

YASHIL

IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

№5

Google Scholar

OPEN ACCESS

ULRICHSWEB[®]
GLOBAL SERIALS DIRECTORY

OpenAIRE

Road

НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ
БИБЛИОТЕКА
LIBRARY.RU

Academic
Resource
Index
ResearchBib

ISSN
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

CYBERLENINKA

BASE

INDEX COPERNICUS
INTERNATIONAL

Crossref



ISSN: 2992-8982

<https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/>

2025



IQTISODIYOT&TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Bosh muharrir:

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich

Elektron nashr. 525 sahifa.

E'lon qilishga 2025-yil 1-mayda ruxsat etildi.

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:

Karimov Norboy G'aniyevich

Muharrir:

Qurbonov Sherzod Ismatillayevich

Tahrir hay'ati:

Salimov Oqil Umrzoqovich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Abduraxmanov Kalandar Xodjayevich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Rae Kvon Chung, Janubiy Koreya, TDIU faxriy professori, "Nobel" mukofoti laureati
Osman Mesten, Turkiya parlamenti a'zosi, Turkiya – O'zbekiston do'stlik jamiyati rahbari
Axmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Kalonov Muxiddin Baxritdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Siddiqova Sadoqat G'afforovna, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Maxmudov Nosir, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Samadov Asqarjon Nishonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, professor
Slizovskiy Dimitriy Yegorovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Ikrom Akramovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xajiyev Baxtiyor Dushaboyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Musayeva Shoirazimovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor
Ali Konak (Ali Ko'nak), iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (Turkiya)
Cham Tat Huei, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD), professor (Malayziya)
Foziljonov Ibrohimjon Sotvoldix'o'ja o'g'li, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dots.
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, O'z.Respub. Bosh prokuraturasi boshqarma boshlig'i o'rinbosari
Ochilov Farkhod, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi IJQKD boshlig'i
Buzrukxonov Sarvarxon Munavvarxonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Axmedov Javohir Jamolovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Toxirov Jaloliddin Ochil o'g'li, texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), katta o'qituvchi
Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), v.b. dots.
Djudi Smetana, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Krissi Lyuis, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Glazova Marina Viktorovna, Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (Moskva)
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) (Turkiya)
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon o'g'li, TDIU ITI departamenti rahbari
Ochilov Bobur Baxtiyor o'g'li, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Editorial board:

Salimov Okil Umrzokovich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Abdurakhmanov Kalandar Khodjayevich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Sharipov Kongirاتبay Avezimbetovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Rae Kwon Chung, South Korea, Honorary Professor at TSUE, Nobel Prize Laureate
Osman Mesten, Member of the Turkish Parliament, Head of the Turkey–Uzbekistan Friendship Society
Akhmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Akhmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Kalonov Mukhiddin Bakhridinovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Siddikova Sadokat Gafforovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences
Khudoykulov Sadirdin Karimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Makhmudov Nosir, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Samadov Askarjon Nishonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor
Slizovskiy Dmitriy Yegorovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Akhmedov Ikrom Akramovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Eshtayev Alisher Abduganiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khajiyev Bakhtiyor Dushaboyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khakimov Nazar Khakimovich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Professor
Ali Konak, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor (Turkey)
Cham Tat Huei, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Professor (Malaysia)
Foziljonov Ibrokhimjon Sotvoldikhoja ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, Deputy Head of Department, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan
Ochilov Farkhod, Head of DCEC, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan
Buzrukkhonov Sarvarkhon Munavvarkhonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Akhmedov Javokhir Jamolovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences
Tokhirov Jaloliddin Ochil ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Technical Sciences, Senior Lecturer
Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Acting Associate Professor
Judi Smetana, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)
Chrissy Lewis, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)
Glazova Marina Victorovna, Doctor of Sciences in Economics (Moscow)
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin kizi, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (Turkey)
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon ugli, Head of the Department of Scientific Research and Innovations, TSUE
Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli, Senior lecturer at TSUI

Ekspertlar kengashi:

Berkinov Bazarbay, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Po'latov Baxtiyor Alimovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Rustamov Ilhomiddin, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Hakimov Ziyodulla Ahmadovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
G'afurov Doniyor Orifovich, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Tuxtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Xamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarim qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Yaxshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, katta o'qituvchi
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, mustaqil tadqiqotchi

Board of Experts:

Berkinov Bazarbay, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Pulatov Bakhtiyor Alimovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Aliyev Bekdavlal Aliyevich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Rustamov Ilkhomiddin, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Khakimov Ziyodulla Akhmadovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics
Gafurov Doniyor Orifovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogy
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Tukhtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Khamidova Faridakhon Abdulkarimovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Yakhshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, Senior Lecturer
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, Independent Researcher

08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
08.00.07 Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti
08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.11 Marketing
08.00.12 Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
08.00.13 Menejment
08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

Muassis: "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

Hamkorlarimiz: Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.

Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

“Yashil” iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot” jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar
vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy
attestatsiya komissiyasi
rayosatining
2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-
sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan
o'tkazilgan.



MUNDARIJA

“Zavur kollektor suvlarining kimyoviy tarkibi tahlili va ularni tozalash zarurati (Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi misolida)”.....	20
Kungiratbay Sharipov, Ma‘ruf Nurmanov	
Forming demand and stimulating sales in Uzbekistan.....	26
Musayeva Shoirazimovna	
Членство в ВТО как драйвер развития: взгляд Узбекистана через призму опыта Вьетнама и Казахстана.....	30
Ж.Я.Нуриллаев	
Mamlakatimizda tizimli ahamiyatga molik banklarni aniqlash tartibi va ularning bank tizimi moliyaviy barqarorligiga ta'siri tahlili.....	37
Xolmamatov Farhodjon Kubaevich	
O'zbekiston respublikasida aholi bandligini ta'minlashdagi dolzarb masalalar	44
Ibragimov Elmurod Gulboynor o'g'li	
O'zbekiston respublikasida elektr energiyasi ta'minoti hajmini yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmiga ta'sirini ekonometrik tahlil qilish	48
Fayziyev Rabim Alikulovich	
Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tijorat banklarining xizmat turlarini takomillashtirish amaliyoti	60
Umurzoqova Adiba Ochilovna	
Qishloq xo'jaligi kooperativi boshqaruv tizimida buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari	67
Abduraxmanov Ramazon Abdullayevich	
O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari umumiy hajmini prognozlashda ekonometrik modellar (yillik)	72
Qodirov Farxod Amirovich, Bo'riyeva Qundiz Muratbaevna	
Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari xavfsizligi tizimini takomillashtirishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari.....	77
Mahamatova Maftuna	
Xufiyona va yashirin iqtisodiyotning amaliy tahlili o'zbekiston miqyosida.....	83
Koshanov Abdimurat Azat uli	
Soliq tizimini barqarorligini belgilovchi omillar tahlili.....	87
Nurillayev Jasurbek Davronbekovich	
Mahalliy budjetlar daromad manbalarini mustahkamlash omillari.....	92
Soatova Nodira Boboxanovna	
Bank infratuzilmasining raqamli transformatsiyasi va resurslar bazasi shakllanishi: nazariy asoslar va texnologik yondashuvlar.....	97
Raxmatov Azizjon Jaloliddinovich, Jumayev Muzaffar Mahmud o'g'li	
Ichki auditning transformatsion potentsiali: tahliliy amallarni takomillashtirish orqali samaradorlikni oshirish.....	102
Misirov Akbarali Pardaboyevich, Ismoilov Asadbek Abdusamat o'g'li	
Xorijiy mamlakatlarda yashil moliyalashtirishni rivojlantirish yo'llari.....	110
Qorriyeva Shahnoza Safarbayevna	
Yashil moliya – iqtisodiy rivojlanish mexanizmi sifatida	117
Nodir Xidirov G'iyosaliyevich	
Xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning likvidliligi va moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlashning xorij tajribasi va uning amaliy ahamiyati	122
Bauyetdinov M.J.	
Теоретические подходы к определениям агрессии социально - экономической и политической стабильности государства как фактор повышения рекреационных потребностей	128
Алимова Райхона Баходировна	
Innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida talabalarning metodik tayyorgarligini shakllantirish.....	139
Komilov Umidjon Normurod o'g'li, Tulyaganova Gulnoza Olimjon qizi	



Kichik biznes subyektlarini moliyalashtirish manbalari	143
Nematulloyev Suxrob Sobirovich	
Bir qatlamli elastik asosda joylashgan to'sinning seysmik kuchlar ta'siridagi tebranishining V.Z. Vlasov usuli asosida analitik tadqiqi	148
Kamola Xaydarova	
"Sibir daryolarining burilishi" loyihasining tarixiy va retrospektiv tahlili	153
Mahmudov Nosir Mahmudovich	
Sarguzasht turizmini rivojlanishi va sarguzasht turlarda turistlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlashda instruktor-gidlarning roli	159
Tilovmurodov Dostonbek Furqat o'g'li	
Scientific-theoretical foundations of the use of ict in ensuring management efficiency and security in enterprises	165
Khalilov Bekzod Akhmatovich	
Tijorat banklarida kredit riskini boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari.....	171
Mirtursunova Dinara Anvarovna	
O'zbekiston respublikasi tijorat banklarida masofaviy bank xizmatlarini joriy etishni takomillashtirish yo'llari.....	175
Tangriyev Izzat Raxmatullayevich	
Qashqadaryo viloyatida eko va etno turizmni rivojlantirishning istiqbollari va iqtisodiy samaradorligi.....	181
Erkayeva Barno, Xushvaqto'v Ramziddin	
O'zbekiston bank tizimida raqamli valyutalar va yashil investitsiyalar integratsiyasini takomillashtirish	186
Nodirov Azizxon Asrorovich	
Global energiya noaniqligining o'zgaruvchanligi ekonomertik modellari	192
Bexzod Qo'ziboev	
Экоцифра: цифровизация МСП для зеленого устойчивого роста	197
С.С. Убаева	
Qishloq xo'jaligini barqaror rivojlantirish va ekologik toza hududni yo'lga qo'yishning ahamiyati.....	201
Ergashov Ulug'bek Zoxidjonovich	
Statistika fanining shakllanish bosqichlari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari.....	206
Nabixodjaev Abbas Abdupattahovich, Umarova Mukaddas Abbasovna	
Hududlarning atmosferaga chiqaradigan zararli chiqindilar miqdorini sanoat mahsulotiga nisbati bo'yicha tahlili.....	210
Baqoyev Husan Nuriddinovich	
Qayta tiklanadigan vodorod narxлари strategiyasini o'rganish: xarajat noaniqliklarini bartaraf etish	216
Nuraliyeva Komila Sanakulovna	
Qishloq xo'jaligini "yashil" iqtisodiyot asosida rivojlantirishga o'tishning zarurligi va mohiyati	221
Yoldoshev Mutalib Ibrohimovich	
Mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda "yashil investitsiyalar" dan foydalanishning xoriy tajribalari	225
Ruzibayeva Nargiza Xakimovna, Rustamova Nasiba Arslanovna	
Ijtimoiy iqtisodiy ehtiyojlar va ularning iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi o'rni.....	230
Raxmonova Feruza Musaqulovna	
Oliy ta'lim xizmatlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda tutgan o'rni.....	234
Mirzaxajeva Shaxzoda Shuxratovna	
Tijorat banklari muammoli kreditlarining likvidlikka ta'siri.....	240
Karshiyev Adham Anvarovich	
Kichik firmalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning nazariy metodologik jihatlari.....	245
Ruzmetov Davron Ibrogimovich, Aliyev Maqsudbek Erkinovich	
Xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning moliyaviy resurslaridan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlari.....	251
Talapova Nargiza Baxriddinovna	



“Deviant xulq-atvorli o’smirlarning ijtimoiy moslashuvining psixologik xususiyatlari”	255
Saidbekova Feruza Anvarbek qizi	
Aholi daromadlarini diversifikatsiya qilishda davlat siyosatining roli va imkoniyatlari	258
Nutfullayev Shohrux Mexli o’g’li, Qurbanov Ulug’bek Erkinovich	
Анализ показателей развития зелёной химии по всему миру и в узбекистане за последние десять лет	262
Фозилова Фирангиза Комиловна	
Tijorat banklarining o’zbekiston respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga ta’siri	270
Masharipov Rasulbek Jo’rabekovich	
Biznes birlashuvda buxgalteriya hisobi va auditni takomillashtirish yo’nalishlari	273
Hamroyeva Zuhra Amiral qizi, Xayitboyeva Laylo Oybekovna, Mirzarayimov Sardorbek Ravshanovich	
O’zbekiston respublikasida pul-kredit siyosatining maqsadi	277
Adilov Zuxriddin Marip o’g’li	
Qishloq xo’jaligi mahsulotlarining ishlab chiqarish va bozorlararo aloqalarining statistik o’zgarish tendensiyalari	281
Zakirova Umida Maxamadaminovna	
Iqtisodiy bilimlarni shakllanishi va rivojlanishi	286
Po’latov Abdulloh Xolxo’jayevich	
Теоретические основы эффективного управления финансовыми ресурсами предприятий с государственной долей (на примере узбекистана)	291
Ахмедов Дилшод Турсункулович	
Robototexnika asoslari va maktab ta’limida qo’llanilishi	298
Tuxliyev Muslimbek Sherzod o’g’li	
Sun’iy intellektlar yordamida o’quvchilarni hayotiy faoliyat ko’nikmasini shakllantirishi	303
Mirxasilova Zulfiya Kochkarovna, Abdurahmanova Ozoda Djo’rayevna, Kurbanov Azimjon Jo’raboy o’g’li	
Levi tengsizligi uchun A.N. Kolmogorov teoremlari	316
Saypiddinov Shukrullo Sadrdinovich, Baxramov Rustamjon Qambarali o’g’li	
Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar bank tizimida raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish afzalliklari	320
Xodjimamedov Akmal Ashurovich, Umedov Abdullo Umedovich	
O’zbekiston respublikasining mdh mamlakatlari bilan tashqi savdo faoliyati tahlili: o’zgarish tendensiyalari va istiqbollari	326
Ilyosov Asrorjon Axrorjon o’g’li, Abdullaev Alisher Maxmudovich, Tuxtasinova Muxayyo Mirzasultonovna	
Elektron tijoratni rivojlantirishning xorij tajribasi	330
Madieva Zuxra Iskandarbekovna	
Inson resurslarini o’rganishning asosiy yondashuvlari: mohiyat-ta’rifiy tahlil	336
Bakirov Qobiljon Mamatyusupovich	
Bandlikni ta’minlashda davlat tomonidan institutsional muhit yaratishning roli	340
Dilorom Tojiboyeva, Umida Ravshanovna Anvarova	
Mamlakatimizda islom moliyasini rivojlantirish maqsad va choralari	346
Xoliyorov Xomid Boynazarovich	
Разработка экспертной системы для оценки финансового состояния предприятия	352
Tajibayeva Kizlargul Ajiniyazovna	
Farg’ona vodiysi viloyatlarida kichik biznes ko’rsatkichlarining o’zgarishi: panel regressiya tahlili	362
Tojiyeva Muhabbatxon Mansurjon qizi	
O’zbekiston Respublikasida makroiqtisodiy ko’rsatkichlarni hisoblashdagi asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimlari	368
Farmonov Ilhomjon Iqboljon o’g’li	
Xorijiy tajriba asosida korxonalar innovatsion faolligini boshqarishni takomillashtirish	374
Hakimova Nozimaxon Sobirjon qizi	
Mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarida milliy kadrlar zaxirasini shakllantirish	380
G’aniev Elyor Sobirjonovich	
O’zbekistonda sirkulyar iqtisodiyotga o’tishning ahamiyati	386
Mirzayev Muzaffar Maxmudovich	



The role of international investments in greening and ecological rehabilitation of the aral sea region	392
Ospanova Feruza Bazarbaevna	
“Зеленое направление” совершенствования бухгалтерского учета	397
Ибрагимов Гайратжон Артикович	
Xarajatlarni kelib chiqish joylari va javobgarlik markazlari bo'yicha hisobga olishni takomillashtirish	403
Xamidova S.Ya.	
Mintaqalarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning metodologik asoslari va ularni takomillashtirish.....	409
Toshaliyeva Saodat Toxirovna	
O'zbekistonda kichik turar joy biznesini rivojlantirishda xorijiy tajribalar	414
Yo'ldashev Bekzodjon Sherzodjon o'g'li	
Tijorat banklarida davlat maqsadli dasturlarini moliyalashtirish yuzasidan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar.....	419
Shodiyev Shuhrat Sunnat o'g'li	
Qandolat mahsulotlari bozorida marketing strategiyalaridan foydalanishning xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi.....	426
Azlarova Munira Muxammad-Amin qizi	
Risk management in commercial banks, methodological approaches and practical implementation	433
Baymuratova Zina Aqilbekovna, Jarilkapova Naubaxar Paraxat qizi	
The impact of competition on economic growth: evidence from uzbekistan's automotive industry.....	439
Saydaliyeva Dilrabo Baxriddin qizi	
Raqamli texnologiyalarning oliy talim xizmatlarini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni.....	444
Mirzaxadjayeva Shahzoda Shuxratovna	
Развитие производства сельскохозяйственной продукции путем развития цифровых технологий.....	450
Юсупов Мухиддин Соатович	
Tijorat banklarida loyihaviy moliyalashtirish risklarini boshqarish amaliyotini takomillashtirish	457
Berdiyev Akram O'ktamovich	
Iqtisodiy tarmoqlarni soliqqa tortish orqali investitsiya loyihalarini rivojlantirish.....	463
Sharipov Eldor Salohiddin o'g'li	
Iqtisodiyotda investitsiya va kredit salohiyatini bank faoliyatiga ta'siri.....	468
Ergashova Nilufar Sobirovna	
Qurilish materiallari sanoati korxonalarining raqobatbardoshlik salohiyatini boshqarishni takomillashtirish	473
Tashmukhamedova Karima Samatovna	
Ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari va istiqbollari.....	479
Kurbanova Mohinur Xabib qizi	
Xalqaro sayohat lug'ati va uning shakllanishi.....	487
Abduaxadova Zilola Djamoliddinovna	
Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari va uni o'zbekiston respublikasi hisob tizimini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni va ahamiyati.....	492
Quvvatov G'olibjon Baxtiyor o'g'li	
Kooperatsiyalarning tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati.....	501
Mirzayev Musurmon Umidullayevich, Ziyadullayev Ilhom Narkobilovich	
Использование методов математического моделирования при внедрении коммерческих автоматических систем	505
Курбанова Рахима, Ахмедов Мехрожон	
Tijorat banklari kapitalidagi davlat ulushini kamaytirish yo'llari	511
Vasiyev Alisher Samiyevich	
Механизмы трансформации неформального сектора в официальную экономику на основе финансовых инструментов.....	515
Кошанов Абдимурат Азат ули, Муртазаев Шахрух Коньскайлиевич	



The impact of tourism on the economy of Uzbekistan	519
Xaydarova Marjona, Muxamedboyeva Muxlisa, Umarov Kamron, Usmanova Aziza	

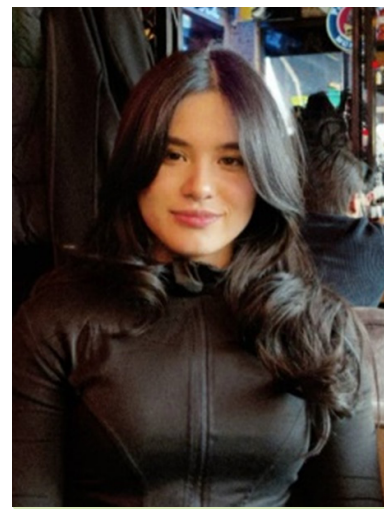


THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN



Xaydarova Marjona

Foundation student of the International Double Degree Faculty of TSUE with IMC UAS Krems
marjona.2643@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-9021-3944



Muxamedboyeva Muxlisa

Foundation student of the International Double Degree Faculty of TSUE with IMC UAS Krems
muxamedboyevamuxlisa@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0001-0364-1810



Umarov Kamron

Foundation student of the International Double Degree Faculty of TSUE with IMC UAS Krems
kamronu009@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0003-5721-6734



Usmanova Aziza

Senior Lecturer of IMC Krems Transnational Department, Tashkent State University of Economics
a.usmanova@tsue.uz
ORCID: 0000-0002-3150-1911



Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda turizmning iqtisodiyotga ta'siri, jumladan yalpi ichki mahsulot (YAIM) o'sishiga qo'shgan hissasi, bandlik darajasi, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va tashqi savdoga bo'lgan ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida xalqaro sayyohlar sonining ortishi, turizm xizmatlari eksportining kengayishi hamda sohaga oid islohotlarning joriy etilishi qayd etilgan. So'nggi statistik ma'lumotlar va hukumat hisobotlari asosida olib borilgan tahlil O'zbekistonda turizmning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotdagi strategik o'rnini ko'rsatadi. Natijalar shuni anglatadiki, turizm nafaqat mintaqaviy rivojlanishni rag'batlantiradi, balki barqaror o'sish uchun katta salohiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: Turizm, O'zbekiston, Iqtisodiy ta'sir, YAIM, Bandlik, Infratuzilma, Turizm siyosati, Barqaror rivojlanish, Multiplikator effekti.

Abstract: This paper examines and discusses the economic impact of tourism in Uzbekistan, with particular emphasis on its contribution to GDP growth, job creation, infrastructure development, and foreign trade. The study notes a significant increase in the number of international tourists, rising export volumes of tourism services, and the implementation of key reforms to support the industry. Through a detailed analysis of recent data and official government reports, the paper underscores the strategic importance of tourism in Uzbekistan's broader economic development. The findings confirm that tourism plays a crucial role in stimulating regional development and holds substantial long-term potential for sustainable growth.

Key words: Tourism, Uzbekistan, Economic Impact, GDP, Employment, Infrastructure, Tourism Policy, Sustainable Development, Multiplier Effect.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается экономическое влияние туризма в Узбекистане, в частности его вклад в рост ВВП, создание рабочих мест, развитие инфраструктуры и внешнюю торговлю. Отмечается значительный рост числа международных туристов, расширение экспорта туристических услуг и реализация реформ, направленных на поддержку отрасли. На основе анализа последних статистических данных и государственных отчетов статья подчеркивает стратегическую важность туризма для экономического развития Узбекистана. Результаты исследования показывают, что туризм оказывает существенное влияние на региональное развитие и обладает значительным долгосрочным потенциалом устойчивого роста.

Ключевые слова: Туризм, Узбекистан, Экономическое воздействие, ВВП, Занятость, Инфраструктура, Туристическая политика, Устойчивое развитие, Мультипликативный эффект.

INTRODUCTION

The given paper considers and analyzes the role of tourism in economy of Uzbekistan and in different sectors of the economy, its influence on GDP growth, employment, infrastructure development, and foreign trade. The research observes the marked growth of international visiting, the development of tourism services export and the implementation of reforms to develop tourism. Based on a transparent analysis of the most recent data and official reporting, the document rightly emphasizes tourism as a strategic sector in the economic development of Uzbekistan. The findings indicate that tourism makes sizable effects, and the industry also develops the regions and has a substantial long-run capacity to develop them further in a sustained manner.[1]

Tourism has emerged as one of the key drivers of the world economy, and a powerful vehicle for job creation, services export, economic development and intercultural dialogue. For counties with economies in transition, like Uzbekistan, tourism is a source of income, a strategic line of development and international cooperation. With its numerous landmarks and rich cultural and historical heritage Uzbekistan has a great potential to create a competitive industry of tourism that will make a contribution to the economic prosperity of the country.

Modern Uzbekistan has been working hard on tourism for years, and particularly in the past decade. These are, among others, visa facilitation, infrastructure upgrades and institutional reform, in order to boost quality service and attract foreign investment. Therefore, the country is seeing an increase in the arrival of tourists growing tourist arrivals, and attracting more tourist income and employment. Official data show that the number of foreign visitors to the country more than doubled between 2017 and 2023 and exports from the tourism sector and investments into infrastructure also grew rapidly.[2]

Notwithstanding such a heritage and with current government practices that include fostering tourism the full economic potential of the tourism sector is not well defined in the literature. The data also indicated the increasing role of tourism to the national economy, but there was no in-depth analysis of how the development of tourism is directly concerned with the progress of the main economic indicators; for example, the rate of GDP growth, the employment, and the progress of infrastructural development. Equally, little is known about the influence of political reforms and external events as COVID-19 on the performance of the industry [3]

Such dynamics are vital for devising successful policies for the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the Uzbekistan's tourism sector.



In this research the following research questions put forward:

- How much do international and domestic tourism contribute to Uzbekistan's GDP?
- How does tourism contribute to jobs and the development of SMEs in Uzbekistan?
- How far have government policies and investments in infrastructure affected the development and maintainability of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism is often heralded as an important contributor to economic growth, particularly in developing nations. Earn: Tourism is a sector of the economy in fact, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) believes tourism, like any other economic activity, is a source of international revenue and job creation [4]. For Uzbekistan, tourism is a major step in diversifying the economy and breaking it free from a reliance on a few industries.

According to the research of the Institute of Macroeconomic and Regional Studies (IMRS) the conjuncture of the tourism services has led to economy thriving in the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]. His contribution helped drive growth in service exports, as well as the creation of jobs and the protection of the country's cultural heritage. These papers also speak for the challenges that the COVID-19 posed; declining tourists at that time. But they also make clear that Uzbekistan has done its share to heal – particularly in the cause of religious and cultural tourism, its specialty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative and descriptive research that is appropriate for examining general trends and understanding how various factors are interchangeable with each other. Rather than gathering new data through surveys or interviews, the research relies on secondary data – information collected and published by official and credible sources. Among these there are official statistical published by the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan, research papers by IMRS, Statistic Committee, documents, scientific publications and pieces of news from media that is taken only from reliable sources.

The aim of this study was to examine the impact of tourism on the Uzbekistan economy (2017-2023). This factors in the total number of tourists who have arrived in the country, the amount of money received from the provision of tourism services, the number of jobs generated and the level of investment in infrastructure like hotels and transportation. The study also evaluates the implications of government reforms put in place, including visa-free for many nations and a new investment policy for the support of tourism development.

To examine this information, the study has been applying a trend analysis technique in order to be able to see trends through time. This is tied into the interpretive aspect of the document, so figures and data aren't just listed but put in context of their importance to the economy and society. Perhaps, the political situation, infrastructure or global events like COVID-19 have changed and that is why the tourists' count has changed. This approach offers insight into the economic consequences of tourism, and serves to evaluate the success of government policy.

In this way, the paper offers a broader perspective on the link between tourism and the economic development of Uzbekistan and pinpoints how the sector can be further developed to maintain a growth in the long term.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the study revealed that tourism in Uzbekistan has evidentially increased and contributed to the country's economic development. International tourism the volume of international tourist arrivals doubled from 5.1 million in 2017 to 10.5 million in 2018, indicating the success of liberal visa policy along with globally growing interest to travel to the country's heritage and culture. The average tourist stay duration has increased, as well, and the overall residents' quality of life has also become better.[6]

Although the upsides of that massive influx of arrival are easily quantifiable, one of the most significant is the bump in the exports of tourism services, which totaled \$2.14 billion in 2023 - more than 30% increase over the previous year. This increase demonstrates the contribution of tourism to the national balance of payments and the generation of efficient foreign exchange. Furthermore, the multiplier effect of tourism has been strong, with the related industry such as transportation, retail, building and craft sectors grew accordingly.

The creation of jobs was another major outcome. About 500 projects financed in tourism sector. More than 500 investment projects, with an expanded implementation deadline in 2023, have been implemented in tourist infrastructure, resulting in some 9,500 new jobs, in the country's different regions [7]. These outlays



were instrumental in bringing on line 183 new hotels and 232 hostels, increasing the total tally of hotels in Uzbekistan to more than 5,500.

Furthermore, the government's readiness to actively support in policy reform and to build up physical infrastructure has been particularly influential in driving tourism growth. Initiatives such as 86 countries, the easing of visa requirements procedures for 57 more countries have helped attract a wider and more diverse group of travelers.

Diversification of activities related to tourism such as ecotourism, religious tourism, cultural tourism, and agritourism has led to economic development in these areas and introduced an alternative livelihood in rural places. Despite the severe disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when the number of tourists dropped to 1.5 million and exports of services dropped to \$261 million, the sector has demonstrated resilience. The number of foreign visitors has jumped to 5.2 million in 2022 signifying a remarkable recovery of the economy due to the government schemes and the bettering situation around the world.

Table 1. Revenue from Export of Tourism Services in Uzbekistan (2017–2023) [2]ю

Year Revenue from Tourism Exports	Billion (USD)
2017	1.3
2018	1.4
2019	1.7
2020	0.26
2021	0.45
2022	1.6
2023	2.14

Table 1 shows Uzbekistan's income from foreign tourists in the period of 2017 to 2023. From the table, we can observe the highest amount of revenue 2.14 billion dollars was in 2023. The lowest figure of earnings was in 2020, revenue dropped sharply to just 0.26 billion dollars due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, it showed a slight improvement, rising to 0.45 billion dollars. However, starting from 2022, the outcome began slowly increasing and reached 1.6 billion dollars. At the beginning of the years, the volume of profit from the export of tourism services in Uzbekistan was almost stable. In 2017, 1.3 billion dollars, in 2018, revenue slightly increased by 1 million dollars, and in 2019, it reached up to 1.7 billion dollars.

Table 2. Dynamics of International Tourist Flow to Uzbekistan (2017–2023) [1].

Year	Number of International Tourists (million)	Average Length of Stay (days)
2017	2.7	3
2018	5.3	3.5
2019	6.7	4
2020	1.5	3.2
2021	1.9	3.4
2022	5.2	4.2
2023	6.6	4.5

Table 2 illustrates the figure of trends in international tourism to Uzbekistan and their average length of stay the period of 2017 to 2023. We can see from the picture that the year 2019 saw the highest number in total of international tourists with 6.7 million visitors who entered the country for 4 days. Moreover, in 2023, the volume of people who toured Uzbekistan was 6.6 million, and they stayed a little more than in 2019. However, in 2020, we saw the lowest attendance rate, just 1.5 million due to COVID-19, and they stayed for 3.2 days. Fortunately, starting from 2021, began to recover gradually and reached almost 2 million travelers who were in Uzbekistan for 3.4 days. This figure is similar to 2017. In this year, 2.7 million people came to Uzbekistan and stayed for 3 days. The average count of tourists staying in Uzbekistan was in 2018, 5.3 million tourists stayed for 3.5 days, and in 2022, 5.2 million visitors came for 4.2 days



Table 3. Contribution of tourism to GDP of Uzbekistan (2017–2023) [8], [9],[10], [12], [13],[14],[15],[16]

Year	Tourism Revenue (US\$ million)	GDP (US\$ billion)	Share of tourism in GDP (%)
2017	835	62,08	1,35%
2018	1 314	52,87	2,49%
2019	1 679	60,28	2,79%
2020	395	60,22	0,66%
2021	679	69,6	0,98%
2022	1 610	80,39	2,00%
2023	2 000	80,00 (grade)	2,50% (grade)

Table 3 illustrates the figure During the period 2017-2023, international and domestic tourism consistently added value to Uzbekistan's total GDP, except for the brief period when the COVID-19 pandemic struck. Tourism revenues for 2017 were \$835 million or 1.35% of the country's GDP. From 2018 onwards, tourism was actively growing: by 2018, tourism's share in GDP went up to 2.49%, reaching 2.79% the following year, bringing in revenue of \$1.679 billion. Because of the pandemic, revenue in 2020 fell to \$395 million (0.66% of GDP). Nevertheless, in 2021, the number of tourists increased (\$679 million, representing about 0.98% of GDP). Currently, it appears that tourism will yield about \$2 billion this year and possibly contributes up to 3.5% to the national GDP. During 2017, about \$415 million came from domestic tourism and about \$93 million came from international tourism [11]. Tourism from foreign arrivals became the primary source of income in the industry, reaching about \$1.72 billion by September of that year. Consequently, tourism from within Uzbekistan and from abroad now greatly contributes to the economy and helps develop regions in the country.

CONCLUSION

Tourism used to be focused on culture, but now it plays an important role in Uzbekistan's economic and social growth. Since Uzbekistan is known for its long history, varied terrain and location on the ancient Silk Road, it can truly succeed in international tourism. As a result of free visa access and improved services and support for tours to other nations, the travel industry continues to grow and is stable. By increasing eco-tourism, health tourism, pilgrimage and adventure travel, Uzbekistan is discovering a larger global market and improving its stability against changing seasons. Nowadays, tourism leads to more jobs in rural areas and supports shops that sell handicrafts, provide hospitality and offer transport. It helps people from different cultures interact and boosts a nation's national identity by urging the upkeep of important monuments and customs. Tourism will remain an important part of Uzbekistan's future plans. Proper planning, togetherness between nations and an eye on sustainability may guide the industry to build the economy while supporting care for nature and all people. Because of this, tourism plays a role. promote constant progress - through assembling communities, bettering them and developing an Uzbekistan that enjoys worldwide respect.

The first research question was to find the level of contribution of international and domestic tourism to Uzbekistan's GDP. In the process of research, it was revealed that the share of tourism had risen from 1.35% in 2017 to 3.5% to 2023. As for COVID-19, in 2020, the industry's revenue dropped by almost 4 times compared to the previous year, but beginning in 2021, things started to improve. The growth was influenced by the state introducing a visa-free system for 90+ countries, focusing on infrastructure and working to introduce Uzbekistan as a place to visit.

The second research question was to how does tourism contribute to jobs and the development of SMEs in Uzbekistan. In the process of research, it was revealed that the tourism helps Uzbekistan by providing jobs and supporting the growth of smaller companies. There has been a sharp rise in the number of people working in tourism: while in 2016, this employment made up around 27% of the sector, by 2019, this percentage increased to 38.2% of all workers in services. At the same time, tourism in Venezuela involves only 5.1% of the population in 2019; this again hints at the potential for additional development, considering that in wealthy countries, up to 25% are involved in tourism. Activities related to tourism also support the development of smaller businesses. A large portion of hotels, guest houses, arts and craft workshops, cafes and tour agencies are operated by SMEs. Such projects are promoted by the government: each year, large sums are allocated under national plans to favorably lend to small companies, mostly in the tourism business. These types of programs are necessary for young people, women and entrepreneurs in regions where tourists promote the region's economy.

The third research question was how far have government policies and investments in infrastructure affected the development and maintainability of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. In the process of research, it was revealed that the investments and support from the government have contributed in a big way to the



growth and durability of tourism in Uzbekistan these days. A summary of the central achievements in this area is presented here: Upgrading the airport, including remaking Samarkand International Airport in 2022, increased the number of passengers it handles at once from 300 to 1,000. Fast trains such as Afrosiyob between Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara, are now available, so it takes less time to travel between these cities. The government is helping to build 3–5-star hotels so that the number of hotel rooms grows from 20,200 in 2018 to 64,000 in 2025. International hotel groups are offered rewards for choosing Thailand. The Amirsoy ski resort opened in 2019 and is a unique example of a new cluster for tourism, now recognized as one of the best resorts nearby. In 2021, \$100 million was set aside for improving tourist infrastructure with the aid of hotel construction subsidies. Businesses in tourism do not have to pay taxes, are given preferential loans and subsidies for joining international shows and enjoy a wide range of preferences. It is being suggested that hospitals and nursing homes offer shorter training and arrange internships for students. With better infrastructure and support from the government, many more people are coming as tourists, mainly where transportation and hotels are well-developed. Some new kinds of tourism such as ecotourism, pilgrimage and ski tourism, draw travelers from many parts of the population. Investments are meant to welcome tourists while ensuring the industry and its customs develop sustainably and the environment remains protected.

References

1. Uza.Uz. (2025, April 16). Tourism and Investment Policy in Uzbekistan: A Strategic Pathway to Sustainable Development. Uza.uz. https://uza.uz/en/posts/tourism-and-investment-policy-in-uzbekistan-a-strategic-pathway-to-sustainable-development_710249
2. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY CENTER □ The development of Uzbekistan's tourism contributes to the growth of the people's welfare. (n.d.). <https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=1959&lang=en>
3. Uza.Uz. (2025a, April 9). Tourism and investment issues discussed Uza.uz. https://uza.uz/en/posts/tourism-and-investment-issues-discussed_707746
4. Abdukhakimov, A., & Pololikashvili, Z. (2023). Tourism Doing Business – Investing in Uzbekistan (Bayona, Ed.). World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284424702> [5]
5. Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research. (n.d.). LinkedIn. LinkedIn Corporation. <https://uz.linkedin.com/company/institute-of-forecasting-and-macroeconomic-research>
6. Administrator. (n.d.). TOURISM IS THE FUTURE OF NEW UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMY. <https://uzbekistan.org.ua/en/news/7448-tourism-is-the-future-of-new-uzbekistan-s-economy.html>
7. Uza.Uz. (2024, September 30). Tourism development in Uzbekistan: new horizons and opportunities. Uza.uz. https://uza.uz/en/posts/tourism-development-in-uzbekistan-new-horizons-and-opportunities_640526
8. Tour Central Asia. (n.d.). Uzbekistan tourism industry statistics. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from <https://tourcentralasia.com/uzbekistan/uzbekistan-tourism-industry-statistics/>
9. Wikipedia. (n.d.). Visa policy of Uzbekistan. In Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visa_policy_of_Uzbekistan
10. Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (n.d.). Investment portal of Uzbekistan. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from <https://invest.mii.uz/>
11. Sobirov, A. R. (2023). Analysis of the impact of tourism-related industries on employment in Uzbekistan. ResearchGate. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370155051_ANALYSIS_OF_THE_IMPACT_OF_TOURISM_-_RELATED_INDUSTRIES_ON_EMPLOYMENT_IN_UZBEKISTAN
12. Kun.uz. (n.d.). SME news – Kun.uz. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from <https://kun.uz/en/news/list?f=tag&name=SME>
13. Embassy of Uzbekistan in the UK. (2024). President of Uzbekistan: Supporting entrepreneurship and private sector development is our key priority. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from <https://uzembassy.uk/news/1022>
14. Wikipedia. (n.d.). Tashkent–Bukhara high-speed rail line. In Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tashkent%E2%80%93Bukhara_high-speed_rail_line
15. Wikipedia. (n.d.). Amirsoy Mountain Resort. In Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amirsoy_Mountain_Resort
16. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (n.d.). Tourism doing business: Investing in Uzbekistan. Retrieved May 20, 2025, from <https://www.unwto.org/investment/tourism-doing-business-investing-in-uzbekistan>



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

Musahhih: Zokir ALIBEKOV

Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Oloviddin Sobir o'g'li

2025. № 5

© Materiallar ko'chirib bosilganda "Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali manba sifatida ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda bosilgan material va reklamalardagi dalillarning aniqligiga mualliflar ma'sul. Tahririyat fikri har vaqt ham mualliflar fikriga mos kelamasligi mumkin. Tahririyatga yuborilgan materiallar qaytarilmaydi.

Mazkur jurnalda maqolalar chop etish uchun quyidagi havolalarga maqola, reklama, hikoya va boshqa ijodiy materiallar yuborishingiz mumkin.
Materiallar va reklamalar pullik asosda chop etiladi.

El.Pochta: sq143235@gmail.com

Bot: @iqtisodiyot_77

Tel.: 93 718 40 07

Jurnalga istalgan payt quyidagi rekvizitlar orqali obuna bo'lishingiz mumkin. Obuna bo'lgach, @iqtisodiyot_77 telegram sahifamizga to'lov haqidagi ma'lumotni skrinshot yoki foto shaklida jo'natishingizni so'raymiz. Shu asosda har oygi jurnal yangi sonini manzilingizga jo'natamiz.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>
