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**“GLOBAL RAQAMLI INTEGRATSIYALASHUV:
2030-YILGACHA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISHDA
TEXNOLOGIK VA INDUSTRIAL SANOATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH
ORQALI MIKRO VA MAKROIQTISODIY BARQAROR
O'SISHNI TA'MINLASH DOLZARBLIGI”**

**“GLOBAL DIGITAL INTEGRATION: THE RELEVANCE OF
ENSURING MICRO AND MACROECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE
GROWTH THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN
ECONOMY BY 2030”**

**«ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ:
АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО
МИКРО- И МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА ЧЕРЕЗ
РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В ПЕРЕХОДЕ К ЗЕЛЁНОЙ
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- 05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
- 05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
- 05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellash
- 05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
- 05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
- 05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
- 05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
- 05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
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- 05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
- 05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
- 05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
- 10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
- 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
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- 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

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MUNDARIJA

ICT week Uzbekistan 2025: Milliy texnologiyalar haftaligining yakunlari va ularning O'zbekiston IT-ekotizimiga ta'siri.....	16
Jumaboyev Akmaljon Sheraliyevich	
THE ROLE OF STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL IN THE EFFICIENT USE OF BUDGET FUNDS	20
Gulyor Akhmatovna Kasimova, Biybinaz Makhmut qizi Esenbaeva	
РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ПЛАТЁЖНЫХ СИСТЕМ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ФИНТЕХ-ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН	22
Шамахмудова Шоира Олег кизи	
UZBEKISTAN'S STRATEGY FOR TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY: LABOR MARKET TRANSFORMATION, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTIVE OPPORTUNITIES.....	27
Akbarova Barno Shukhratovna, Chintemirova Diyora Shukhratovna	
MODELS FOR MANAGING EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES.....	32
Abdulmajeed Nabeel Azouz	
4-SANOAT INQILOBINING RAQAMLI TURIZMGA TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH	38
Sevinchova Nilufar Ne'mat qizi	
КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ESG-ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ КАК ДРАЙВЕР ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ.....	41
Ташпулатов Дильмурад Рустамович	
RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTDA FOIZSIZ MOLIYA MEKANIZMLARINING RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	44
Adilov Zuxriddin Marip o'g'li	
XIZMAT KO'RSATISH TARMOG'INI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA BOSHQARISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	47
Tadjimirzayev Anvar Abduvaxidovich	
RAQAMLI IQTISODIY DINAMIKANI KOMPLEKS FUNKSIYALAR YORDAMIDA MODELLASHTIRISH.....	52
Ibrohimova Nilufar Qahramon qizi	
SANOAT SEKTORIDA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNI TA'MINLASHDA "YASHIL" INVESTITSİYALARINING IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI.....	55
Ibragimov Zaxid Taxirovich	
LOGISTIKA PROVAYDERLARI XIZMATLARIDAN FOYDALANISH ASOSIDA TEMIR YO'L TRANSPORTI RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISH.....	59
Raximov Xasan Shukurjonovich	
СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОЕКТАМИ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ОТРАСЛЯХ ЭКОНОМИКИ	64
Сидиков Зиёдулло Равшанович, Холиярова Шохиста Кахрамоновна	
SUG'URTA TASHKILOTLARINING BOZOR IQTISODIYOTIDAGI AHAMIYATI	68
Azamatova G.I.	
DON MAHSULOTLARINI YETISHTIRISH VA QAYTA ISHLASHDA INVESTITSİYALAR SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI.....	71
Po'latova Sug'diyona, S.Y.Xamidova	
MAHALLIY BUDJETLARNING DAROMAD BAZASINI KENGAYTIRISH ASOSIDA XARAJATLAR BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASH (SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA).....	74
Safarmurodova Marjona To'raqulovna	
O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SOLIQ IMTIYOZLARI VA PREFERENSIYALARINING IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI.....	77
Allaberganova Kumush Javlonbek qizi, Beknazarova N.T.	



РАЗВИТИЕ OPEN BANKING КАК ДРАЙВЕР ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТНОЙ ФИНТЕХ-ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	80
Эшмуротов Дониёр Ихтиёр ўғли	
NAVIGATING TAX RISKS ARISING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES.....	83
Maxmudov Rahimjon Hamid o'g'li	
DVIGATELNING TASHQI TEZLIK TAVSIFNOMASIGA DVIGATEL QUVVATI, TIRSAKLI VALINING MAKSIMAL AYLANISHLAR SONI, SOATLI YONILG'I SARFI VA SOLISHTIRMA YONILG'I SARFLARIGA TA'SIRI.....	86
Abdug'aniyev Shohruh Oxunjon o'g'li, Abdusattorov Nodirjon Abduljalil o'g'li	
FROM TRADITIONAL BANKING TO FINTECH ECOSYSTEMS: PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS	90
Rano Parpieva	
ZAMONAVIY SHAROITDA MEHNAT MOTIVATSIYASI NAZARIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INSONIY MUNOSABATLAR MAKTABINING AHAMIYATI	92
Aslanov Aziz Mexmonovich	
ВОДНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПРОМИСС В СИСТЕМЕ ЦУР УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕЖЦЕЛЕВЫХ КОНФЛИКТОВ	96
Салахутдинова Юлдуз Голибовна	
THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ITS ROLE IN GLOBAL GROWTH	99
Nurova Farog'at Salohiddin qizi	
AHOLINING MOLIYAVIY FIRIBGARLIKKA ALDANISH EHTIMOLINI KAMAYTIRISHDA MOLIYAVIY TA'LIMNING O'RNI.....	102
Irgashev Anvar Farxodovich	
SUN'IY INTELLEKT ASOSIDA TASHQI SAVDONI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH VA ENERGETIKA XAVFSIZLIGINI BOSHQARISH MEKANIZMLARI.....	105
Nosirbekov Sanjarbek Toxirbekovich	
SANOATDA IQTISODIY MOLIYAVIY HISSOBOTLAR XALQARO STANDARTLARINI RAQOBATBARDOSH KORPORATIV STRATEGIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA QO'LLASH	107
Turaboyev Ibroxim Ismoil o'g'li	
KICHIK BIZNESDA INVESTITSIYA SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH MEKANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'LLARI.....	111
Xakimov Akbar Anvarovich	
AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARI SOHASIDA NOMODDIY AKTIVLARNING IQTISODIY MAZMUN-MOHİYATI	114
Ishanqulov Izzatilla Nurillayevich	
MEHNAT HAQIDAN OLINADIGAN SOLIQLAR VA MAJBURIY TO'LOVLAR HISOBINI O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SOLIQ KODEKSI ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	117
Nomozov Ilhomjon Ziyodullo o'g'li	
FINTECH TEXNOLOGIYALARI ASOSIDA TIJORAT BANKLARI RAQAMLI INFRATUZILMASINI MODERNIZATSIYA QILISH	119
Hazratkulov Faxriyor Abdumuxammad o'g'li	
ОЦЕНКА ЛИДЕРСКОЙ ЗРЕЛОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ СФЕРЫ КУЛЬТУРЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ КРЕАТИВНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА	122
Абдусаламова Фароғат Сунатиллаевна	
STATE OF DEVELOPMENT AND DYNAMICS OF THE FRUIT PROCESSING INDUSTRY.....	125
Yusufova Laylo Gayrat kizi	
STARTAP LOYIHALARINING MILLIY IQTISODIYOTNING INNOVATSION RIVOJLANISHIDAGI ROLI.....	132
Ko'chimova Madinabonu Qaxramon qizi, Sheraliyev Nurbek Jumanazar o'g'li	
AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARI SAMARADORLIGI VA BOZOR QIYMATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING KO'P FAKTORLI MODELLARI	135
Jumatova Gulzar Maxmud qizi	



INNOVATSION RIVOJLANISHDA MEHNAT RESURSLARINING SAMARADORLIGINI HISOBLASH USULLARI.....	139
Artiqova O'g'iljon Zafar qizi	
INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF STATE REGULATION OF PRODUCT QUALITY MANAGEMENT	143
Atakulov Askad Raimkulovich	
TA'LIM MARKAZINING OBRO'SI VA RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGIGA MALAKALI XODIMLARNING TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH.....	146
Razzoqova Zebo Xusniddinova	
THE IMPACT OF RAPID TAX DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS ON THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT.....	149
Solihova Xumora Xasan kizi	
МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА 5.0 НА УСТОЙЧИВОЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СТРАН БРИКС-Т.....	153
Калдибаев Нурлан Алимжанович	
AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARIDA MOLIVAVIY SHAFFOFLIKNING INVESTITSION JOZIBADORLIKKA TA'SIRI.....	156
Kurashev Sobir Saidmurod o'g'li	
O'ZBEKISTONDA REKREATSION TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ILMIY-AMALIY O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI	159
Po'latova Mavluda Sanjar qizi	
ПРИЗНАКИ ПРОБЛЕМНЫХ КРЕДИТОВ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИХ КАЧЕСТВОМ.....	162
Улмасой Ахмедова Хусан кизи	
THE ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF LABOR AND ITS INTERPRETATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS.....	165
Nomozov Ilhomjon Ziyadullah ugli	
MADANIYLASHTIRILGAN GO'SHTNING QAYTA ISHLANGAN GO'SHT MAHSULOTLARI XOM ASHYOSIDA ISHTIROKI.....	168
Xaydarova Sitara Suranbay qizi	
NOMODDIY AKTIVLAR AUDITIDA RISKLARNI BAHOLASH VA AUDITORLIK DALILLARINI TO'PLASH USLUBIYOTINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	170
Ishanqulov Izzatilla Nurillayevich	
MEHNAT HAQI AUDITINING NAZARIY-USLUBIY ASOSLARI VA XALQARO AUDIT STANDARTLARI (ISA) KONTEKSTIDAGI TALQINI.....	173
Nomozov Ilhomjon Ziyodullo o'g'li	
BANK RISKLARINING BANK FAOLIYATIDAGI AHAMIYATI, TURLARI VA XUSUSIYATLARI.....	175
Hakimova Nargiza Abduraimovna	
RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA TADBIQ QILISH YO'NALISHLARI VA INSTRUMENTLARI TAHLILI	180
Abdurahmonov Abdumalik Abdurashidovich	
MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBJECTS ENGAGED IN MEAT PROCESSING IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE DIRECTION.....	184
Sitara Khaydarova	
"XAVFSIZ SHAHAR" TIZIMLARIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA SUN'IY INTELLEKTDAN FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	188
Iminov Akbarjon Odiljon o'g'li	
O'ZBEKISTONDA NATIJAGA YO'NALTIRILGAN BYUDJETLASHTIRISHNI JORIY ETISHDA DAVLAT MOLIVASI STATISTIKASI: JORIY HOLAT VA ISTIQBOLLI REJALARI.....	190
Artikov Baxtiyor Maxkamovich	
DAVLAT QARZINI SAMARALI BOSHQARISH VA BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHNI TA'MINLASH MEXANIZMLARI	193
Sattoriy Fayzulloh Abdijabbor o'g'li	



O'Z KAPITALI HISOBINI YURITISHDA XALQARO MOLIYAVIY HISOBOT STANDARTLARINI QO'LLASHNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY ASOSLARI	196
Axmedov Latayibxon Mamitxonovich	
BIZNES JARAYONLARINI MODELLASHTIRISH ORQALI KORXONA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI	200
Qarshiyeva Moxinur Olim qizi	
THE IMPACT OF MANAGING THE INTERREGIONAL MOBILIZATION OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS ON THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION.....	202
Karimov Dostonjon Karimovich	
O'ZBEKISTON KIMYO SANOATI KORXONALARINING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGI HOLATI.....	204
Suyarov Shaxzod Salim o'g'li	
ФАКТОРЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПЕРЕВОДОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.	206
Гимранова О. Б.	
ASSESSING DIGITAL MATURITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK APPROACH.....	209
Berdiyev Temurbek	
ТЕОРЕТИКО-НАУЧНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ	213
Бекмухамедова Малика Искандарбековна	
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	218
Шомуродов Равшан Турсункулович, Юсупова Нигора Собитжон кизи	
IQTISODIYOTDA OZIQ-OVQAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS.....	223
Amirov Otabek Xudoyberdi o'g'li	
TRANSPORT TIZIMI IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI	226
Mannonov Shoxruhmirza Abdurashid o'g'li	
AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARI SOHASIDA MOLIYAVIY NATIJALAR AUDITI METODOLOGIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING YAXLIT TIZIMI	231
Bekchanov Faxriddin Atabekovich	
FINANCING SYSTEM OF EXPORT ACTIVITIES OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE IMPROVING....	234
Karamatdinova Aysawle Paraxatovna	
GENERATIV SUN'IY INTELLEKT INFRATUZILMASINING MINTAQAVIY IQTISODIYOTNI TRANSFORMATSIYA QILISHDAGI O'RNI	236
Saidov Jaloladdin Allaberganovich	
STRATEGIC INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL MARKETING TECHNOLOGIES IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES: DRIVERS, BARRIERS, AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE.....	239
Pirmatov Oybek Shovkat ugli	
QORAQALPOG'ISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA KICHIK VA O'RTA BIZNESNING HUDUDIY RIVOJLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI.....	243
Reimbergenov Xurrambek Xushnudovich	
FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	246
Choriev Tolib Azamovich	
FEATURES OF INVESTMENT BEHAVIOUR IN THE CONTEXT OF FINTECH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	251
Karimova Nurjakhon Olim kizi	
DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK ASOSIDA HUDUDIY INFRATUZILMAGA INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB ETISH MECHANISMS TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	255
Ismoilov Azizbek Rustamjon o'g'li	



RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA ELEKTRON BOZORLAR ORQALI XALQARO SAVDONI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI.....	259
Hamroyeva Umida	
TO'QIMACHILIK KORXONALARIDA TEXNOLOGIK MODERNIZATSIYANING IQTISODIY MAZMUNI VA NAZARIY ASOSLARI.....	262
Sarimsaqov Sherzod Xamidovich	
INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES IN THE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY	268
Toshpulatov Asronbek Mutalibovich	
O'ZBEKISTON TIJORAT BANKLARINING KAPITAL BOZORI ORQALI RESURS BAZASINI KENGAYTIRISH AMALIYOTI VA ISTIQBOLLARI.....	272
Otabek Oltiboyev	
TASHQI SAVDO OPERATSIYALARIDA VALYUTA NAZORATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ORQALI EKSPORTNI RAG'BATLANTIRISH	275
Israilov Avazbek Rustam o'g'li	
XALQARO UNIVERSITET BOSHQARUVIDA STAKEHOLDER YONDASHUVI: ZAMONAVIY MODELLAR VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI.....	277
Tursunmuratov Sherzod Turdimuratovich	
ВОПРОСЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ СЕМЕЙНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ.....	279
Султанов Бобирмирзо Мавлонжон угли	
TRANSPORT SOHASIDA AYOLLAR BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASH MUAMMOLARINI INTEGRATSIYALASHGAN BOSHQARUVNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ASOSIDA HAL ETISH	283
Abdukarimova Dilnozaxon Mamurjon qizi	
RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA TO'QIMACHILIK SANOATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI	287
Nurullayeva Mexribon Muratovna	
OPTIMIZATION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY AND DELIVERY SYSTEM IN TASHKENT REGION	290
Mavlanov Sobirjon Pardabayevich	
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND ITS INTERRELATIONSHIP WITH SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	293
Abduzoirov Mukhiddin, Abdulloev Amrullo, Inomjon Qudratov	
SUG'URTA XIZMATLARI BOZORINI BOSHQARISHGA OID ILMIY YONDASHUVLARNING EVOLYUTSIYASI..	299
Kurbonov S.A.	
INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN RURAL UZBEKISTAN: AN ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	304
Saidakbarova Ziyoda Doniyor qizi	
ФАКТОРИНГ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬЮ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ	310
Дадабоева Муштари Хамидиллаевна	
QISHLOQ XO'JALIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA AGROKLASTERLARNING O'RNI VA ISTIQBOLLARI	314
Berdiyev Abdumalik Hakimovich	
RAQAMLI ASALARICHILIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH TAMOYILLARI	318
Farmanov Jonibek Ziyadullaevich	
СУЩНОСТЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИИ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ.....	322
Шомуродов Равшан, Жуманазаров Шахобиддин	
INVESTITSION FAOLLIKNI OSHIRISHNING MOLIYA-KREDIT MEKANIZMI: XORIJIY DAVLATLAR AMALIY TAJRIBASI	326
I. Madaminov	



TRANSPORT SOHASIDA AYOLLAR BANDLIGINI OSHIRISHNING AYOLLAR FAROVONLIGI VA IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI	329
Raxmatov Ziyodullo, Abdukarimova Dilnozaxon	
НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МИГРАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН НА ОСНОВЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ	332
Ёкубжон Тоҳиров	
ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ВЫБРОСОВ CO ₂ , ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ И ДОСТУПА К ЧИСТОМУ ТОПЛИВУ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМ С РАСХОДАМИ НА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЕ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ	336
Эркинбаева Камила Жавланбековна	
ВЛИЯНИЕ НЕФТЯНОЙ ЗАВИСИМОСТИ И УРОВНЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ НА ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РИСК УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ.....	341
Эркинбаева Камила, Бекзод Кузибаев	
МЕХАНИЗМ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ТУРИСТСКИХ ПРОДУКТОВ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕСТНЫХ СООБЩЕСТВ	347
Абзалова Нозимахон Нодирбек кизи	
THE ROLE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC SALES OF ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS	350
Tuychiyev Shavkatjon Shokirali o'g'li	
LATENT DEMAND AND THE CAPACITY ILLUSION IN RAIL TRANSPORT	354
Kurambayev Alisher Saburbayevich	
TIJORAT BANKLARINING INVESTITSIYA PORTFELINI "YASHILLASHTIRISH" VA EKOLOGIK LOYIHALARNI MOLIALASHTIRISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	357
Soliyev Muhammad Umar Baxromjon o'g'li	
SCENARIO FORECASTING OF TEXTILE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	361
Nurullayeva Mexribon Muratovna	
AHOLI DAROMADLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA ULARNING TURMUSH DARAJASIGA TA'SIRINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	365
Abidova Shahnoza Abduvaliyevna	
INFRATUZILMA LOYIHALARINI MOLIALASHTIRISHDA TASHABBUSLI BUDJET MEXANIZMINING O'RNI	367
Yarbazarov Shavkat Butayevich	
YASHIL IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH MEXANIZMLARI	370
Usanova Feruza, Muratov Shukrullo	
THE IMPACT OF CUSTOMER TRUST ON PURCHASE DECISIONS IN E-COMMERCE.....	372
Maxmudova Munisaxon Abbos qizi	
ACTIVITY-BASED COSTING IN RAILWAY PASSENGER TRANSPORT	376
Eshboyev Ulugbek Farxodovich	
MOLIYAVIY INVESTITSIYALARNING TIJORAT BANKLARI INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATIDAGI IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI	380
Primova Dilafruz To'liqinovna	
INSTITUTIONAL DETERMINANTS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY AND THEIR IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE	382
Afenov Nursultan Nugmatillaevich	

INSTITUTIONAL DETERMINANTS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY AND THEIR IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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Abstract. Differences in the size of the shadow economy across countries are determined largely by institutional quality rather than by economic factors alone. This study shows that stronger regulatory quality, effective control of corruption, and the rule of law are associated with lower levels of informality, whereas higher tax burdens and more complex business registration procedures contribute to its expansion. Since the shadow economy negatively affects household welfare, improving institutional quality represents a more effective long-term strategy for promoting economic formalization than relying solely on stricter enforcement.

Keywords: shadow economy, institutional quality, regulatory burden, corruption, household welfare.

Annotatsiya. Mamlakatlar kesimida yashirin iqtisodiyot ko'lamidagi farqlar faqat iqtisodiy omillar bilan emas, balki ko'p jihatdan institutsional sifat bilan ham belgilanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari tartibga solish sifati, korrupsiyani nazorat qilish samaradorligi va qonun ustuvorligi norasmiy iqtisodiy faoliyat darajasining pasayishi bilan bog'liqligini, yuqori soliq yuki hamda biznesni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish tartib-taomillarining murakkabligi esa yashirin iqtisodiyot ko'laminin kengayishiga ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rsatadi. Yashirin iqtisodiyot uy xo'jaliklari farovonligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi sababli, institutsional sifatni yaxshilash iqtisodiy faoliyatni rasmiylashtirishni rag'batlantirishda faqat nazorat choralarini kuchaytirishga tayanishga nisbatan samaraliroq uzoq muddatli strategiya hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yashirin iqtisodiyot, institutsional sifat, tartibga solish yuki, korrupsiya, uy xo'jaliklari farovonligi.

Аннотация. Различия в масштабах теневой экономики между странами определяются не только экономическими факторами, но и в значительной степени качеством институтов. Результаты исследования показывают, что повышение качества регулирования, эффективность контроля коррупции и верховенство закона связаны со снижением уровня неформальной экономической деятельности, тогда как более высокая налоговая нагрузка и сложность процедур регистрации бизнеса способствуют расширению теневой экономики. Поскольку теневая экономика оказывает негативное влияние на благосостояние домашних хозяйств, повышение институционального качества представляет собой более эффективную долгосрочную стратегию содействия формализации экономической деятельности по сравнению с опорой исключительно на усиление контрольных мер.

Ключевые слова: теневая экономика, институциональное качество, регуляторная нагрузка, коррупция, благосостояние домашних хозяйств.

INTRODUCTION

Previous studies within this research domain have analyzed the impact of the shadow economy on household welfare from two main perspectives: initially at the national level and subsequently across different regions of Uzbekistan. However, a more fundamental issue, namely, the key determinants influencing the formation and scale of the shadow economy, has not yet been sufficiently explored in these studies. Although the previously examined monetary and structural approaches provide valuable tools for identifying informal economic activities and estimating their magnitude, they do not fully explain why the shadow economy remains at around 15% of GDP in some countries, while reaching nearly 35% in neighboring countries with relatively similar economic conditions and tax systems.

The institutional theory developed by Douglass North provides an important theoretical foundation for explaining these differences. According to this approach, economic development is determined not only by the availability of resources but also by the quality of formal and informal institutions that regulate the processes of resource utilization, exchange, and protection. From the perspective of the shadow economy, the transition of economic agents into informal activities is often not a deliberate attempt to violate legal regulations, but rather a form of adaptation to the existing institutional environment. In this context, the costs associated with tax compliance, the complexity of business registration procedures, the efficiency of public administration, and the level of protection provided by the legal system play a crucial role.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Institutions as the foundation of economic behavior. Institutional economics, particularly the work of North,



shifted the explanation of economic growth away from a narrow focus on resource endowments toward the institutional environment in which economic activity occurs. This perspective emphasizes that secure property rights, effective contract enforcement, and lower transaction costs create incentives for productive economic behavior. Consequently, institutional quality is widely regarded as a fundamental factor influencing the size and persistence of the informal economy. [1]

Cross-country evidence on the drivers of informality. Comparative research by Friedman, Johnson, Kaufmann, and Zoido-Lobaton across 69 countries demonstrated that the expansion of the informal sector is associated not only with taxation but also with the complexity of regulatory requirements and differences in governance effectiveness. Their findings indicate that businesses may choose to operate outside the formal economy not only because of tax-related considerations but also in response to relatively complex administrative requirements, variations in regulatory enforcement practices, and institutional environments characterized by differences in institutional transparency and governance practices. [2] Building on this institutional perspective, the Worldwide Governance Indicators developed by Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi have become one of the most widely used international datasets for assessing governance quality. The indicators provide consistent measures of regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption, and government effectiveness across more than 200 economies, making them a valuable resource for empirical studies of informality and institutional performance. [3]

The cost of formal registration. A comparative analysis by Djankov, La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, and Shleifer revealed substantial international differences in the procedures, time requirements, and financial costs associated with establishing a formal business. Their evidence suggests that economies imposing more complex entry regulations generally experience higher levels of corruption and a larger informal sector, while stricter registration requirements do not necessarily improve regulatory performance. These findings provide the theoretical justification for including business registration costs as an explanatory institutional variable in the present analysis. [4]

Institutional quality in shadow-economy estimation. In their cross-country estimation of the shadow economy, Schneider, Buehn, and Montenegro incorporated institutional characteristics such as business freedom and fiscal freedom into the causal component of the MIMIC model. Their approach reflects the widely accepted view that differences in institutional quality play a more decisive role in explaining the scale of informality than tax rates alone. [5] Expanding this perspective, Torgler and Schneider argued that institutional performance also shapes tax morale, defined as individuals' voluntary willingness to comply with tax obligations. Where governance effectiveness and institutional confidence are relatively limited, tax morale tends to decline, encouraging greater participation in informal economic activities and reinforcing the persistence of the shadow economy. [6]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

To see whether this institutional logic holds up against real cross-country patterns, regulatory quality scores were plotted against shadow economy estimates for seven countries spanning a wide range of institutional development.

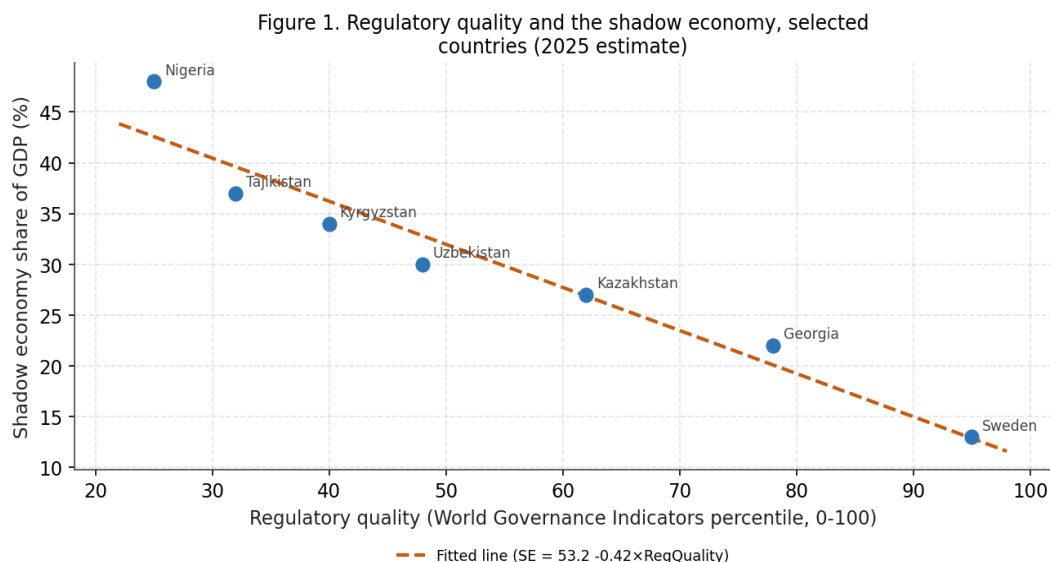


Figure 1. Regulatory quality and the shadow economy, selected countries (2025 estimate).¹

¹ Source: Compiled by the author based on World Bank WGI and shadow economy data.

Figure 1 illustrates a clear inverse relationship between regulatory quality and the size of the shadow economy across the selected countries. Among the observations, Sweden represents a comparatively high level of institutional quality, with a regulatory quality score close to the upper end of the global scale and an estimated informal economy equivalent to approximately 13% of GDP. At the opposite end, Nigeria records a comparatively lower regulatory quality score and correspondingly exhibits a shadow economy approaching 48% of GDP. Uzbekistan occupies an intermediate position, achieving a regulatory quality score of about 48 and an estimated shadow economy of nearly 30% of GDP. Its performance is considerably closer to Kazakhstan than to Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan, reflecting the gradual institutional improvements implemented in recent years.

The regression trend shown in the figure further indicates a statistically meaningful negative association between institutional quality and informality. Specifically, an increase of one point in the regulatory quality index (measured on a 0–100 scale) corresponds to an average decline of approximately 0.4 percentage points in the shadow economy’s share of GDP. This pattern suggests that strengthening governance, improving regulatory institutions, and enhancing the overall quality of public administration are likely to have a greater long-term influence on reducing informality than relying exclusively on tax policy reforms.

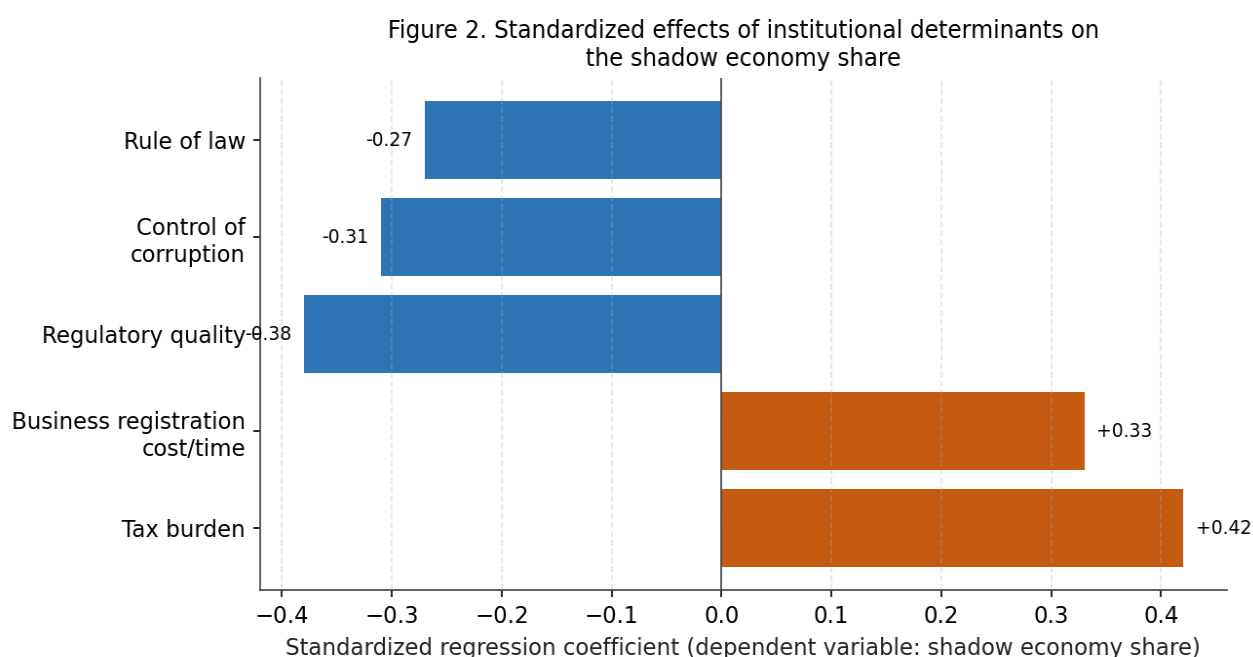


Figure 2. Standardized effects of institutional determinants on the shadow economy share.²

Figure 2 provides a more detailed assessment of the determinants of informality by comparing the standardized effects of five institutional and fiscal indicators in a regression model explaining the shadow economy’s share of GDP. Among the explanatory variables, the tax burden exhibits the strongest positive association with informality (+0.42), while the administrative cost and time involved in business registration follow closely behind (+0.33). This outcome supports earlier evidence suggesting that the complexity of entry regulations may influence firms’ decisions regarding participation in the formal sector. In contrast, improvements in regulatory quality (-0.38), greater institutional transparency (-0.31), and a more effective rule of law (-0.27) are all associated with a reduction in the size of the shadow economy. The estimated coefficients suggest that institutional reforms exert an influence comparable to that of fiscal factors, implying that differences in informality across countries cannot be explained by tax policy alone.

When these findings are considered together with previous evidence on household welfare, two broader conclusions emerge. First, because earlier analysis demonstrated that a larger informal sector is associated with lower values of the Household Welfare Index (HWI), institutional improvements can also be viewed as indirect drivers of household well-being. Measures aimed at enhancing regulatory quality, improving governance effectiveness, and promoting greater institutional transparency are therefore expected to support household welfare over time, partly through mechanisms associated with digital tax administration and formalization reforms. Second, the relatively similar coefficients for the tax burden and business registration costs indicate that reducing administrative barriers to formalization may be nearly as effective as lowering the financial costs associated with taxation. This finding highlights the importance of simplifying business registration procedures alongside implementing fiscal reforms.

2 Source: Author’s calculations.



Several limitations should also be acknowledged. The cross-country comparison presented in Figure 1 is based on a sample of only seven countries, meaning that the observed relationship should be interpreted as an illustrative pattern rather than as conclusive statistical evidence. Likewise, the coefficient estimates reported in Figure 2 are more appropriate for comparing the relative importance of explanatory variables than for drawing precise quantitative conclusions. Nevertheless, the ranking of the institutional and fiscal factors closely corresponds with results reported in the broader international literature, providing additional support for the general validity of the observed relationships despite the limited sample size.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The findings of this study suggest that the size of the shadow economy is influenced by a combination of institutional and fiscal factors, with institutional conditions playing an important role in shaping formal economic participation. Improvements in regulatory quality, the rule of law, and institutional transparency are associated with higher levels of formalization, while balanced tax policies and streamlined business registration procedures can further encourage economic activity within the formal sector. The evidence further suggests that institutional and fiscal factors contribute with broadly similar importance, highlighting the need for a balanced policy approach instead of relying exclusively on tax reforms.

The analysis also reinforces the connection between informality and household welfare established in the broader research framework. Since a larger shadow economy is associated with differences in household welfare outcomes, reforms that strengthen institutional performance are likely to generate benefits extending beyond formalization itself. Enhancing governance, simplifying regulations, and improving the credibility of public institutions can therefore contribute not only to reducing informal economic activity but also to improving overall living standards.

For Uzbekistan, these results suggest that ongoing digitalization initiatives and administrative modernization can be further supported by measures aimed at enhancing regulatory effectiveness, streamlining business registration procedures, and promoting greater transparency and institutional efficiency. Advancing these institutional reforms alongside digital tax administration is likely to produce more durable reductions in informality. Future research could build on the present study by expanding the cross-country sample and examining the identified institutional determinants using regional data from Uzbekistan, allowing for more robust empirical validation within the national context.

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