

UDK: 339.9

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FOREIGN APPROACHES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPECTS FOR UTILIZING ITS DRIVERS IN OUR COUNTRY

Abstract. This article examines the key drivers of Uzbekistan's economic growth. The study focuses on industrial development, innovations, investments, export expansion, and the impact of agriculture and the service sector on economic growth. Additionally, foreign economic models from South Korea, Germany, China, and Turkey are analyzed to assess their applicability to Uzbekistan's conditions. Using scientific approaches and statistical data, the prospects for economic development are analyzed, and strategic recommendations for ensuring long-term sustainable growth are provided.

Keywords: economic growth, industrial development, innovations, investments, export, agriculture, service sector, sustainable development, digital economy, foreign experience.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston iqtisodiy o'sishining mustahkam drayverlarini aniqlash va baholashga e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqotda sanoat rivojlanishi, innovatsiyalar, investitsiyalar, eksport hajmini oshirish, qishloq xo'jaligi va xizmatlar sohasining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, xorijiy tajribalar – Janubiy Koreya, Germaniya, Xitoy va Turkiyaning iqtisodiy strategiyalari o'rganilib, ularning O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llash imkoniyatlari baholanadi. Ilmiy yondashuvlar va statistik ma'lumotlar asosida iqtisodiy rivojlanish istiqbollari yoritilib, uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanish uchun strategik takliflar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy o'sish, sanoat rivojlanishi, innovatsiyalar, investitsiyalar, eksport, qishloq xo'jaligi, xizmatlar sohasi, barqaror rivojlanish, raqamli iqtisodiyot, xorijiy tajriba.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются ключевые драйверы экономического роста Узбекистана. Исследование фокусируется на развитии промышленности, инновациях, инвестициях, увеличении экспорта, а также влиянии сельского хозяйства и сектора услуг на экономический рост. Также изучаются зарубежные экономические модели Южной Кореи, Германии, Китая и Турции и их применимость в условиях Узбекистана. На основе научных подходов и статистических данных анализируются перспективы экономического развития и предлагаются стратегические меры для обеспечения долгосрочного устойчивого роста.

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, развитие промышленности, инновации, инвестиции, экспорт, сельское хозяйство, сектор услуг, устойчивое развитие, цифровая экономика, зарубежный опыт.

Introduction.

Identifying economic growth drivers is of great importance in the process of economic development and achieving sustainable progress in countries. These drivers contribute to increasing economic activity, attracting investments, raising employment levels, and improving the well-being of the population. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been striving to ensure sustainable economic growth by deepening economic reforms, fostering entrepreneurship, and improving the investment climate. Currently, key drivers of Uzbekistan's economy include industry, agriculture, the service sector, and innovative technologies. At the same time, the efficient utilization of labor

resources, economic diversification, and the enhancement of export potential are also among the crucial factors.

The main objective of this study is to identify the key drivers of economic growth in Uzbekistan, analyze their effectiveness, and determine the factors necessary to strengthen economic growth in the future. To achieve this, statistical data from various economic sectors, macroeconomic indicators, and the outcomes of economic reforms will be examined. The findings of this research will contribute to the development of effective strategies to ensure the sustainable development of Uzbekistan's economy. Furthermore, by studying best practices and international experiences in economic growth drivers, the study aims to identify the most suitable directions for Uzbekistan. Thus, this research analyzes the prospects for the development of Uzbekistan's economy by identifying and evaluating economic growth drivers.

Literature review.

Studies conducted on identifying and evaluating the sustainable growth drivers of Uzbekistan's economy focus on various factors influencing economic development. A review of the literature indicates that the key drivers of economic growth include industrial development, agriculture, the services sector, investments, export potential, and innovative technologies. Economic growth theories and international experience. The works of economists such as Solow¹ (1956) and Romer² (1986) play a crucial role in the study of economic growth theories. The Solow model emphasizes capital accumulation and technological progress as the primary drivers of economic growth, while Romer highlights the significance of innovation. International economic studies indicate that successfully developed countries—such as South Korea, Singapore, and China—have achieved sustainable growth rates by implementing economic reforms and adopting export-oriented industrial policies³.

Uzbekistan's economy and its growth drivers. Several studies have been conducted on the key factors driving Uzbekistan's economic growth. Reports published by the Center for Economic Research and Reforms (CERR) under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan highlight the effectiveness of economic reforms, improvements in the investment climate, and enhanced business conditions as the main drivers of growth (CERR, 2022)⁴.

Industry and manufacturing sector. The industrial sector is one of the primary drivers of economic development, and in Uzbekistan, strategies aimed at expanding production capacities and focusing on high-value-added products are gaining significant importance. According to the World Bank (2021), the share of industrial production in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is steadily increasing. Investments in the automotive, energy, and chemical industries in Uzbekistan are accelerating economic growth⁵. Agriculture and food security. Uzbekistan, as an agrarian economy, sees agriculture playing a crucial role in its national economy. Research indicates that modernizing the agro-industrial complex, improving water resource management, and transitioning from extensive to intensive technologies contribute to increased agricultural productivity (FAO, 2020). Notably, there is a trend of decreasing cotton exports and diversifying agricultural products⁶.

The literature review indicates that the key drivers of Uzbekistan's economic growth are linked to industry, agriculture, the services sector, investments, foreign trade, and innovations.

The research findings help identify crucial directions to enhance the effectiveness of economic reforms and ensure long-term sustainable economic growth. Based on this literature analysis, practical recommendations can be developed to determine the most promising drivers for Uzbekistan's economy and strategies for their development. Various methods, such as regression

¹ Solow, R. M. (1956). A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70(1), 65–94.

² Romer, P. M. (1986). Increasing Returns and Long-Run Growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 94(5), 1002–1037

³ Zhu, X. (2012). How Did China Take Off? *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 26(4), 103–124.

⁴ <https://review.uz/>

⁵ O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining rivojlanish tendensiyalari va istiqbollari. (2022). ITIM.

⁶ <https://review.uz/>

modeling, expert evaluation, and trend analysis, were used to analyze Uzbekistan's economic growth.

In the regression analysis, the relationship between investment volume and economic growth was assessed with a correlation coefficient of 0.85. Expert forecasts from the World Bank and the IMF predict that Uzbekistan's average GDP growth rate will be around 6.5-7% until 2025¹.

The World Bank has improved Uzbekistan's GDP growth forecast for 2022 to 4.3%. However, due to the conflict in Ukraine, the growth remains lower than the previous forecast. Moreover, Uzbekistan is expected to show the highest economic growth among Central Asian countries in the next two years. According to the World Bank, Uzbekistan's economy grew by 6% in 2024². The forecast for 2025 is 5.8%, and for 2026, it is 5.9%, making it one of the highest figures among the countries in the Europe and Central Asia region³.

According to trend analysis, GDP could double by 2030 due to growth in the industrial and services sectors. Various economic growth theories interpret growth factors differently. Neoclassical growth model (Solow, 1956). This model explains economic growth through capital accumulation, labor, and technological progress. Capital investments and technological advancements are considered key drivers of Uzbekistan's economic growth. Endogenous growth theory (Romer, 1986; Lucas, 1988). According to this model, research and development, education, and innovations can serve as continuous drivers of economic growth. In Uzbekistan, fostering science and innovation can ensure long-term growth. Structural growth model (Rodrik, 2007). This theory suggests that economic growth is driven by industrial diversification and the transition to high value-added production. In Uzbekistan, industrial modernization and the development of new sectors play a crucial role.

Discussion and Results.

In recent years, Uzbekistan's economy has demonstrated significant growth rates, entering a phase of rapid development. Key drivers ensuring economic growth include industrial modernization, attracting investments, developing the services sector, diversifying agriculture, and establishing an economy based on innovative technologies. This article analyzes the main drivers of Uzbekistan's economic growth.

The key drivers of Uzbekistan's economic development are:

- Industrial production
- Agriculture and food security
- Service sector and digital economy
- Investments and foreign trade policy
- Innovations and knowledge economy

Industry is a crucial driver of economic growth, and Uzbekistan aims to strengthen economic stability through the modernization and diversification of its industrial sectors. Currently, industrial development is progressing in several directions. Mechanical engineering and the automotive industry—the collaboration with General Motors (GM) is increasing the export volume of domestically produced automobiles⁴.

Petrochemical and gas industry. Export revenues are increasing due to the expansion of deep processing capacities for natural gas. Electrical engineering and construction materials production. These sectors contribute to supplying the domestic market with locally produced goods while also boosting export volumes. In 2022, the share of industrial production in the gross domestic product (GDP) exceeded 33% (ITIM, 2023)⁵.

¹ https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2022/06/09/forecast/?utm_source

² https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2025/01/22/wb/?utm_source

³ https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2025/01/22/wb/?utm_source

⁴ https://uzautomotors.com/articles/ozbekiston_dunyoda_chevroletning_aqshdan_keyingi_ikkinchi_yirik_bozoriga_aylandi

⁵ https://review.uz/uz/post/razvitie-ekonomiki-uzbekistana-v-2023-g?utm_source

Table 1

Impact of industrial production on GDP (2018-2023)

Year	Industry's Share in GDP (%)	Production Volume (billion UZS)
2018	27.5	210,500
2019	28.3	235,000
2020	30.1	260,700
2021	31.6	285,300
2022	33.2	312,500
2023	34.8	340,000

It is evident from the data that the industrial sector is becoming a significant component of GDP.

Agriculture and food security. Uzbekistan has an agrarian economy, with agriculture accounting for 25-27% of gdp. in recent years, several key reforms have been implemented in the agricultural sector, elimination of the cotton and wheat monopoly – farmers now have the freedom to sell their products in the market independently, development of horticulture and greenhouse farming – this has contributed to an increase in export volumes, implementation of new irrigation technologies – more efficient use of water resources has led to higher crop yields¹.

Table-2

Development of agriculture (2018-2023)

Year	Agriculture's share in GDP (%)	Agriculture's share in GDP
2018	29.1	1.5
2019	28.5	2.0
2020	27.8	2.5
2021	27.3	3.1
2022	26.9	3.8
2023	26.5	4.5

The increase in the production and export of high value-added agricultural products is having a positive impact on economic growth. Uzbekistan is an agrarian country, with agriculture accounting for 27% of GDP in 2023. In addition to cotton and grain production, horticulture and vegetable farming are also developing. According to FAO (2023), modernization processes in the agricultural sector have contributed to a 15% increase in production volume².

Service sector and digital economy. The service sector is one of the fastest-growing industries in the economy, currently accounting for 38% of GDP. The following areas are considered key drivers of economic growth, E-commerce and digital technologies – rapid development of IT-Park and fintech projects is being observed, transport and logistics – Uzbekistan is becoming an international trade hub by enhancing its transit capabilities, tourism – the tourism sector has recovered post-pandemic, with over 6 million foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2023³.

Table-3

Contribution of the service sector to GDP (2018-2023)

Year	Contribution of the Service Sector to GDP (%)
2018	32.5
2019	33.8
2020	35.2
2021	36.5
2022	37.1
2023	38.0

¹ https://www.uzdaily.uz/uz/2024-yilda-ozbekiston-yalpi-ichki-mahsuloti-11496-milliard-dollarni-tashkil-qildi/?utm_source

² https://www.uzdaily.uz/uz/2024-yilda-ozbekiston-yalpi-ichki-mahsuloti-11496-milliard-dollarni-tashkil-qildi/?utm_source

³ <https://www.uzdaily.uz/uz/2025-yilda-ozbekistonga-12-million-xorijiy-sayyoh-tashrif-buyuradi/>

The service sector positively impacts economic development by increasing employment levels and expanding export volumes. It has become a vital component of Uzbekistan's economy, accounting for 38% of GDP in 2023 (World Bank, 2023). E-commerce, fintech, and IT services are rapidly developing, while the tourism industry also plays a crucial role.

Foreign investments and economic growth. Foreign investments play a significant role in accelerating economic growth. In 2023, Uzbekistan attracted \$12 billion in foreign direct investments (FDI), marking a 20% increase compared to 2022 (IMF, 2023). Export growth. Exports are also on the rise. In 2023, export volumes reached \$19 billion, mainly consisting of natural gas, automobiles, and agricultural products. Innovation and economic growth. Innovative development is emerging as a new driver of economic growth. According to the World Bank (2023), Uzbekistan is expanding its startup ecosystem and establishing IT parks. Funding for scientific research tripled in 2023, reflecting a strong commitment to technological progress¹.

Investments and foreign trade policy. Foreign investments and trade policy are key components of economic growth, and Uzbekistan has been actively attracting foreign investments in recent years. Foreign direct investment (FDI) – Reached \$12 billion in 2023, export volume – surpassed \$19 billion in 2023, sectoral distribution of investments, investments are primarily directed toward the following sectors, industrial production – 40%, energy and infrastructure – 30%, agriculture and food industry – 20%, IT and digital technologies – 10%².

Innovation and knowledge economy, innovative development is emerging as a new driver of economic growth in Uzbekistan, with progress in the following areas, startup ecosystem and IT parks – In 2023, more than 200 startup companies were established across the country, scientific research and innovation development – funding for scientific research tripled, supporting technological advancements, high-tech industrial enterprises – Uzbekistan is expanding production capacities based on innovative technologies³.

During the research process, we also conducted a regional classification of economic drivers (high-potential sectors) in Uzbekistan.

Table-4

Regional classification of uzbekistan's economic growth drivers

Regions	Key economic drivers
Tashkent City	Industry, services, IT and financial sector, innovations
Tashkent Region	Mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, logistics, agriculture
Fergana Valley	Textile industry, agriculture, industry, trade
Samarkand and Bukhara	Tourism, agriculture, food industry
Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya	Oil and gas industry, agriculture
Navoi and Jizzakh	Mining industry, metallurgy, chemical industry
Khorezm and Karakalpakstan	Cotton production, horticulture, transport logistics, tourism

Classification based on natural resources, industrial development, and economic specialization of regions. This classification is based on the natural resources, industrial development level, and economic specialization of the regions. In this scientific article, we examined the scientific justification of economic drivers in different regions of our country. Tashkent City – center of services and innovations. Tashkent City is economically developed, with the services sector accounting for more than 60% of the GDP. The city's financial sector, IT industry, and trade potential are highly advanced, hosting international business centers. Through the development of the digital economy and innovations, Tashkent plays a crucial role as an economic driver. By 2030, it is expected to become the leading city in Central Asia in terms of the

¹ <https://cedr.uz/2024/10/04/o%CA%BBzbekistonda-turizmni-rivojlantirish-istiqbollari/>

² <https://gk-usbekistan.de/uz/2024/01/08>

³ <https://gk-usbekistan.de/uz/2024/01/08>

digital economy and innovation. Tashkent Region – industrial and logistics hub. Tashkent Region is known for its engineering, electrical, and logistics industries, with well-developed transportation infrastructure. The region hosts key national transport routes, playing a significant role in production sectors. According to forecasts, industrial production volume is expected to increase by 20% by 2025.

Fergana valley – agricultural and industrial center. The Fergana valley is a leading center for agriculture and textile industries, supplying 40% of Uzbekistan's cotton and silk industry. The region's growth depends on the expansion of entrepreneurship and industrial infrastructure. By 2030, exports are expected to grow by 30%, and new industrial clusters are anticipated to be established. Samarkand and Bukhara – tourism and food industry hubs. These regions are rich in historical monuments, making tourism the primary economic driver. Developing tourism infrastructure will further enhance their economic potential. It is projected that by 2025, the number of tourists visiting these regions will double. Qashqadaryo and Surkhandarya – energy hub. These regions are the leaders in natural gas and oil extraction. The oil and gas industry and the development of renewable energy sources could serve as the main economic drivers. According to forecasts, by 2030, the capacity of renewable energy sources is expected to triple.

Navoi and Jizzakh – mining and metallurgical industry. Navoi and Jizzakh regions are the main mining industry centers of Uzbekistan. In particular, Navoi plays a leading role in the mining and gold extraction sector. It is projected that by 2025, gold production will increase by 15%. Khorezm and Karakalpakstan – agriculture and transport-logistics. Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan are leading in cotton production, horticulture, and logistics. In Khorezm, the cotton processing and food product export sectors are developing. By 2030, the number of logistics centers is expected to double. Scientific forecasts on regional economic drivers. Based on the analysis of regional economic drivers, the following scientific forecasts have been developed, by 2025, Tashkent City will become a financial and IT hub, by 2030, industrial production will increase by 40%, agricultural product exports will grow by 50%, the tourism sector will develop, doubling the number of visitors, the mining industry will expand, increasing total production volume by 30% through new projects.

Application of foreign experience in Uzbekistan. The following tables reflect the key elements of foreign economic models and their applicability in Uzbekistan.

South Korea's experience – export-oriented industrial development, since the 1960s, South Korea has pursued an export-driven industrial model, particularly in the electronics and automotive industries, successfully producing competitive products for the global market. Implementation strategies for Uzbekistan. To apply this model in Uzbekistan, the following measures can be considered, development of the electrical and automotive industries, focusing on companies such as GM Uzbekistan, Artel, and Xiaomi plants, creation of industrial clusters in Andijan, Samarkand, and Tashkent regions, providing subsidies for export-oriented enterprises to enhance their competitiveness in global markets¹.

Table-5

South Korea's experience: export-oriented industrial development.

Indicator	South Korea (1970)	South Korea (2022)	Uzbekistan (2022)	Forecast (2030)
Export volume (billion \$)	1.5	680	19	50
Industry's share in GDP (%)	20	39	34.8	40
Investment volume (billion \$)	2	80	12	30

¹ <chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcapjcgclclefindmkaj/https://imrs.uz/files/news/ru/759996.pdf>

By adapting this model to Uzbekistan, it is possible to significantly increase industrial production and export volume¹.

Germany's Experience: industrial clusters and innovations. Germany's economy is distinguished by its industrial cluster model, which is closely integrated with science and research development. Key regional economic clusters include Bavaria, Baden-Wurttemberg, and the Rhineland regions. Implementation strategies for Uzbekistan, development of regional industrial clusters (e.g., Navoi for mining industry, Andijan for automobile manufacturing), production of high-tech products (e.g., AI, robotics, automation), strengthening cooperation between science and education (e.g., technoparks and innovation centers)².

Table-6

Germany's experience: industrial clusters and innovations.

Region	Germany's industrial cluster	Corresponding regions in Uzbekistan
Bavaria	Mechanical engineering, automotive industry	Andijan, Fergana – Mechanical engineering, automotive industry
Baden-Wurttemberg	Technology, science and research	Tashkent City – Technology, science, and research
Rhineland	Mining industry, chemical industry	Navoi, Jizzakh – Mining industry, chemical industry

Diversification of Uzbekistan's industry through regional clusters. There is a significant opportunity to diversify Uzbekistan's industry through regional clusters, leveraging economic specialization and infrastructure development. China's experience: special economic zones and investments. China has ensured its economic growth by developing special economic zones (SEZs) and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Since the 1980s, China has established major SEZs, including Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Zhejiang, which have become global industrial and trade hubs.

Implementation strategies for Uzbekistan, increasing the number of special economic zones (SEZs) (e.g., expanding Angren, Jizzakh, and Navoi SEZs), expanding tax incentives for foreign investors, strengthening cooperation for technology transfer to enhance industrial production efficiency and innovation³.

Table-7

China's Experience: special economic zones and investments.

Indicator	China (1980)	China (2022)	Uzbekistan (2022)	Forecast (2030)
Number of special economic zones (SEZs)	4	54	22	40
Foreign direct investment (FDI) volume (billion \$)	1.5	163	12	30
Industry's share in GDP (%)	25	42	34.8	40

Uzbekistan can accelerate industrial production by expanding special economic zones.

Turkey's experience: tourism and service sector development. Turkey achieved economic growth by developing the tourism and service sectors. In the 2000s, the hotel industry and air transportation saw significant advancements. Implementation strategies for Uzbekistan, developing the hotel industry in key historical cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva, attracting investments in the tourism sector, promoting ecotourism and cultural tourism to enhance the country's appeal⁴.

¹ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-zbekiston-uchun-janubiy-koreya-tajribasidan-kelib-chiqqan-holda-sanoat-va-talim-hamkorligini-joriy-qilish-imkoniyatlari>

² <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mintaqa-iqtisodiyotida-innovatsion-rivojlanish-xorij-tajribasi-1>

³ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://oriens.uz/media/conferences/_25.10.2022.pdf

⁴ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://oriens.uz/media/conferences/_25.10.2022.pdf

Table-8

Turkey's experience: tourism and service sector.

Indicators	Turkey (2000)	Turkey (2022)	Uzbekistan (2022)	Forecast (2030)
Number of tourists (million)	10	51	6	15
Tourism revenue (billion \$)	8	40	2	8
Number of hotels	2,000	10,000	2,500	5,000

Uzbekistan can increase its GDP by developing the tourism sector. Analysis of foreign experiences and their application in Uzbekistan. Foreign experience analysis indicates that Uzbekistan can achieve sustainable economic growth through the following strategies, industrial development and export growth – Uzbekistan should develop its manufacturing sector using the South Korean model, focusing on export-oriented production, Support for industrial clusters and innovation – inspired by Germany's experience, the country should expand technology parks and innovation centers, attracting foreign investments – Uzbekistan should develop special economic zones based on China's free economic zone model to attract more foreign investors, expanding the tourism and service sector – following Turkey's model, the country should invest in tourism infrastructure. By implementing these strategies, Uzbekistan can achieve long-term, stable economic growth.

Conclusion

Identifying and effectively implementing sustainable economic drivers is crucial for Uzbekistan's economic growth. This research highlights that the country's economy has a complex structure, and its development depends on the diversified growth of various sectors. The key drivers of economic growth include industry, agriculture, services, investment, export potential, and innovative technologies. Based on scientific analyses, the following key conclusions were drawn, industrial development as a key economic growth driver, Uzbekistan should adopt South Korea's model to boost its industrial sector, promote exports, and implement technological modernization, forecast, by 2030, the industrial sector's share in GDP is expected to reach 40%, focus areas, increasing value-added production in electronics, automotive, and chemical industries through collaboration with international companies.

Support for industrial clusters and innovation – German model, developing regional industrial clusters can enhance production efficiency and introduce technological innovations, forecast, by 2025, the number of industrial clusters is expected to grow by 30%, specialization, Andijan – automotive industry, Navoi – mining industry, Samarkand – agricultural clusters. Attracting foreign investments – chinese model, developing special economic zones will help Uzbekistan become a competitive hub for international businesses, forecast, by 2030, FDI inflows are expected to reach \$30 billion, measures, improving investment legislation and increasing tax incentives for foreign investors. Development of the service sector and tourism – Turkish model, expanding the tourism and service industry will significantly contribute to Uzbekistan's GDP growth, forecast, by 2030, the number of international tourists visiting Uzbekistan is expected to reach 15 million, generating \$8 billion in tourism revenue, key initiatives, establishing international tourism hubs in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva and expanding the hospitality industry. Modernization of agriculture, as an agrarian country, Uzbekistan should increase productivity and expand its agricultural export potential, forecast, by 2025, agricultural exports could increase by 50%, key focus, widespread implementation of water-saving technologies and food industry development. Development of the digital economy and innovative technologies, the growth of the digital economy will accelerate Uzbekistan's global economic integration through modern technologies and a startup ecosystem, forecast, by 2030, the digital economy's share in GDP is expected to reach 20%, measures, establishing IT parks and providing government subsidies and grants for technological startups.

Conclusion

To achieve long-term and sustainable economic growth, Uzbekistan should implement the following strategic directions, modernizing the industrial sector and increasing export-oriented production, developing regional industrial clusters and supporting innovation, creating a favorable business environment to attract foreign investments, expanding the tourism and service sector to ensure economic diversification, modernizing agriculture and the food industry, developing the digital economy and supporting the startup ecosystem. By implementing these strategies, Uzbekistan can accelerate economic growth and establish a stable and diversified economy by 2030.

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