



"YASHIL IQTISODIYOT
VA TARAQQIYOT"

IV GLOBAL VA MILLIY IQTISODIYOT TRENDLARI:
"O'ZBEKISTON – 2030" STRATEGIYASI

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2030
UZBEKISTAN
STRATEGY

CONFERENCE "GLOBAL
AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC
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TOSHKENT DAVLAT
IQTISODIYOT UNIVERSITETI

IV GLOBAL VA
UZBEKISTON –
2030 STRATEGIYASI
DUNYO
IQTISODIYOT
TRENDLARI
2025

FORUM

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"O'ZBEKISTON – 2030" STRATEGIYASI

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC
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ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ:
СТРАТЕГИЯ «УЗБЕКИСТАН –2030»

YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA TARAQQIYOT

2025

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MAXSUS SON

- MACROECONOMIC STABILITY
- LABOR MARKET IN THE GREEN ECONOMY
- GLOBAL ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GREEN INVESTMENT AND FINANCING
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2030



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(MAXSUS SON)

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MUNDARIJA

INNOVATSION SIYOSATNI AMALGA OSHIRISHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI – OLIY TA'LIM TRANSFORMATSIYASI, RAQAMLI MODERNIZATSIYA VA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH OMILLARI.....	13
Sharipov Kongratbay Avezimbetovich	
O'ZBEKISTON YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISHI: ZARURAT, MAQSADI VA AYRIM MUAMMOLARI, YECHIMLAR	16
Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna	
FAN, TA'LIM VA ISHLAB CHIQARISHDAGI SO'NGGI TENDENSIYALAR VA INNOVATSIYALAR	25
To'ychiyev Olimjon Alijonovich	
QURILISH TASHKILOTLARIDA KREDITGA LAYOQATLILIKNI BAHOLASHNI RAQAMLASHTIRISH	30
Mavlanov Normo'min Normamatovich	
BUDJET TASHKILOTLARIDA DAVLAT XARIDLARINI SAMARALI TASHKIL ETISHDA ELEKTRON SAVDOLARNING AHAMIYATI.....	37
Turabov Sarvar Abdumalikovich	
O'ZBEKISTONNI MINTAQAVIY TA'LIM VA ILM-FAN HABIGA AYLANTIRISHNING ISTIQBOLLI YO'NALISHLARI	41
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Maxamatjon o'g'li	
HUDUDIY RIVOJLANISH STRATEGIYALARIGA INNOVATSION KOMPONENTLARNI INTEGRATSIYA QILISH USULLARI	46
Muminov Fazliddin Xusniddin o'g'li	
OROL DENGIZI MEROSI: EKOLOGIK FOJIANI BARQAROR EKOTURIZM IMKONIYATLARIGA AYLANTIRISH	52
Zufarova Nozima	
KORXONALARNING YASHIL MARKETING STRATEGIYASINI ISHLAB CHIQISH METODOLOGIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	60
Ergashxodjayeva Shaxnoza Djasurovna	
O'ZBEKISTONDA ISHCHI KUCHI BOZORINING TAKRORIY AMAL QILISHINING NAZARIY JIHATLARI	66
Mamaraximov B.E.	
BANK-MOLIYA TIZIMIDA QIMMATLI QOG'OZLAR VA MOLIYAVIY INSTRUMENTLARDAN FOYDALANISH ORQALI GAROV DIVERSIFIKATSIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'LLARI.....	70
Xolbozorov Husniddin Norbek o'g'li	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA TO'QIMACHILIK SANOATIDA MARKETINGNING INNOVATSION KONSEPSIYALARI.....	76
Jumayev Olimjon Sadulloyevich, Axmedova Shoxsanam Sindbod qizi	
SAVDO KORXONALARIDA EKOLOGIK MAHSULOTLARNI TARG'IB QILISH VA SOTISHNI RAG'BATLANTIRISH USULLARI	84
Jalalova Dildora Jamolovna	
DIRECTIONS OF FORMING AND PROVIDING A COMPETITIVE EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN	87
Asatullaev Khurshid Sunatullaevich, Nasirkhodjaeva Dilafruz Sabitkhanovna, Abdullayeva Madina Kamilovna	
FROM SCIENCE TO BUSINESS: HOW UNIVERSITIES STIMULATE INNOVATION	94
Prof. A. Bobozhonov, Prof. A.M. Shatre, Assoc. Prof. V. Kirilova Vladimirova, prof. R.Kh. Karlibaeva	
PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN TECHNOLOGIES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE	100
Otamuratov Sarvar	
SPECIFIC FEATURES OF MIGRATION FROM UZBEKISTAN AND PROSPECTS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENT	105
Sabirova Lola Shavkatovna, Shaislamova Nargiza Kabilovna	

KORXONA BARQAROR AXBOROT TIZIMINI YARATISH QIYINCHILIKLARI.....	112
Abidov Abdujabbar Abduxamidovich	
TIJORAT BANKLARI FAOLIYATIGA FOIZ RISKINING TA'SIRI VA ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI	119
Isakov.J.Ya	
CREATION OF A MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION OF A MODEL OF COMPLETE TRANSITION TO THE NETZERO ENERGY SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN	127
Makhmudova Guljakhon N., Gulomova Nigora Farxadovna	
УСИЛЕНИЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО МЕХАНИЗМА НА СТОИМОСТНУЮ ОЦЕНКУ ОСНОВНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА.....	133
Алишер Расулев, Сергей Воронин	
РОЛЬ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА: ПЕРСПЕКТИВА И ПРИКЛАДНЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ИХ ПЕРЕХОДА К МСФО.....	143
Эргашева Шахло Тургуновна	
DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY UNDER DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	151
Boburjon Vafoev	
ENERGETIKA TIZIMIDAGI KORXONALAR MOLIYAVIY HOLATINING TAHLILI.....	157
Matnazar Yusupovich Raximov	
АСПЕКТЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЕМ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ	162
Очилова Хилола Фармоновна	
TA'LIM XIZMATLARI BOZORINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLAR	167
Abdullayev Suyun Artikovich	
THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN DIGITAL LEARNING PLATFORMS AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY.....	171
Kuchkarov Takhir Safarovich, Kholmonov Shodiyor Karshiboyevich	
BANK-MOLIYA TIZIMI VA XUSUSIY SEKTORNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA YANGI TEXNOLOGIYALAR YORDAMIDA BANK FAOLIYATINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI	174
Norov Akmal Ruzimamatovich	
РАЗВИТИЕ БАНКОВСКО-ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И ЧАСТНОГО СЕКТОРА В РАМКАХ ПЕРСПЕКТИВ ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ ВО ВСЕМИРНУЮ ТОРГОВУЮ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЮ	180
У.А.Юлдашева	
ЗЕЛЕННЫЕ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛИ - ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЗЕЛЕННОГО РОСТА В РАМКАХ УСТОЙЧИВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ	185
Дехканова Наргиза Шарифовна	
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АУДИТ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	192
Ходжаева М.Х.	
TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA AHOLINING MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI.....	199
Akbarova Barno Shuxratovna	
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH TOURISM UNDER THE GREEN ECONOMY FRAMEWORK	204
Jumayev Akbar Mahmudovich	
MAKROIQTISODIY BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA BANK TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	210
Erkinxojiyev Ismoiljon Ikromjon o'g'li	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA MINTAQAVIY SANOAT KORXONALARIDA KORPORATIV MADANIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA BOSHQARUV SAMARADORLIGINI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH	216
Matrizayeva Dilaram Yusupbayevna	
UZBEKISTAN AT THE CROSSROADS OF HISTORY AND GREEN INNOVATION: FROM THE GREAT SILK ROAD TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE	220
Avalova Gulshod Murodullayevna	

ГЛАВНЫЕ ВЕКТОРЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЮ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	226
Абдуллаева М.К.	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN: MODERN TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS.....	233
Kholikova Rukhsora Sanjarovna	
HUDUDDAGI KICHIK BIZNESNING SAMARALI TARKIBIY TUZILMASINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MUTASSADI TASHKILOTLARNING O'ZARO UYG'UN HARAKATINI TASHKIL ETISH.....	239
Sharipov Kuvondik Baxtiyorovich	
BUSINESS ANALYTICS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: LESSONS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO THE DIGITAL AGE	246
Burhanova Sabo Tulanovna	
"COST ENGINEERING"NING NAZARIY ASOSLARI VA UNI IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIKNI OSHIRISHDAGI O'RNI.....	252
Zayniddinova Umida Djalalovna	
FEATURES AND WAYS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY.....	256
Kobilov Alisher, Majidova Irodahon	
ПИЩЕВАЯ ИНДУСТРИЯ УЗБЕКИСТАНА: АГРАРНЫЙ ИМПУЛЬС, ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ И ЦЕНОВАЯ КОНЪЮНКТУРА.....	263
Юлдашев Голибжон Тургунович, Элдорбеков Гофурбек Искандарбек угли	
INCOME INEQUALITY AND MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS IN UZBEKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS	273
Muhammad Eid Balbaa, Marina Sagatovna Abdurashidova	
РЫНОК ТРУДА В УСЛОВИЯХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕЛЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА.....	276
Амирджанова Ситора Суннат кизи	
EKOLOGIK QO'RIQXONALARDA MONITORING JARAYONLARINING IQTISODIY VA TASHKILIY AHAMIYATI	282
Homidov Hamdam Hasan o'g'li	
ГАРМОНИЗАЦИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С МСФО	288
Абдужалилова Дилноз Абдусаттаровна	
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION: CASE OF UZBEKISTAN WITHIN THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE FRAMEWORK.....	294
Yuldasheva Dilnoza Ulugbekovna	
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НЕЙРОМАРКЕТИНГА НА МАРКЕТПЛЕЙСАХ (WILDBERRIES, UZUM MARKET, ЯНДЕКС МАРКЕТ)	300
Юлдашев Жамшид Абрарович	
ЗЕЛЕНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА КАК СТИМУЛ РАЗВИТИЯ РЫНКА ТРУДА УЗБЕКИСТАНА.....	309
Шаюсупова Наргиза Тургуновна	
GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANISHI O'ZBEKISTONNING XALQARO SAVDOSIGA VA IQTISODIY XAVFSIZLIGIGA TAHDID SIFATIDA.....	315
Mamatov Mamajan Ahmadjonovich	
SUG'URTA TASHKILOTLARI FAOLIYATI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH VA INNOVATSION SUG'URTA MAHSULOTLARINI JORIY QILISH MASALALARI	321
Xalikulova Gulzada Tadjimuratovna	
O'ZBEKISTON OZIQ-OVQAT BOZORIDA YASHIL MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH ORQALI BARQAROR ISTE'MOLNI RAG'BATLANTIRISH	333
Eshmatov Sanjar Azimqulovich	
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ЗЕЛЁНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАЗНЫХ ОТРАСЛЯХ ЭКОНОМИКИ: ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ ОПЫТ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПРАКТИКА	337
Назарова Ра'но Рустамовна, Мусаева Гавхар Ахматжон кизи	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOTDA MEHNAT BOZORI: O'ZBEKISTON TAJRIBASI VA ISTIQBOLLARI	343
Homidjonov Fozilxon Umarxon o'g'li, Haydarov Kamoliddin Baratovich	

GREEN INVESTMENT: PATHWAYS TOWARD A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE.....	348
Odilova Sitara Sayfitdin kizi	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA O'ZBEKISTON SANOAT KORXONALARIDA MARKETING STRATEGIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	351
Kutbitdinova Mohigul Inoyatovna	
QURILISH MATERIALLARI SANOATIDA YASHIL TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYANING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI	356
Metyakubov Azamat Djumanazarovich	
ELEKTR SANOAT KORXONALARINING IQTISODIY XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA MARKETING VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI	361
Tursunxo'jayev Sardor Jamoliddin o'g'li	
УЧЕТ ЗАТРАТ И МЕТОДЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ПРОДУКЦИИ В НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ	368
Махкамова Саида Гайратовна	
MILLIY HISOBLAR TIZIMIDA INTELLEKTUAL MULK MAHSULOTLARINI MAKROIQTISODIY DARAJADA HISOBGA OLISHNING METODOLOGIK ASOSI.....	375
Sunnatov Muxtor Ne'matovich	
RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY IN CENTRAL ASIA: PATHWAYS WITHIN THE GREEN ECONOMY	382
Khabibullo Abdullaev	
JAHON SUG'URTA AMALIYOTI ASOSIDA O'ZBEKISTON SUG'URTA BOZORIDA YANGI RIVOJLANISH YO'NALISHLARI.....	387
Abdimom'ina Saodat Taxirjonovna	
INTEGRATING DATA SCIENCE INTO GREEN FINANCING AND ECO-INNOVATIONS: ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF UZBEKISTAN-2030	397
Norboev Odil Abraevich, Kungratov Ilmurod Kuzibay ugli	
O'ZBEKISTONDA SANOAT ISHLAB CHIQRISHINI DIVERSIFIKATSIYALASH AMALIYOTI VA ISTIQBOLLARI	404
Olimov Maqsudjon Komiljon o'g'li	
СОЗДАНИЕ ЗЕЛЕННОГО ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО КОРИДОРА В ЕВРОПУ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА, КАЗАХСТАНА И УЗБЕКИСТАНА.....	411
Лала Гамидова Адиль, Арзман Гусейнов Айдын	
MAHALLA TIZIMIDA AHOLINI OZIQ-OVQAT MAHSULOTLARIGA BO'LGAN ISTE'MOL TALABLARI MODEL.....	419
S. Qulmatova	
AHOLI ICHKI MIGRATSIYASINING MEHNAT BOZORIGA TA'SIRINI STATISTIK O'RGANISH	427
Mirolimov Mirislon Mirshokir o'g'li	
O'ZBEKISTONDA BANK TIZIMINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH TENDENSIYALARI VA MUAMMOLARI	434
Jumaniyozova Mukaddas Yuldashevna	
ЗЕЛЁНЫЕ ФИНАНСЫ: ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ТРЕНДЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	438
Фаттахова Муниса	
QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI SOHASI FAOLIYATINI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN MUVOFIQLASHTIRISH VA BOSHQARISH MEKANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	444
Tuxtamishev Shodimurod Qurbonboyevich	
MARKETING TADQIQOTLARI ASOSIDA MEVA-SABZAVOT MAHSULOTLARI EKSPORT SALOHİYATINI OSHIRISH	452
Xojiyev Elshod Yoqub o'g'li	
СПОСОБЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАУЧНЫМИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ В ЦЕЛЯХ ПЕРЕХОДА НА РАЗРАБОТКУ ЗЕЛЕННЫХ ИННОВАЦИЙ	459
Юдаков Александр Андреевич	
O'ZBEKISTONNI JAHON SAVDO TASHKILOTIGA A'ZO BO'LISHINING OZIQ-OVQAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHGA TA'SIRI	466
Axmedova N.A.	

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA KLASTERLAR FAOLIYATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING IQTISODIY MEKANIZMI	471
Sherkulov Shohruh Erkin o'g'li	
DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS OF UZBEKISTAN'S ACTIVE LABOR FORCE UNTIL 2030 AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS	476
Ganiev Bakhtiyor Zulfikor ugli, Rakhmonov Bekzod Sharibjon ugli	
РАЗВИТИЕ ЗЕЛЁНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ КАК ФАКТОР СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ЖЕНЩИН В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	481
Дониерова Фотимабону Алишер кизи	
YASHIL ENERGETIKA VA UNING IQTISODIY TARAQQIYOTDAGI O'RNI	488
Babadjanova Malika Ruzimova	
BENCHMARKING IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS	492
Abdurashidova Nigora	
УЗБЕКИСТАН СТРЕМИТСЯ К УСТОЙЧИВОМУ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ РОСТУ, ВНЕДРЯЯ ПРИНЦИПЫ «ЗЕЛЁНОЙ» ЭКОНОМИКИ	498
Сагдуллаева Гулнора Ботыровна	
O'ZBEKISTONDA FAOLIYAT YURITAYOTGAN KOMPANIYALARNING GLOBAL MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH YO'NALISHLARI	502
Sharipov Ixtiyor Baxtiyorovich	
ZAIF BANDLIK DAN UNUMLI BANDLIK SARI TRANSFORMATSIYA: O'ZINI O'ZI BAND QILISH	507
Qurbonov Samandar Pulatovich	
ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМАЯ ЭНЕРГИЯ В ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ: ТЕКУЩИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И БУДУЩЕЕ РАЗВИТИЕ	514
Меҳрибан Самедова Тофик	
RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING MEHNAT UNUMDORLIGINI OSHIRISHGA TA'SIRI	521
Zafar Alisherovich Mamadiev, Nodira Isametdinovna Xasanxonova	
SAVDO KORXONALARIDA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI XALQARO STANDARTLARGA INTEGRATSIYA QILISH MEKANIZMLARI	526
Ablazov Lazizbek Abdiquosimovich	
TIJORAT BANKLARINING TRANSFORMATSIYASI JARAYONINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	530
Ziyadullaev Z.	
TO'LOV TIZIMI KONSEPTUAL MODELINING SHAKLLANISH TAMOIYILLARI	537
Toshniyozov Sherali Kamoliddinovich	
STAFF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION BASED ON KPI SYSTEM INDICATORS	546
Rakhmatullaeva Shakhnoza Khamidovna, Sadriddinova Sevinchkhon	
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRENDS	555
Svetlana Yurievna Shatokhina	
MILLIY TARBIYA OMILLARI VA MILLIY MADANIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA TALABALARDA O'QUV TASHABBUSKORLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY-AMALIY ASOSLARI	560
Azimova Nilufar Nuriddinovna	
TIJORAT BANKLARI TOMONIDAN KICHIK BIZNES SUBYEKTLARINI TA'MINLASHDA BANK RESURLARINING ROLI	567
Xodjayeva Jeyrona Ravshonbek qizi	
O'QUV DASTURINI INTEGRATSIYALASH VA YASHIL KO'NIKMALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: AKADEMIK VA SANOAT O'RTASIDAGI TAFOVUTNI YOPIISH	572
Qo'ziqulova Dilfuzaxon Maxammatisaqovna	
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS AS A KEY FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES	580
Rizayeva Nilufar Oblakulovna	

IQTISODIY OLIY TA'LIMDA STRATEGIK INNOVATSIYALAR: YASHIL KO'NIKMALARNI MILLIY VA GLOBAL BARQARORLIK MAQSADLARI BILAN MUVOFIQLASHTIRISH	585
Xasanova Zarina Maxamadaliyeva	
MARKAZIY OSIYODA YASHIL IQTISODIYOT: BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH YO'LIDAGI TO'SIQLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR.....	594
Aminov Shovkat O'ktam o'g'li	
ПЕСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЗЕЛЁНЫХ ОБЛИГАЦИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	598
Саидахмедова Аида Мирзаевна	
ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И СНИЖЕНИЕ РИСКОВ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ТРАНЗАКЦИЙ В ФИНАНСОВЫХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМАХ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ СИММЕТРИЧНЫХ КРИПТОСИСТЕМ.....	605
Рахимбердиев Қ.Б.	
ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫХ И СТРАХОВЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ДЛЯ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА	612
Ш.Ф.Кобилжонова	
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КАПИТАЛА ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩИХ СУБЪЕКТОВ В КОНТЕКСТЕ РАЗВИТИЯ БАНКОВСКО-ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И ЧАСТНОГО СЕКТОРА ЭКОНОМИКИ	618
Д.А.Юлдашева	
РОЛЬ БАНКОВСКО-ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ И СТРАХОВЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ В СТИМУЛИРОВАНИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧАСТНОГО СЕКТОРА	624
Г.Т.Ахмедова	
SUG'URTA BOZORI FAOLIYATINI RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA TRANSFORMATSIYALASH VA UNING RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISH MASALALARI.....	630
Saidov Farrux Faxriddinovich	
OPPORTUNITIES TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE ENERGY SECTOR THROUGH THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY.....	635
Ulashov Aliboy Rashid ugli, Istamova Nasiba Narzillo kizi	
INKLYUZIV OLIY TA'LIMDA MUSTAQIL ISHLASH JARAYONINI TASHKILLASHTIRISH	641
Akbarova Kamola Abdujabbor qizi	
YOUTH-DRIVEN PATHWAYS TO GREEN EMPLOYMENT: A THEORETICAL EXAMINATION OF INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC STRATEGIES	646
Suvpulatov Ozodjon Alijon ugli	
KICHIK BIZNES INFRATUZILMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR VA UNING O'ZBEKISTON UCHUN AHAMIYATI	651
Botirova Xulkar Olimjonovna	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA VA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH KLASSTERLARI: NAZARIY ASOSLAR VA AMALIY YONDASHUVLAR.....	655
Sherkulova Nodirabegim Baxordin qizi	
BIOTECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS IN URBAN PLANNING: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF "LIQUID TREES"	660
Nosirkulov Asadjon Ahmadjon ugli	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TIKLANADIGAN ENERGIYA MANBALARINING O'RNI.....	663
Fayziyeva Dilso'z Bahodirovna	
KREDIT PORTFELIDA MUAMMOLI KREDITLAR ULUSHINI KAMAYTIRISH YO'LLARI	668
Salixova G.J	
O'ZBEKISTONDA KANDOLAT MAHSULOTLARI BOZORINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA YASHIL MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH.....	672
Boboyorova Maftuna Xaqqul qizi, Boboyorov Islombek Xaqqul o'g'li	
OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASH METODLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	675
Xusniddinov Yorqinjon Muhiddin o'g'li	

MODA SANOATIDA CRM TIZIMLARINI ELEKTRON SAVDO PLATFORMALARI BILAN UYG'UNLASHTIRISHDAGI TO'SIQLAR	679
Xalilova Nafisa Komilovna	
ENHANCING FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AS A DRIVING FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY	683
Khaitova Feruza Bahrom kizi	
MARKAZIY OSIYO MAMLAKATLARIDA XORIJIY INVESTITSİYALARINING QAYTA TIKLANUVCHI ENERGIYA MANBALARIGA TA'SIRI	687
Akishova Shaxnoza Davlet qizi	
BUXORO VILOYATIDA HUNARMANDCHILIK FAOLIYATINING RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: TAHLIL VA ISTIQBOLLAR.....	693
Ravshanova Gulchexra Ravshanovna	
SANOATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MEXANIZMLARI TURLARI VA OLIMLARNING YONDASHUVLARI	698
Ne'matov Shoxruxbek Ma'murjon o'g'li	
O'ZBEKISTON BANK-MOLIYA TIZIMIDA KREDIT RISKLARINI BOSHQARISH AMALIYOTINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA UNING XUSUSIY SEKTOR RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI.....	703
Norova Nozima Nabiyeвна	
O'ZBEKISTON BANK-MOLIYA TIZIMIDA REAL SEKTORNI KREDITLASH MEXANIZMLARINI SAMARALI JORIY ETISH VA XUSUSIY SEKTOR RIVOJIGA TA'SIRI.....	709
Abduxomidov Ikromjon Maxamadin o'g'li	
MOLIYA TIZIMIDA BOJ-TARIF SIYOSATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA XUSUSIY SEKTOR RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI (OZIQ-OVQAT IMPORTI MISOLIDA).....	715
Rizaev Mirmahmud Xotamjanovich	
YASHIL MARKETING VA ESG INTEGRATSIYASI: STATISTIK TAHLIL VA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI	721
Charos G'ayratova	
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КАПИТАЛА ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В УСЛОВИЯХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ «ЗЕЛЁНОЙ» ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	727
Г.А.Хайитбаева	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISH SHAROITIDA TIJORAT BANKLAR TOMONIDAN TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATINI KREDITLASH.....	734
Tajiddinov Jamshiddin Shamsutdinovich	
IQTISODIYOTNING TARKIBIY TRANSFORMATSIYASIGA XORIJIY INVESTITSİYALAR TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH MEXANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	738
Shodiboyeva Dilzoda Farhodjon qizi	
MOLIYA TIZIMI BARQARORLIGI VA BUDJET TUSHUMLARINI OSHIRISHDA TASHQI IQTISODIY FAOLIYATNING AHAMIYATI.....	743
Aktamov Akbarjon Aslan o'g'li	
ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARBON EMISSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	748
Shakhriddinova Sitara Tolibjon kizi	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISH JARAYONIDA TIJORAT BANKLARIDA INVESTITSIYA LOYIHALARI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA ESG TAMOYILLARINING ROLI	760
Ostonaqulova Gulchehraxon Muhammadyoqub qizi	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT TAMOYILLARI ASOSIDA SANOAT KORXONALARIDA YETKAZIB BERISH STRATEGIYALARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH	769
Yusupov Ulug'bek Mamayusupovich	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT KONTEKSTIDA MAKROIQTISODIY BARQARORLIKNI MUSTAHKAMLASH: XALQARO TAJRIBA VA O'ZBEKISTON AMALIYOTI.....	776
Isroilov Islomiddin Kamoliddin o'g'li	

RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA SHAROITIDA SPORT TASHKILOTLARINING YANGI BIZNES MODELLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH	782
G'ulomov Musirmon	
O'ZBEKISTONDA IQTISODIYOTGA XORIJIY INVESTISIYALARNI JALB ETISHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI	786
Sharipova Shahnoza Baxtiyorovna	
O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTISIYA MUHITIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR VA INVESTISIYALARNING IQTISODIYOTGA JALB ETILISH HOLATI TAHLILI	795
Karimova Qunduz Atanazarovna	
O'ZBEKISTON TURISTIK XIZMATLAR BOZORIDA BANDLIK TRANSFORMATSIYASINI VA UNI TARTIBGA SOLISH HOLATINI TAHLIL QILISH	804
To'xtayeva Xurshida Farxodovna	
INVESTITSIYA LOYIHALARIGA TA'SIR QILUVCHI INVESTITSIYA RISKLARINI BAHOLASH	811
Zohidova Ruxsora Komiljon qizi	
ТИПЫ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РАЗВЕДОК: ОСНОВНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ, ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	817
Эсанов Шохрух Отабекович	
FACE RECOGNITION PROGRAM IN PYTHON	823
Khurramova Maftunakhon Zhurabekovna, Khurramov Azizjon Bakhodir ugli	
FORMATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR INTANGIBLE ASSETS	827
Farxod T. Abduvaxidov, Ramazon A. Abdurakhmanov	
O'ZBEKISTON EKSPORT TARKIBINI YUQORI QO'SHIMCHA QIYMATLI MAHSULOTLARGA O'TKAZISH STRATEGIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	834
Raximov Eshmurod Normuradovich	
EKSPORT FAOLIYATIDA ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALARNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI	838
Berdivaliyeva Madina Komiljon qizi	
TURIZM KLASSTERLARIDA TIBBIY XIZMATLAR INTEGRATSIYASI: XALQARO TAJRIBA VA O'ZBEKISTON AMALIYOTI	841
Yazdanova Shohista Tuyg'un qizi Farxodova Shohnoza Umidbek qizi	
O'ZBEKISTON HAVO TRANSPORTI TIZIMINING JAHON IQTISODIYOTIDAGI O'RNI VA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI	850
Azimova Moxinur Nozimovna	

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH TOURISM UNDER THE GREEN ECONOMY FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: Tourism has become one of the fastest growing competitive sectors in the global economy. The number of international tourists has reached 1.8 billion, while tourism revenues account for 1.7 trillion US dollars, representing 7% of world exports and 29% of services exports. Tourism revenues rank third in world exports after the chemical industry and fuel and energy resources. Consequently, tourism today occupies a key place in the economies of many countries. The innovative development of tourism remains one of the most urgent challenges in the global economy.

Extensive scientific and practical research is being conducted worldwide to enhance tourism potential, introduce new services, create tourism brands, increase competitiveness, and apply statistical methods for assessing tourism development. However, the issues of statistical evaluation of tourism remain insufficiently addressed, which emphasizes the need to expand research geography, increase tourism's share in GDP, and turn it into one of the most profitable sectors.

The purpose of this article is to explore the role of tourism in ensuring sustainable economic growth within the framework of the green economy. The research highlights the importance of integrating environmental sustainability into the tourism sector to minimize ecological impacts, improve energy efficiency, and preserve cultural and natural heritage. Special attention is paid to the interconnection between the principles of the green economy and sustainable tourism, emphasizing their combined contribution to long-term economic stability.

Key words: sustainable economic growth, tourism receipts, tourism consumption, tourism satellite account, tourism statistics, forecasting methods.

Annotatsiya: Turizm jahon iqtisodiyotining eng tez rivojlanayotgan va raqobatbardosh tarmoqlaridan biriga aylandi. Xalqaro sayyohlar soni 1,8 milliard kishiga yetgan bo'lsa, turizm daromadlari 1,7 trillion AQSh dollarini tashkil etib, jahon eksportining 7 foizi va xizmatlar eksportining 29 foiziga to'g'ri keladi. Jahon eksportida turizm daromadlari kimyo sanoati hamda yoqilg'i-energetika resurslari eksportidan keyin uchinchi o'rinda turadi. Shu sababli turizm bugungi kunda ko'plab mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotida yetakchi o'rin egallamoqda va uning innovatsion rivojlanishi global iqtisodiyotda dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

Turizm salohiyatini oshirish, yangi xizmatlar joriy etish, turizm brendlarini yaratish, tarmoq raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytirish va statistik baholash usullarini keng qo'llash borasida dunyo miqyosida keng ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Biroq turizmni statistik baholash masalalari yetarlicha yoritilmagan, bu esa tadqiqot geografiyasini kengaytirish, turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini oshirish va uni eng daromadli sohalardan biriga aylantirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Maqolaning maqsadi «yashil iqtisodiyot» doirasida barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda turizmning rolini o'rganishdan iborat. Tadqiqotda ekologik barqarorlik tamoyillarini turizm sohasiga integratsiya qilish orqali ekologik ta'sirlarni kamaytirish, energiya samaradorligini oshirish hamda madaniy va tabiiy merosni asrab-avaylashning ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Shuningdek, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari va barqaror turizm rivojlanishi o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik hamda ularning uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy barqarorlikka qo'shadigan hissasi alohida ko'rsatib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish, turizm daromadlari, turizm iste'moli, turizm yordamchi hisobi, turizm statistikasi, prognozlash usullari.

Аннотация: Туризм стал одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся и конкурентных отраслей мировой экономики. Количество международных туристов достигло 1,8 млрд человек, а доходы от туризма составили 1,7 трлн долларов США, что соответствует 7% мирового экспорта и 29% экспорта услуг. По объёму доходов туризм занимает третье место в мировом экспорте после химической промышленности и экспорта топливно-энергетических ресурсов. В связи с этим туризм сегодня занимает ключевое место в экономике многих стран, а его инновационное развитие остаётся одной из актуальных задач современности.

Во многих странах мира проводятся обширные научные и практические исследования, направленные на повышение туристического потенциала, создание новых брендов, расширение спектра услуг, повышение конкурентоспособности и внедрение статистических методов для оценки инновационного развития туризма. Однако вопросы статистической оценки туристической деятельности остаются недостаточно изученными, что актуализирует необходимость расширения географии исследований, увеличения доли туризма в ВВП и превращения его в одну из прибыльных сфер.

Целью данной статьи является исследование роли туризма в обеспечении устойчивого экономического роста в рамках концепции «зелёной экономики». В работе подчёркивается важность интеграции принципов экологической устойчивости в сферу туризма для минимизации экологических воздействий, повышения энергоэффективности и сохранения культурного и природного наследия. Особое внимание уделяется взаимосвязи между принципами «зелёной экономики» и устойчивого туризма, их вкладу в долгосрочную экономическую стабильность.

Ключевые слова: устойчивый экономический рост, доходы от туризма, туристическое потребление, вспомогательный счёт туризма, туристическая статистика, методы прогнозирования.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the concept of the green economy has emerged as a global response to environmental degradation, climate change, and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. It seeks to balance economic growth with ecological sustainability by promoting the efficient use of resources, reducing carbon emissions, and supporting environmentally friendly industries. Within this framework, tourism has become one of the most promising sectors for fostering sustainable economic development.

Tourism is not only a source of income and employment but also a powerful driver of infrastructure development and cultural exchange. However, conventional models of tourism often put pressure on ecosystems, contribute to excessive energy consumption, and threaten cultural and natural heritage. This raises the necessity of transforming tourism into a “green” sector that aligns with the principles of the green economy.

Globally, the tourism industry has shown rapid growth. According to the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the number of international tourist arrivals reached 1.3 billion in 2019, generating more than 7 percent of global exports. In Uzbekistan, tourism has been recognized as a strategic priority, with its contribution to GDP reaching 5.2 percent in 2022. These indicators reflect the increasing importance of tourism in shaping national and global economic structures.

This study focuses on analyzing the opportunities and challenges of promoting sustainable tourism as a key factor for ensuring long-term economic growth under the conditions of the green economy. 20th century second half starting population material well-being growth and transport with the development of (especially air and rail) internal and external tourism develop started . To the calculations in the 1950s , 25 million in the world . international tourist there is was , tourism industry 2.1 billion US dollars dollar income brought if , in the 1960s and 1970s this indicators relevant 70 million and 130 million people , respectively , income and reached 12.2 and 40.3 billion [1] .

Tourism the population spiritual and social to grow impact to do with one in line , good income source to the fact that known to be with many countries him/her great attention to development gave and as a result in the countries of the economy new industry – tourism network appearance Tourism term English “tour” in Turkish meaning means and to this day to him/her given definitions different districts. The first one scientific description Sweden in 1941 scientists W. Hunziker and K. Kraft [2] by given . Their in the opinion of people permanent to live from the place other to places income to receive and constantly to live from the goals outside other trips done increase called tourism . However, this in the definition time factor into account not received for to him/her relatively many critical of relationships to the formation reason it has been .

LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite this , in general when receiving Swedish of scientists tourism in the study contribution very high. For example , they tourism to the field from the first become scientific approached and fundamental scientific research for basis created this situation many (E.Cohen, G.Pearce, R.Sharpley, RWButler etc.) recognizes. Tourism in the republic research take visited and are being visited (ISTukhliev , FQKomilova , SSRo'ziev,

MJTemirkhonova, Sh.R.Fayzieva, BSSafarov, NNSafarova, Ye.Gol y shova, A.Saidov, T.Tashmuradov etc.) Uzbek researchers to tourism gave unanimity in definitions no. AF Saidov According to [3]: « Tourism people need satisfy for different kind goods and services of the types usable to oneself typical economic " is a field .»

Scientists feedback with one in line to tourism official organizations by definitions are also given. The UN Statistical Committee in 1953 at the conference " International visit " Commander ", from 1963 and " visit " " orderer ", " tourist ", " excursor " and others concepts international to practice was entered. According to it: - visit the one who orders is his/her own usual from the environment any designated main to visit a place ordering in the country or in place to work location from the purpose except, every how the goal looking forward to, one from the year less was within the period the trip done increasing is a tourist. - tourist - this on a trip collective and individual in order placement in the facilities at least one yesterday overnight remaining trip is a traveler. - tourist or one daily visit ordering - his/her own usual stay from the place other any one to the place short during the day and at night without fail trip doer is a person.

Tourists to the point in receiving UN official statistic organs and local statistic organs role is unparalleled. International at the level statistic into account to take work by the UN managed The BTT was established under him (1976). This organization four It is composed of the following departments: in the Department of Statistics statistic problems learn from them solution finds and all to countries recommendations gives. With this one BTT is another in the line official organizations and countries with integral linked. Home managed by the UN done is increased, that is, it is international to organizations recommendations gives and from them through countries and WTO reports acceptance does.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The relationship between tourism and sustainable economic growth has been widely explored in contemporary academic research. Scholars emphasize that the tourism sector, when aligned with green economy principles, can significantly contribute to reducing environmental pressures while generating long-term economic benefits. According to Pearce (2012), the green economy provides a framework for rethinking traditional models of growth by integrating sustainability into economic decision-making. This approach is particularly relevant for tourism, which often depends heavily on natural and cultural resources.

UNWTO (2018) highlights the importance of sustainable tourism as a tool for achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the areas of responsible consumption, climate action, and the preservation of cultural heritage. Research by Gössling and Hall (2019) further stresses that the transition toward low-carbon tourism is essential for mitigating the sector's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, which account for around 8 percent of total emissions worldwide.

In the context of developing economies, several studies (Sharpley, 2020; Dangi & Jamal, 2016) argue that sustainable tourism can serve as a catalyst for diversifying national economies, reducing dependency on extractive industries, and enhancing social welfare. However, they also caution that without adequate planning, tourism expansion may lead to overuse of natural resources, cultural commodification, and regional inequality.

For Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries, recent research underscores the dual role of tourism as both an economic opportunity and an environmental challenge. While the sector has significant potential to attract investment and create employment, it also necessitates a careful balance between economic growth and ecological preservation (Abdullaev, 2021). These findings indicate that the integration of green economy principles into tourism policies is not only desirable but essential for ensuring sustainable economic development.

The system of statistical indicators should be able to fully and comprehensively characterize the development of the studied sector at the provincial, regional and national levels, reveal its internal characteristics, identify existing statistical trends, and most importantly, assess the impact of this sector on a positive change in the quality of life of the country's population[4].

According to some scholars (AMHjalager[5]), before determining the above indicators, it is proposed to determine indicators that represent the innovative development of tourism. This is because, according to the above researchers, innovative development first turns tourism into a sustainable industry and then into a competitive industry.

In our opinion, sample questionnaires and reports need to be revised and improved based on international standards, because it is the questionnaires and reports that increase the reliability and representativeness of the collected data. Tourism Auxiliary Accounts (TAAs) are one of the most important and main sources in determining indicators representing tourism development. In some literature, the Tourism Auxiliary Accounts are referred to as Satellite Accounts. Satellite means satellite in English, and in economics it is used in the sense of auxiliary accounts. The main reason for analyzing the tourism sector through auxiliary accounts is that tourism is not located in a specific sector. The Tourism Auxiliary Account collects and analyzes data from various sectors through tables.

The Tourism Auxiliary Account (TAA) is one of the important accounts of the System of National Accounts, and its full implementation in the national statistical practice of Uzbekistan and the formation of TAA indicators in accordance with international standards will create favorable economic and organizational legal conditions for the rapid development of tourism, which is considered a strategic sector of our economy, and will allow for more complete and effective use of tourism potential.

RESULTS

Tourism has become one of the fastest-growing sectors of the global economy, contributing significantly to GDP growth, employment, and international trade. However, its rapid expansion has also raised concerns about environmental degradation, overconsumption of resources, and social inequality. In this regard, the integration of green economy principles into the tourism industry represents a strategic necessity rather than an optional pathway.

The first dimension of this transformation lies in environmental sustainability. Traditional tourism often leads to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, excessive water use, and carbon emissions from transportation. Green tourism, by contrast, promotes eco-friendly infrastructure, renewable energy, sustainable waste management, and the protection of natural habitats. For example, the adoption of solar energy in hotels, the use of electric vehicles in tourist destinations, and the introduction of eco-certifications are practical measures that reduce the ecological footprint of the sector.

The second dimension concerns economic benefits. Green tourism not only diversifies the economy but also creates stable, long-term income sources for local communities. Eco-lodges, agro-tourism, and cultural tourism initiatives have shown the potential to generate higher value-added activities compared to mass tourism. In Uzbekistan, the development of the "Silk Road" heritage routes and eco-tourism in Samarkand, Bukhara, and the Aral Sea region demonstrate how tourism can simultaneously preserve cultural identity and stimulate local entrepreneurship.

The third dimension is social and cultural sustainability. Tourism that respects local traditions, promotes community participation, and protects cultural heritage can strengthen social cohesion and national identity. This aspect is closely linked to the broader goals of sustainable development, where the well-being of local populations is prioritized alongside economic growth.

Statistical evidence supports the growing role of tourism in green economic growth. Globally, the tourism sector accounted for 10.3 percent of global GDP in 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (WTTC, 2020). In Uzbekistan, despite challenges, the number of inbound tourists increased by 27 percent in 2022, with eco-tourism and cultural tourism showing the highest growth rates. These figures illustrate that the transition toward green tourism is not only feasible but also profitable in both the global and national context.

Thus, the analysis reveals that green tourism can serve as a powerful driver of sustainable economic growth if it is supported by effective policies, innovative technologies, and active participation of local communities.

This document provides a detailed definition of the above concepts and the calculation methodology. With the development of tourism in many countries, it began to seem that the recommendations adopted in 1993 were outdated by the beginning of the 21st century and did not fully meet the requirements of the time. In this regard, in 2008, an international standard for tourism statistics was created in cooperation with the UN, ILO, Eurostat and others. A comprehensive analysis of both documents shows that the standard adopted in 2008 is significantly improved and has positive differences compared to the 1993 document. In our opinion, the 2008 international tourism statistical recommendations have the following differences compared to the 1993 document



Figure 1. Inbound tourism consumption in the Republic of Uzbekistan, million soums

2019–2023 during To Uzbekistan entrance according to tourism consumption noticeable at the level changing went . In 2019, this indicator 11,639.3 billion formed a sum if , pandemic sharply in 2020 under the influence decreased to only 2,489.9 billion amounted to soums . In 2021, this indicator a little recovered , 4,492.9 billion in soums reached . In 2022 and 2023 and tourism in the field stable growth observed , suitable 17,776.7 billion and 25,169.2 billion respectively amounted to soums . This numbers In Uzbekistan tourism of the field recovery and development is also progressing internationally tourists of the flow consistent increasing going shows .

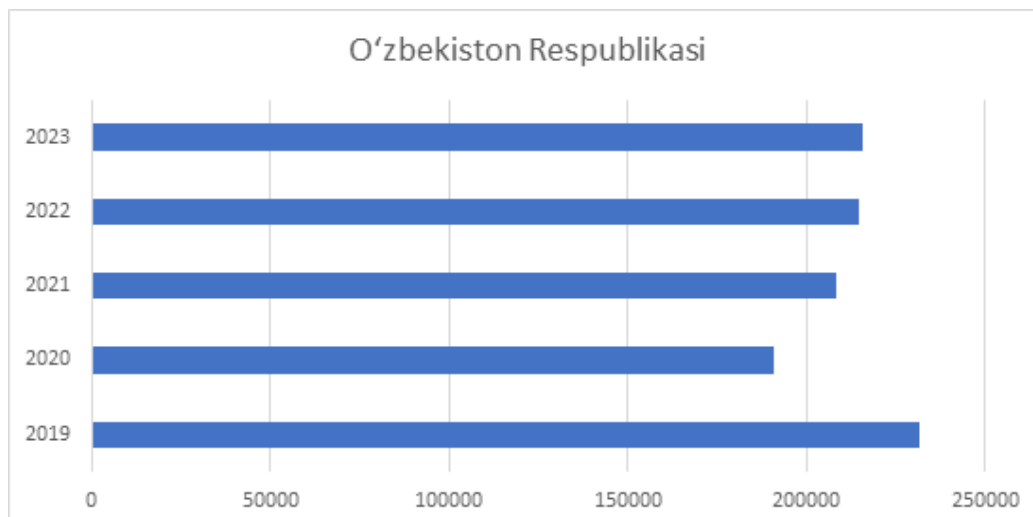


Figure 2. Employment in the tourism sector, people

Employment indicators in the tourism sector in Uzbekistan remained relatively stable during 2019–2023, confirming the economic importance of this sector. While in 2019 the number of people employed in tourism was 231.4 thousand people, during the pandemic this figure decreased to 190.8 thousand people in 2020. Nevertheless , the following in years slowly recovery observed , reaching 208.1 thousand in 2021, 214.6 thousand in 2022 and 215.7 thousand in 2023 This dynamic In Uzbekistan tourism sector economic from crises after own potential recovering and employment positive contribution adding shows .

The document adopted in 2000 was significantly amended in 2008. For example, while the 2000 document calculated tourist expenses, the 2008 document also determined the volume of tourist consumption. It is known that tourist consumption has a broader meaning than tourist expenses. In other words, tourist expenses are part of tourist consumption. Secondly, in the 2000 document, the calculation of tourist products was to be carried out using the same methodology for all countries. In 2008, each country was given the opportunity to use its own methodology. Thirdly, the new document introduced the term conference service. Fourthly, the number of positions in tourism, along with employees in tourist enterprises, also included employees who are seasonally employed in tourism, and finally, the methodology for calculating capital in the tourism sector was changed, that is, capital in the tourism sector means not only the capital of tourist organizations, but also the capital of tourism enterprises.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study demonstrate that the integration of green economy principles into the tourism sector is essential for achieving sustainable economic growth. Tourism, when properly managed, can become not only a source of financial stability and employment but also a mechanism for environmental protection and cultural preservation. The shift from traditional mass tourism to green tourism offers opportunities to minimize ecological risks, diversify economic activities, and enhance the quality of life for local communities.

Statistical data confirm the growing importance of the sector both globally and nationally. With international tourism contributing over 7 percent of global exports and more than 10 percent of world GDP, and with Uzbekistan's tourism share in GDP reaching 5.2 percent in 2022, the potential for sustainable development through tourism is evident. However, realizing this potential requires consistent policy support, investments in green infrastructure, and strong public-private partnerships.

In conclusion, green tourism should be recognized as a strategic priority in the broader framework of the green economy. By fostering eco-friendly practices, encouraging innovation, and engaging local communities, tourism can serve as a key driver of long-term, sustainable economic growth.

Tourism economic activity important to the driver became – in 2020 pandemic because of to the surface arrived sharp from decline then , in 2022 and 2023 entrance tourism according to consumption sharp growing to 25 trillion soums enough sector from recovery outside , fast at a pace It also shows that it is developing .

Employment indicators stability tourism social importance confirms – even crisis in tourism even during employment sharp without reduction , until 2023 arrived 215.7 thousand people enough this of the industry stable work their places create potential manifestation will reach .

State policy positive impact is being felt – tourism consumption and employment recovery trend last in years done increased reforms , infrastructure development and international propaganda campaigns the effect reflection sector priority direction as of designation correctness confirms .

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