
2013	79,5	50,9	92,4	81,7
2014	79,7	59,9	94,2	83,0

³ Compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Management of Statistics of Namangan region.

2015	77,5	62,0	94,6	83,3
2016	78,6	69,4	95,1	83,3
2017	79,6	72,6	92,4	83,5
2018	79,6	72,0	91,8	83,0
2019	75,0	56,7	95,4	83,0
2020	74,6	54,6	93,8	82,0
2021	73,5*	47,9	92,6	81,5

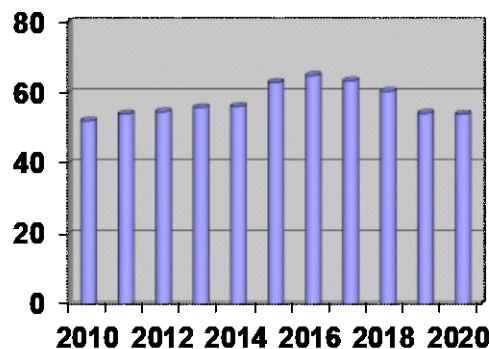
The data of the Table 3 shows that in 2020, the share of small business entities which are operating in Namangan region in GDP was 74.6%. Their share of the provincial GRP (Gross Regional Product) was 54.6% in industry and 93.8% in construction. Such a change in the share of small business entities in GRP (Gross Regional Product) indicates an increase in the share of the private sector. It should also be noted separately that it is especially noteworthy that more than 82% of the total population is working in this area are employed. Such a change in the share of small business entities in GRP (Gross Regional Product) indicates an increase in the share of the private sector.

In the early months of 2021, the proportion of small business entities which are operating in Namangan region in GRP (Gross Regional Product) was 73.5%. Their share in GRP (Gross Regional Product) was 47.9% in industry in Namangan region, 92.6% in construction, more than 82% of the total population from employment is reflected in this area.

When we analyze these indicators comparing the share of small business entities which are operating in Namangan region in GDP to 2020, we can see a decrease in small business and private entrepreneurship by 1.1%, 6.7% in industry, 1.2% in construction, and employment of the 0.5% in population. The main reason for the decline in the above indicators is the fact that during the Coronavirus Pandemic period "Covid-19" in 2020, we can say that small business and private enterprise entities temporarily ceased their economic activity.

As a result of the implementation of programmes related to the development of small business and private business activities, more than 37 thousand new small business entities, 119.6 thousand individual entrepreneurial entities were established in 2018. Also, in the unused capacities of structurally changing monopolies-enterprises, new small enterprises based on 130 different forms of ownership were created about 7.5 thousand new job places. Also, on the basis of 83 bankrupt enterprises, 92 new business entities were created, which were created 9.8 thousand new job places.

With the rapid development of small business and entrepreneurship in solving the problems of employment of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special importance is attached to the wide introduction of various forms of service industry and casanery, which play an important role in the private sector, and the promotion of livestock development in rural areas. During 2018, about 661,000 new job places were created in Uzbekistan, including 374,000 new job places in the small business sector, nearly 220,000 new job places in the services and services sector, and 97,800 new job places at the expense of the casanery. At the same time, it should be noted that the provision of services in the field of Information and Communication Technologies have been developing rapidly, providing an average growth of 50 percent per year over the past 4 years. As a result, there is an increase in the share of the service sector in GDP (Gross Domestic Product). When we conduct an economic analysis of the service sector during the Covid-19 Coronavirus pandemic period, we can see that the economic and financial efficiency increases sharply, and the cost part is slightly higher in the analysis of income and expenses corresponding to this sector. It can be shown that the main reason is temporary stopping their activities in business networks in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan:



Picture 4. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in % (percent)

The Picture 4 shows that the share of operating small business entities in GDP was 64.9% in 2016, 60.4% in 2018 and 53.9% in 2020. The decrease in the percentage of small business entities in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in the national economy of Uzbekistan is explained by the increase in the share of large business enterprises in Uzbekistan's gross domestic product in the following years.

In Namangan region, as of the 1st of July in 2019, the share of entrepreneurship in GRP (Gross Regional Product) was 74.2%, the number of newly established small enterprises and microfirms (without farms and

peasant collective farms) was 3400 in January-June of 2019, an increase of 41.4 % compared to the corresponding period of last year. The share of the newly formed enterprises and microfirms in the types of economic activities in January-June of 2019 was 41.9 % in trade, 27.9 % in industry, 7.9 % in construction, 6.2 % in forest and fish farming, 5.5 % in living and catering services, 3.6 % in transportation and storage. Industrial production volume by small business entities in January-June of 2019: 2,634.5 mlrd.soum (Uzbek Soum), the share of the total volume is 71.0%, the growth rate is 113.3 %, the volume of investments is 2426.9 mlrd. soum (Uzbek Soum), share in total volume 43.0%, growth rate 156.4%, services volume: 2176.5 mlrd. soum (Uzbek Soum), share in total volume 65.2 %, growth rate 104.8 %, retail volume: 4195.1 mlrd. soum (Uzbek Soum) total volume share 89.2 %, growth rate 102.2%, small business share in exports in January-June of 2019 export volume: 153.2 million. US \$ dollar, share of the total volume 81.2%, increased by 72.9 compared to the corresponding period last year⁴.

In conclusion, it can be said that the small business and private entrepreneurship entities which are operating in the Republic the Uzbekistan have begun to work again after 2020 Covid-19 Coronavirus pandemic period. There are much deeper meanings on the ground of the large-scale reforms carried out by Our Honourable President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Because the introduction of conversion is an important factor in bringing export and import goods to the territory of our Republic. As a result of fact, the turnover of goods and money between small business entities were formed, which caused the rapid development of our National economy at a stable pace. But still the inflation rate is maintained at 12 %. The practical work is implementing to reduce the level of inflation. Several measures are being implemented by the government in order to prevent a sharp increase in prices in all regions, territories, cities and districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Measures are being taken by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan against entrepreneurs who have dramatically increased the price of goods in the markets and stalls, and give bonuses as incentives to entrepreneurs who keep the price of goods at once. Such measures are an important and consistent action against the receipt of inflation in the regions, districts and cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

⁴ Compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Management of Statistics of Namangan region.

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