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**CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today, due to the priority and efficiency of modern technologies, developed and developing countries are paying special attention to this field. Due to the large-scale benefits of modern technologies, sufficient research and reforms are being carried out in chemical plants. In this article, we will focus of this aspect that are in practice in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords**

chemistry, factories, modern technologies, projects, chemical materials, etc.

The development of today's technologies, increase in needs, in the food industry, which is necessary for consumers problems, military conflicts, lack of raw materials, living conditions improvement in the demand for chemical products and chemistry is the reason for increasing attention to the industry. Uzbekistan has huge industrial and mineral raw materials, agricultural products, a large amount of semi-finished products obtained in the process of processing, natural resources and developed infrastructure. Modern exploration of underground reserves includes reserves of precious, non-ferrous and rare metals, various organic fuel products, oil, natural gas and gas condensate, lignite and semi-coking coal, slane fuel, uranium. and it is related to the exploitation of mines rich in raw materials necessary for many constructions. In the territory of Uzbekistan, there are more than 100 mineral raw materials, 60 of which are already used in the economy, and many mineral complexes have been identified. It is confirmed that Uzbekistan occupies a leading place not only among the CIS countries, but also in the whole world in terms of reserves of minerals such as gold, uranium, copper, natural gas, tungsten, potassium salt, phosphorites, kaolin. In particular, it ranks fourth in the world in terms of gold reserves, seventh in mining, tenth-eleventh in copper reserves, seventh-eighth in terms of uranium reserves, and eleventh in mining. - it is noted that it occupies the twelfth place. 3,000 mineral deposits have been identified in the country, 1,100 of them are ready for mining, in particular, 50 are original, 41 are



non-ferrous, rare, radioactive and ferrous metals, 187 are fuel energy, 19 are mining and chemical minerals. consists of mines.

In Uzbekistan, it is effective to use natural gas both as a fuel and as a raw material. Production of chemical fiber from natural gas is 40-50 percent cheaper than in the Russian Federation. The gas extracted from Tabir gas fields such as Gazli, Mubarak, Uchqir, Adamtash, and Shortan is characterized by high condensate. Gas condensate is the basis of organic synthesis. 50 kg of artificial rubber, 150 kg of plastic mass, 150 kg of artificial fiber, 100 kg of solvent, and 400 kg of motor fuel can be obtained from each ton of it. Production of mineral fertilizers occupies an important place in the chemical industry. Defoliants against agricultural pests are also produced. The chemical industry creates artificial materials that are superior in quality to natural products. Thanks to such materials, both human labor and agricultural raw materials are saved. For example, it takes 20 times less labor to produce kapron than to make natural silk. Also, due to the chemical industry, prospects for combining production were created. For example, the use of fuel raw materials such as coal, oil, and gas in the production of energy and in the production of chemical products (gasoline, paraffin) led to the construction of energy-chemical plants.

In the industry of our country, industries occupy different positions. Among the industries, industries that process agricultural raw materials and provide services to the agro-industrial complex are traditionally in the leading position. These are the chemical industry, cotton ginning, silk weaving, canning, oil and other industries. The chemical and petrochemical, mechanical engineering, electronics, energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, light and construction materials industries are developing rapidly in recent years. Enterprises specializing in the chemical industry produce mineral fertilizers, organic and inorganic substances, synthetic fibers, polymer materials, chemical reagents, plant protection chemicals for energy, gold mining, chemical industry. The chemical industry is one of the heavy industries, with various types of chemical products: mining and chemical raw materials, basic chemical products (ammonia, inorganic acids, alkalis, mineral fertilizers, soda, chlorine and chlorine products, liquefied gases, etc.). manufactures plastics and synthetic resins, including caprolactam, cellulose acetates, chemical fibers and yarns, plastic and glass-plastic materials and products, lacquer materials, synthetic paints, chemical reagents, photochemical products, household chemical goods, etc. The chemical industry sector includes the following sectors. These are:

-mining and chemical raw materials (phosphorites, natural salt, soda, agrochemical raw materials, sulfate, potash, table salt deposits);



- basic chemical products (ammonia, inorganic acids, alkalis, mineral fertilizers, soda, chlorine and chlorine products, liquefied gases, etc.);
- production of plastic and synthetic resins, glass-plastic materials and products;
- Means of chemical protection of plants (defoliant, desiccant, herbicide, insecticide, fungicides);
- Sulfuric acid;
- Chemical fibers and threads (acetate threads, caprolactam, acrylic fibers, cellulose acetate);
- lacquer materials, synthetic paints;
- chemical reagents;
- photochemical products;
- household chemical goods and other production sectors.

Uzbekistan has developed a Program for the Strategic Development of the Chemical and Gas Chemical Industry until 2035, and the Draft Resolution has been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers. In particular, they provide for an increase in the level of natural gas processing from 8 to 20 percent and the production of chemical products by \$2 billion. 100 kinds of products and realize an annual export of 15 million dollars. With the launch of the technopark at full capacity, more than 2,000 new jobs will be created. It was noted that in January-March 2022, the branch enterprises of Uzkimyosanoat JSC produced products worth 2878.9 billion soums. The production growth rate compared to the forecast for this period amounted to 113.9 percent, compared to the same period last year - 105.2 percent. In the first quarter, 305.11 thousand tons of pure mineral fertilizers were produced. According to the head of himprom, products worth \$99.3 million were exported in the first quarter. Products have been sent to Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, China and other countries. In particular, the main part of potash products is exported to Japan and Thailand, soda ash - to Tajikistan, Afghanistan and China. For this, on the basis of Uzkimyosanoat JSC in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, Navoi and Fergana regions, the activities of 4 chemical-technological clusters for the production of goods with high added value will be established.

All this is an important branch of our country's economy - further development of the chemical industry, localization of production of new types of products that are popular in the domestic and foreign markets, reduction of energy consumption, creation of additional jobs in enterprises, mineral fertilizers of agricultural producers. The reforms implemented to meet the demand for goods are among the most effective. Year by year, the quality and competitiveness of the products produced by the system enterprises increases, which serves to increase the



demand for them in the domestic and foreign markets, and to further strengthen the position of Uzbekistan in the world chemical market. This year, the volume of export of chemical products in our country was 100.6 percent compared to the forecast. About 2,000 jobs were created due to the increase in the volume of production and the commissioning of new capacities. More than 400 of them were opened due to the development of the household economy. It was noted that over the past 3 years, industry production increased by 1.5 times, and exports - by 2 times. Most importantly, the industry, which was previously characterized by chronic unprofitability, ended 2021 with a net profit of 1.6 trillion soums.

For the six months of 2022, Uzkiyosanoat enterprises produced products worth almost 7 trillion soums, the growth in production volumes amounted to 11%. Export of goods reached 218 million dollars. By the end of the year, it is planned to increase production to 14 trillion soums, exports to \$425 million. To this end, in the second half of the year it is planned to produce 650,000 tons of nitrogen, 70,000 tons of phosphate and 120,000 tons of potash fertilizers, 80,000 tons of polyvinyl chloride. The head of state noted the need for systematic work to improve the efficiency and transformation of enterprises in the industry. It was indicated that it is possible to reduce the cost by at least 6% due to energy saving and localization. In particular, according to the presentation shown by the Uzbekistan 24 TV channel, in 2022 it is planned to export 969.4 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers and 118.6 thousand tons of chemical products. It is planned to export goods worth \$130 million through the ports of Karachi (Pakistan), Poti (Georgia), Lianyungang (China), Bandar Abbas (Iran) and Samsun (Turkey). The presentation also provided information on future promising projects. It was noted that \$400 million of investments would be disbursed and 9 projects launched by the end of the year. In particular, it is planned to organize the production of methylcellulose, technical gas, liquid mineral fertilizers at Navoiyazot, and foamed polypropylene, organic fertilizers and polymer products at the Chirchik Chemical Technopark. The President stressed that new projects should be implemented only with the involvement of private investment. The task was set to form a portfolio of projects worth at least \$1 billion in 5 chemical clusters. The volume of products worth \$127.2 million, which was originally planned to be delivered to Ukraine, is planned to be redistributed and exported to Europe (\$70 million), Southeast Asia (\$35.5 million) and India and Iran (\$21.7 million). Such conferences, which are regularly held in the system enterprises of "Uzkiyosanoat" JSC, serve to exchange ideas and experiences of experts working in the society on important topics related to production processes in the chemical industry. At the same time, it acts as a unique discussion area in solving current issues related to the industry. The country owns



mineral fertilizers fully satisfies its needs, and a certain part (26-30 million USD per year on average USD) exports fertilizer abroad. However, there is potash in Uzbekistan fertilizer is not produced. Therefore, potassium salts in Kashkadarya region Tubagatan potash plant is being built on its basis.

“For the first time in history, the chemical industry, which was in chronic losses, came out with a net profit of 1.6 trillion soums. The absence of receivables [debts] is a great achievement,” said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Today's environmental and economic task is to use the most perfect waste-free chemical technology. All chemical enterprises located in Uzbekistan should be adapted to work on the basis of waste-free technology in the coming years. Solving this task, that is, training highly qualified chemists and chemical engineers, is entrusted to the higher educational institutions of our republic. Today, the chemical industry is one of the rapidly developing sectors of our country's economy. This process is based, first of all, on the introduction of advanced technologies aimed at effective use of local raw materials, which allows the production of new types of high-quality products, while at the same time reducing their cost. Such positive results of innovation activities in the chemical industry make a significant contribution to the deepening of economic reforms in our country and to the improvement of the well-being of our people. Large-scale work is being done to increase the competitiveness of the industry and economy of our country, to reduce the dependence on changes in the world economy, as well as on the development of the industries that make up the structure. Ensuring the rapid development of energy, oil-gas-chemical and chemical industries, as well as reducing production costs and product prices, allows the production of competitive products with high added value and strong demand in the world market. Also, the implementation of projects aimed at modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, rapid introduction of advanced innovative technologies into industry, industrial internal cooperation and localization of production, further development of small business and private entrepreneurship are also related in many ways.

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