

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role of road transport services in the economy, their share in GDP and the services sector in developed and developing countries for the period 2024–2025. Also, based on the experience of foreign countries, the factors of increasing the efficiency of transport services, the modernization of logistics systems, the introduction of digital technologies and ensuring environmental safety are highlighted. During the study, it was found that in developed countries, stability and high efficiency of transport services were observed, and in developing countries, high growth rates of this sector were observed. As a result, practical proposals and recommendations were developed for the development of road transport services.

Keywords: Road transport services, logistics, transport infrastructure, GDP, service sector, digital technologies, international experience, transport efficiency, e-logistics, economic development, transit corridors, intelligent transport system, freight transport, passenger transport, ecological transport.

Introduction. Studying the experience of foreign countries is of great importance in improving the efficiency of road transport services. Because in developed countries, advanced technologies and effective management methods are widely used to manage the transport system, optimize logistics processes, and improve the quality of passenger and freight transportation. Studying foreign experience creates opportunities for road transport enterprises to increase the speed of service provision, reduce fuel consumption, ensure environmental safety, and reduce transportation costs. Also, the use of digital management systems, GPS monitoring, electronic payment, and logistics platforms helps to improve the quality of services and customer satisfaction. Based on the experience of foreign countries, it will be possible to modernize transport infrastructure, enhance road safety, and introduce services that meet international standards. As a result, the competitiveness of road transport services will increase, which will have a positive impact on the sustainable development of the country's economy.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Analysis of local and foreign literature sources on this topic, Peter Drucker, Michael Porter, Donald Bowersox, David Simchi-Levi, Martin Christopher, Philip Kotler, Frederick Taylor, Henry Ford, Joseph Juran, W. Edwards Deming, John Mentzer, Douglas Lambert, Paul Krugman, Alfred Marshall and Gary Becker have studied the issues of efficiency, logistics, management and economic efficiency of transport services, while local economists such as Quدراتilla Abdurahmonov, Bakhodir Khodiev, Shavkat Ayupov, Saidakhror G'ulomov, Mukhtor Ikromov, Abdug'ani Abduvaliyev, Akmal Saidov, Botir Usmonov, Sherzod Mustafakulov, Nodir Jumayev, Ilhom Mahkamov are conducting scientific research on the efficiency of road transport services.

Research methodology. The scientific research used statistical and economic analysis methods, analysis, synthesis, abstract-logical analysis, as well as selective observation, sociological survey, SWOT analysis, and comparative methods.

Analysis and results. In developed and developing countries, road transport services are an important component of the economy, and its share in GDP and the services sector is increasing year by year. In 2024–2025, logistics, e-commerce, international freight transport, and urbanization processes in particular had a significant impact on the development of transport services.

Among developed countries, the US has one of the largest shares of transportation services. In 2024, transportation services in the US accounted for 6.3% of GDP, contributing \$1.9 trillion to the economy. In 2023, this figure was around 6.4%, a slight decrease after a high of 6.6% in 2022. At the same time, the share of the US services sector in total GDP exceeded 79% in 2024, which indicates the dominance of the services sector in developed economies.

In industrialized countries such as Germany, Japan and North Korea, the share of transport and logistics services in GDP is typically in the range of 5–8 percent. In these countries, digitalization, “smart logistics”, electric vehicles and automated control systems are increasing service efficiency. In 2025, the demand for road delivery services is forecast to increase further due to the expansion of e-commerce.

In developing countries, the share of transport services is relatively low, but the growth rate is high. For example, in Uzbekistan, the share of the services sector in GDP increased from 43.95 percent in 2023 to 45.19 percent in 2024. Transport and logistics services occupy an important place in the structure of these services. In recent years, the development of international transit corridors, logistics centers and highway infrastructure has significantly expanded the volume of road transport services.

Table 1

The share of services and transport services in the country's GDP in countries

Country name	Share of the services sector in GDP in 2024	Share of motor transport and transport services in GDP
United States	79 %	6.3%
Germany	70.6%	5.5%
Japan	72.4%	5.6%
South Korea	67.3%	7.1%
China	55 %	5.2%
India	54.2%	5%
Uzbekistan	45.19%	4.8%

Transport services are also growing rapidly in major emerging economies such as India and China. In particular, freight forwarding, express logistics and e-commerce delivery services are expected to show strong growth in 2024–2025. In China, the “One Belt, One Road” project, and in India, national highway expansion programs are contributing to the growth of transport services.

Dynamic analysis shows that in developed countries the market for motor transport services is relatively stable, with the main focus on service quality and environmental efficiency. In developing countries, the main growth is associated with the expansion of infrastructure, urbanization and increased foreign trade. In 2024–2025, the share of the transport services sector in GDP on a global scale continues to grow and is considered one of the fastest growing areas of the service economy.

Conclusion and suggestions

In 2024–2025, road transport services are emerging as an important component of the economy in developed and developing countries. Analyses show that in developed countries, the share of transport services in GDP is high and stable, and the main focus is on service quality, logistics efficiency and environmental safety. In developing countries, the volume of road transport services is growing rapidly due to infrastructure expansion, urbanization, the development of international trade and e-commerce. In particular, the introduction of digital technologies, GPS monitoring, electronic logistics platforms and “smart transport” systems is serving as an important factor in increasing the efficiency of services. At the same time, transport services are becoming increasingly important in accelerating economic growth, creating new jobs and strengthening economic integration between regions.

Based on the results of the research, the following work should be carried out to improve this service in the country:

1. It is necessary to widely introduce advanced digital technologies from foreign countries in the management of motor transport services.
2. The development of logistics centers and modern highway infrastructure will increase transport efficiency.
3. The widespread use of electronic payment, GPS monitoring, and online management systems will improve service quality and safety.
4. It is necessary to reduce fuel consumption and environmental damage by encouraging the use of environmentally friendly vehicles.
5. The development of international transit corridors and the integration of logistics services will serve to increase export and import volumes.
6. It is advisable to strengthen the system of training qualified personnel in the transport sector and studying international experience.
7. The competitiveness of road transport services can be increased by expanding private sector participation and attracting investment.

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