

ESG PRINCIPLES - A DRIVER OF SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION

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“ESG tamoyillari – hududlarni barqaror rivojlantirish va biznesni transformatsiyalash drayveri” mavzuida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani ilmiy maqolalar va tezislar to‘plami. -T.: TMII, 2025. – 752 bet.

Ushbu to‘plamda mamlakatimizda iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirish, ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilish, iqlim o‘zgarishi oqibatlariga moslashish va ularni yumshatish, tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish, ESG tamoyillari asosida hududlar va sanoat korxonalarining barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlash, hududlarda “yashil” iqtisodiyotni qo‘llab-quvvatlashning samarali iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini joriy qilish, yirik va o‘rta biznes korxonalari faoliyatini transformatsiyalash va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, sanoat korxonalarida chiqindilarni boshqarish va sirkulyar iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, “yashil” texnologiyalar, sun’iy intellekt asosida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida mavjud sanoat ishlab chiqarishni raqamli transformatsiya qilish jarayonlarini jadallashtirish orqali ishlab chiqarish sanoatini “drayver” sohaga aylantirish istiqbollari hamda barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlashning turli yo‘nalishlariga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqot materiallari keltirilgan.

To‘plamda keltirilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va keltirilgan huquqiy-me’yoriy xujjatlarning haqqoniyligi, tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar va takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

Сборник научных статей и тезисов Международной научно-практической конференции на тему «Принципы ESG – драйвер устойчивого развития регионов и трансформации бизнеса». – Т.: ТМII, 2025. – 752 с.

В сборнике представлены материалы научных исследований, посвященные устойчивому экономическому развитию нашей страны, диверсификации производства, адаптации к изменению климата и смягчению его последствий, повышению эффективности природопользования, обеспечению устойчивого развития регионов и промышленных предприятий на основе принципов ESG, внедрению эффективных экономических механизмов поддержки «зеленой» экономики в регионах, трансформации деятельности крупного и среднего бизнеса и повышению его конкурентоспособности, управлению отходами и развитию циклической экономики на промышленных предприятиях, охране окружающей среды на основе «зеленых» технологий, искусственному интеллекту, перспективам превращения обрабатывающей промышленности в «драйверную» отрасль за счет ускорения процессов цифровой трансформации действующего промышленного производства в условиях цифровой экономики, а также различным направлениям обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста.

Авторы сами несут ответственность за содержание представленных в сборнике материалов, достоверность содержащихся в нем статистических данных и представленных нормативно-правовых документов, а также за критические высказывания и предложения.

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KIRISH SO‘ZI

ASSALOMU ALAYKUM, HURMATLI XALQARO ANJUMAN ISHTIROKCHILARI, AZIZ MEHMONLAR!

Sizlarni Toshkent menejment va iqtisodiyot instituti hamda O‘zbekiston Ekologik Partiyasi Markaziy kengashi tomonidan tashkil etilayotgan mazkur Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda qutlashdan mamnunmiz!

Qadrli anjuman ishtirokchilari, bugun biz “ESG tamoyillari – hududlarni barqaror rivojlantirish va biznesni transformatsiyalash drayveri” mavzusida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazmoqdamiz. Bugungi anjumanning asosiy maqsadi mamlakatimizda iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirish, ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilish, iqlim o‘zgarishi oqibatlariga moslashish va ularni yumshatish, tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish, ESG tamoyillari asosida hududlar va sanoat korxonalarining barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlash, hududlarda “yashil” iqtisodiyotni qo‘llab-quvvatlashning samarali iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini joriy qilish, yirik va o‘rta biznes korxonalari faoliyatini transformatsiyalash va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, sanoat korxonalarida chiqindilarni boshqarish va sirkulyar iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, “yashil” texnologiyalar, sun’iy intellekt asosida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish masalalari bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llarini chiqur tahlil qilgan holda ilmiy amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan imzolangan qaror va farmonlar, Vazirlar Mahkamasi qarorlari, amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ushbu anjuman mavzusining naqadar dolzarbligini anglatadi. Yurtboshimiz tomonidan 2025-yilni “Atrof-muhitni asrash va “yashil” iqtisodiyot yili” deb nomlanishi hamda ushbu yo‘nalishda qabul qilingan Davlat dasturida belgilangan vazifalarning ijrosini ta’minlashda ma’lum ma’noda anjumanning ham o‘z hissasi bo‘ladi deb umid qilamiz.

Anjuman natijalaridan kutilayotgan ilmiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy samaradorlik quyidagilarda o‘z ifodasini topadi:

Ilmiy samaradorlik – anjumandan kutilayotgan ilmiy-amaliy natija mamlakatimiz hududlarida barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishni ta’minlash, sanoat korxonalarining atrof-muhitga bo‘lgan e’tiborini yanada kuchaytirish, biznes strategiyalarini takomillashtirish, shu bilan birga hududlar darajasida barqaror rivojlanishni amalga oshirish darajasini tahlil qilish, “atrof-muhit, jamiyat, boshqaruv” (ESG) tamoyillariga mos holda faoliyat ko‘rsatishlariga erishishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini tahliliy o‘rganish asosida olingan natijalarni umumlashtirib ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Ijtimoiy samaradorlik – muhokama qilinadigan masalalarning har birida ijtimoiy samara alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Chunki ESG-tamoyillarining asosiy xususiyati ham ijtimoiy sohaga yuqori darajada e’tibor qaratilishidadir. Shu jihatdan ijtimoiy samarani iqtisodiy jihatdan baholash, bu yo‘nalishda mavjud amaliyotlarni ilmiy tahlil qilishning konseptual yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqishga, hududlarda va biznes sohasida izchil islohotlarni amalga oshirish orqali jamiyatni rivojlantirish, aholining turmush darajasini yaxshilash, barqaror daromad manbalarini shakllantirish, tabiiy resurslar tejamkorligiga erishish asosida kelajak avlod uchun zahiralarini saqlab qolish, aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish tizimini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Iqtisodiy samaradorlik - iqtisodiy faoliyatning faol ishtirokchilaridan biri ishlab chiqarish korxonalaridir, ular tomonidan mahsulot ishlab chiqarish jarayonida sezilarli darajada uglerod izi qoldiriladi. Shaffof va ekologik toza ma’lumotlarni taqdim etish atrof-

muhitni muhofaza qilish qonunchiligiga rioya qilish uchun zarurdir. Iqtisodiy samaradorlik jihatidan mavzu doirasida muhokama qilinadigan har bir masala katta ahamiyatga ega. Birinchidan, sohada qonunchilik bazasini mustahkamlash; ikkinchidan, korxonalarda ESG tamoyillarini joriy yetishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholash uslubiyotini ishlab chiqish; uchinchidan, hududlarning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun mavjud salohiyatini baholash va shu asosda sohalarni diversifikatsiya qilish imkoniyatining vujudga kelishi, to'rtinchidan, korxona va tarmoqlarni rivojlantirishda "yashil" investitsiyalarni jalb qilish hamda ulardan samarali foydalanishga keng yo'l ochiladi.

Albatta bunday o'zgarishlar, texnologik taraqqiyotga hamohang ravishda, qo'shimcha imkoniyatlarni ochishga va rivojlanishning yangi strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.

Lekin shu bilan bir qatorda, iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish va bunday sharoitda biznesni rivojlantirish jarayonlarida, o'ziga xos muammolar va turli savollar ham yuzaga kelmoqda.

Bunday masalalarni o'rganib, uning yechimlarini topish uchun Toshkent menejment va iqtisodiyot institutining professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan ham turli ilmiy tadqiqotlarni olib borish yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ularning tadqiqotlari natijalaridan - o'quv jarayonlarida, ta'lim sifatini oshirish maqsadlarida, keng foydalaniladi.

Bu o'z navbatida, institutda menejment, iqtisodiyot va axborot texnologiyalari sohalarida tayyorlanadigan malakali mutaxassislarning nafaqat nazariy bilimlarini, balki amaliy ko'nikmalarini ham oshirishga hizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, institutda innovatsion dasturlar va loyihalar orqali talabalarni yangi texnologiyalar bilan tanishtirish, ularda raqamli iqtisodiyot va global biznes muhitida raqobatbardosh bo'lish uchun zarur bo'lgan ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanni o'tkazishda hamkorlik qilayotgan O'zbekiston Ekologik Partiyasi Markaziy kengashiga, anjumanda ishtirok etayotgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Energetika vazirligi, BMT ning UNDP loyihasi vakillariga, Federal davlat byudjeti oliy ta'lim muassasasi Kozma Minin nomidagi Nijniy Novgorod davlat pedagogika universiteti, Umumrossiya davlat adliya universitetining (VGUYU) Shimoliy-Kavkaz instituti (filiali), Umumrossiya davlat adliya universitetining (VGUYU) Rostov instituti (filiali), Kazpotrebsoyuz Karaganda universiteti, Kyungdong Universiteti (Koreya Respublikasi), tashkilot va korxonalarining mutaxassislari, xorijiy va mahalliy iqtisodchi olimlarga o'z minnatdorchiligimizni izhor qilamiz.

Bugun sizlarning e'tiboringizga taqdim etiladigan taqdimotlar va fikrlar - bizni zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning yangi talablariga mos keladigan biznes modellarni yaratishga ilhomlantiradi.

Biz bu jarayonda, o'z tajribamizni almashish va birgalikda muammolarni hal qilish uchun yangi g'oyalarni kashf etishni maqsad qilamiz.

Umid qilamanki, anjumanimiz samarali va foydali bo'ladi.

Har biringizning ishtirokingiz va hissangiz bu jarayonda juda muhim.

Keling, birgalikda yangiliklarga ochiq bo'lib, innovatsion yechimlarni izlaylik!

Bugungi anjuman ishiga va unda ishtirok etayotgan barcha ishtirokchilarning ilmiy-ijodiy faoliyatlariga ulkan muvaffaqiyatlar tilaymiz!

Toshkent menejment va iqtisodiyot instituti rektori

X. Axmedov

MUNDARIJA / ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

I SHO‘BA. IQTISODIYOTNI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISH, ISHLAB CHIQRISHNI DIVERSIFIKATSIYA QILISH, IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI OQIBATLARIGA MOSLASHISH VA ULARNI YUMSHATISH, TABIIY RESURLARDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH.....	11
HUDUDLARNI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISH DASTURLARINI XALQARO STANDARTLAR TIZIMIGA MOSLASHTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI	
Abdulloyev A.J., N.K.Sharapova	11
АНАЛИЗ ГОТОВНОСТИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТОВ К ПОДГОТОВКЕ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ В ОБЛАСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВЫМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ И РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ESG-КОНЦЕПЦИИ	
Кузнецов В.П., Назарова Е.Н.	23
ЭКОНОМИКО-ПРАВОВОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ КАК МЕТОД ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ	
Алибеков Ш.И.	33
ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ТАРКИБИНИ БОЗОР КОНЪЮНКТУРАСИ ЎЗГАРИШИГА МОС ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ИЛМИЙ-НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ	
Чариев К.А., Абдулазизов Ш.А.	37
BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHDA YASHIL ENERGIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARINING AHAMIYATI	
Asamxodjayeva S.Sh.	48
BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH JARAYONIDA RAQAMLI BANK XIZMATLARINI KENGAYTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	
Meyliqulov Sh.X.	56
МЕХАНИЗМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТЬЮ В КОМПАНИЯХ	
Киясов Б.Н.	60
РАЗРАБОТКА И ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ КРІ ДЛЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬЮ СОТРУДНИКОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ	
Ўқбар Айдын	66
TO‘QIMACHILIK KORXONALARIDA INNOVATSION XATARLARNI BOSHQARISH VA HUDUDIY “YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MEKANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	
Rashidov J.X.	72
“QURILISH SOHASI FAOLIYATIDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA JARAYONLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH”	
Alimov O.S.	82
O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTINI MAKROIQTISODIY BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISH TANHILI	
Nazirova S.X.	89
ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ОДЕЖДЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН	
Ахмедова Г.А.	99
ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЯ В НИЖЕГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ КОМПАНИИ «ГРУППА ГАЗ»	
Лаврентьева Е.В., Пахомичева А.С.	107
БЕРЕЖЛИВОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО КАК ФАКТОР ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЯ	
Лаврентьева Е.В., Султанова Л.Л.	113
ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ РОССИЙСКИХ РЕГИОНОВ ПО ВНЕДРЕНИЮ ESG – СТАНДАРТОВ	
Набоков В.И., Некрасов К.В.	121
ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КИРУВЧИ ТУРИЗМНИ БАҚҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА АУТСОРСИНГ ХИЗМАТЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЗАРУРАТИ	
Рискулов Р.Б.	125
KORXONADA BREND EKOTIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING ILMIY-USLUBIY JIHATLARI	
Sa’dulloyev H.I.	134

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNING MAMLAKAT IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIGA TA’SIRI VA “RAQAMLI O‘ZBEKISTON – 2030” STRATEGIYASINI AMALGA OSHIRISHDAN KUTILAYOTGAN NATIJALAR TAHLILI	
Sharipova Sh.B.	140
O‘ZBEKISTONDA KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	
Sharipov I.B.	147
РАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТЕРРИТОРИИ ДЕХКАНСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ	
Ашуров А.Ф.	155
II SHO’BA. “YASHIL” TEXNOLOGIYALAR, SUN’IY INTELEKT VA ENG YAXSHI TEXNOLOGIYALAR (BAT) ASOSIDA ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISH	164
OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASALARIDA INNOVATSION MENEJMENTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI INTEGRATSIYA QILISH YO’LLARI	
Yuldashev I.B.	164
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ «УНИВЕРСИТЕТ 4.0»: ПОДГОТОВКА КАДРОВ ДЛЯ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ В УСЛОВИЯХ НИЗКОУГЛЕРОДНОГО ПЕРЕХОДА	
Кузнецова С.Н., Цыбуцинина И.Е., Фролов Ю.С., Горев Н.А.	168
SUN’IY INTELEKT VA REAL VAQT TIZIMLARI ASOSIDA HUDUDIY AVTOMOBIL YO’LLARI MUHANDISLIK INSHOATLARINI LOYIHALASH JARAYONINI MODELLASHTIRISH	
Norinov M.U., Zikrayev A.A.	177
REAL VAQT TIZIMLARI VA SUN’IY INTELEKT ASOSIDA EKOLOGIK MONITORINGNI AVTOMATLASHTIRISHNING ILMIY-ASOSIY YO’NALISHLARI	
Ergashev O.M.	186
ИҚЛИМ ЎЗГАРИШЛАРИ ШАРОИТИДА АГРАР СОҲАНИ БАРҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА СУҒУРТА МЕХАНИЗМИНИНГ РОЛИ	
Вахобов А.Р.	195
ИНСОН ВА АТРОФ-МУҲИТ УЙҒУНЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ.	
Йўлдошев Н.Қ.	202
SUN’IY INTELEKTDAN ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZALASHDA FOYDALANISH	
Nasriddinov I.X., Tulyaganov E.J.	209
O‘ZBEKISTONDA KO‘ZI OJIZ SHAXSLARNING IQTISODIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR VA TEXNOLOGIK IMKONIYATLAR	
Isayev K.A., Qurbanov A.G’.	215
ЧОРВАЧИЛИК ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ ВА УЛАРГА ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТУВЧИ СУБЪЕКТЛАР ЎРТАСИДА КООПЕРАЦИЯ МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ	
Худайбердиев Ў.Э.	221
RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA TIZIMI RIVOJLANISHI SHAROITIDA BIZNESNI BOSHQARISH VA TASHKIL QILISH	
Kambarova Sh.M.	228
BARQAROR INVESTITSIYALAR VA ESG ME’ZONLARI: NAZARIY TAHLIL	
Maxmasobirova N.U.	235
“O‘ZBEKISTON SANOAT TARMOQLARIDA ESG TAMOYILLARIGA ASOSLANGAN BOSHQARUV MECHANIZMLARINI JORIY ETISHNING IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH”	
Rusatamov Z.X.	241
THE ROLE OF ESG PRINCIPLES IN ATTRACTING INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	
Sadikova M.A.	249
OZIQ-OVQAT MAHSULOTLARI BOZORINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA IQTISODIY DIVERSIFIKATSIYANING O‘RNI	
Daminova O.M.	254
КОНФУЦИАНСКИЕ ИДЕИ В КОРПОРАТИВНОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА	
Нарзуллаева Г.С., Сайфуллаева М.И., Носирова Н.Д.	262
YASHIL TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA SUN’IY INTELEKTNING SANOAT KORXONALARIDA ISHLAB CHIQRISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDAGI AHAMIYATI	
Yakubova U.A.	278

HUDUDLARNI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY–INSTITUTSIONAL ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA BU YO‘NALISHDAGI DAVLAT SIYOSATI	
Qo‘chqorova M.U.	284
INKLYUZIV IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA SANOAT KORXONALARI FAOLIYATI RIVOJLANISHINING XORIJIY TAJRIBALARI	
Qurbanov A.G‘.	291
GLOBAL BIZNESDA INNOVATSIYALAR VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI	
Murtazaev O.O.	298
SANOAT KORXONALAR BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHINING NAZARIY-USLUBIY JIHATLARI	
Ismatulloeva M.F.	304
TRANSPORT XIZMATLARINI IQTISODIYOTDA TUTGAN O‘RNI VA VAZIFALARI	
Karimova Sh.U.	311
ФИНАНСОВОЕ ОЗДОРОВЛЕНИЕ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ АГРОБИЗНЕСА КАК ФАКТОР УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ И СОКРАЩЕНИЯ БЕДНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	
Адиллов Ш.Ш.	315
III SHO‘BA. ESG TAMOIYILLARI ASOSIDA HUDUDLAR VA SANOAT KORXONALARINING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHINI TA‘MINLASH YO‘NALISHLARI.....	325
“SANOAT-5.0” VA BARQARORLIK: ASOSIY TENDENSIYALAR VA MUAMMOLAR	
Xotamov I.S., Qudratxo‘jayev A.K.	325
ФИНАНСОВАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАК ДРАЙВЕР УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ	
Мырзалиева Г.А., Байкенжеева Д.Б.	334
QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGIDA RESURSLARDAN OQILONA FOYDALANISH YO‘LLARI	
Asamxodjayeva Sh.Sh., Qodirov S.Q.	341
ESG TAMOIYILLARI HUDUDIY IQTISODIY SIYOSATDA: BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNING YANGI PARADIGMASI	
Zaynutdinov I.S.	348
ESG TAMOIYILLARI ASOSIDA SANOAT CHIQINDILARINI QAYTA ISHLASHNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHGA TA‘SIRI	
Yusupov U.M.	353
AGLOMERATSIYALARNING “YASHIL” IQTISODIYOT RIVOJLANISHIGA TA‘SIRI	
Mardonov Sh.	362
O‘ZBEKISTON UZUMCHILIK KORXONALARINING EKSPORT SAMARADORLIGIGA EKO-MARKETING TA‘SIRINI TAHLIL QILISHDA SUN‘IY INTELLEKT VA MASHINAVIY O‘RGANISHGA ASOSLANGAN YANGI EKONOMETRIYA YONDASHUVI	
Usmonova Diyora Mahmud qizi	367
O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA SANOATNI TUTGAN O‘RNI.....	379
Matchanova Ma‘rifat Ikramovna.....	379
BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH JARAYONIDA RAQAMLI BANK XIZMATLARINI KENGAYTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	
Meyliqulov Sh.X.	384
AVTOMOBILSOZLIKDA MAHALLIYLASHTIRISHNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA IKKINCHI DARAJALI YETKAZIB BERUVCHILARNING O‘RNI VA ULARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘LLARI	
Qobilov R.Sh.	388
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МОДЕЛЕЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ В КОМПАНИЯХ	
Аділ Ф.С.	392
ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ И МЕТОДОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ В КОМПАНИЯХ	
Жолдасова А.Б.	397
ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ КОНФЛИКТОВ	
Кемпірәлі Е.Қ.	404
РЕИНЖИНИРИНГ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ: ШАГИ К ИХ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ	
Пернебаев Е.Б.	409
ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНЫМИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ	

Рахатова Ж.Н.	414
HUDUDLARNI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY-INSTITUTSIONAL ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA BU YO'NALISHDAGI DAVLAT SIYOSATI	
Musulmonova Sh., Hikmatov M.	422
SANOAT KORXONALARIDA ESG TAMOYILLARINI JORIY ETISHNING MILLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBASI	
Toxirov J.M.	426
GREEN CAR: QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA NAZORATNI YENGILLASHTIRUVCHI AQLLI ROBOT	
Qurbonov Sh.B.	434
O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA KICHIK SANOAT ZONALARI FAOLIYATINING TAHLILI	
Baxromov A.B.	437
XALQARO AUDIT STANDARTLARIGA MUVOFIQ AUDITORLIK TEKSHIRUVLARINI YTKAZISH MASALALARI	
Ahmadjonov A.K.	443
ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ДАВЛАТ ИШТИРОКИДАГИ КОРХОНАЛАРНИ ESG-ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛ АСОСЛАР, ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАР ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ ВА РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ	
Ashurov Z.A.	448
IV SHO'BA. KICHIK VA O'RTA BIZNES SUBYEKTLARI FAOLIYATINI TRANSFORMATSIYALASH VA RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISH	459
KICHIK VA O'RTA BIZNES SUBYEKTLARI EKSPORT FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI	
Mamasoatov D.R.	459
РЕСТРУКТУРИЗАЦИЯ В СФЕРЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН: АНАЛИЗ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА РЫНОК ТРУДА	
Abduraimova N.P.	464
AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARIDA BIZNES JARAYONLARINI BOSHQARISHNI RAQAMLASHTIRISHDA ILG'OR XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR TAHLILI	
Suyunov Y.B.	479
АРАБСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА ЕГИПЕТ НА ПУТИ К УСТОЙЧИВОМУ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ РОСТУ	
Ziyadullaeva L.C.	487
THE IMPACT OF THE CHINA-KYRGYZSTAN-UZBEKISTAN RAILWAY ON UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: MECHANISMS, EFFECTS, AND POLICY RESPONSES	
Ye Maoqing.	492
XORIJIY INNAVATSION INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB ETISH DOLZARBLIGI	
Tulyaganov E.J., Ubaydullayeva G.E.	502
QURG'OQCHIL MINTAQALARDA KICHIK AGROBIZNES SUBYEKTLARI FAOLIYATI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI	
Qulliyev O.A.	507
BANKLARNING MOLİYAVIY SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA KAPITAL VA AKTIVLAR RENTABELLIGINING AHAMIYATI	
Alimjanova D.S.	516
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИЯМИ В БИЗНЕС-СФЕРЕ	
Raxymjanova A.A.	519
MAMLAKATIMIZDA EKSPORT JARAYONLARINI BARQARORLASHTIRISH OMILLARI	
Abdvaliyev Sh.X.	524
SANOAT KORXONALARIDA HR MENEJMENT TIZIMINI JORIY ETISH VA XODIMLARNI BOSHQARUV HOLATI TAHLILI	
Toshtemirov S.G'.	534
INSON RESURSLARINI BOSHQARISHDA MOTIVATSIYA TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	
Abdufattoxova H.	539
AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN BUYUMLARNI SARALOVCHI ROBOTLAR	
G'ulomov X.A.	545

APPLICATION OF ESG PRINCIPLES AS A WAY TO INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	
Kurbanov U.A., Kurbanova Sh.Y., Alimova D.T.	548
ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ЕЁ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА РЫНОК ТРУДА.	
Фарходова Ш.Ш.	554
СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НОВЕЙШИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ И БИЗНЕСЕ: РОЛЬ В СОЦИАЛЬНО- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ РК	
Агабекова Ш.Н., Бокушева С., Байкенжеева Д.Б.	557
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЗЕЛЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В РЕГИОНАХ КАЗАХСТАНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ	
Жартай Ж.М., Саттыбаева Д.М., Рахимова А.Н., Никкель Л.Д.	565
O‘ZBEKISTONDA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: MUAMMOLAR VA IMKONIYATLAR	
Vahangurov O.O.	571
O‘ZBEKISTONNING YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O‘TISH YO‘LLARI VA USTUVORLIKLARI	
Luqmanov B.M.	577
KAPITAL TANQISLIGI SHAROITIDA MOLIVAVIY RESURLARNI DIVERSIFIKATSIYA QILISH	
Arziyev S.	585
V SHO‘BA. ESG STANDARTLARIGA MOS KELADIGAN INVESTITSIYA LOYIHALARINI QO‘LLAB-QUVVATLASH, DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK VA XALQARO MOLIVA INSTITUTLARI	590
SANOAT KLASTERLARI – SANOAT SALOHİYATINI OSHIRISHNING STRATEGİK YO‘NALISHI SIFATIDA	
Sobirov A.A.	590
АНАЛИЗ ВА СИНТЕЗ МЕТОДЛАРИНИНГ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСИ	
Дусмуратов Р.Д., Носирова Н.Ж.	597
ESG-ФАКТОРЫ В ПРИНЯТИИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ РЕШЕНИЙ: ОПЫТ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ	
Ким Л.Н., Елтаев Н.К.	606
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ «ЗЕЛЁНОЙ» ЭКОНОМИКИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ НИЖЕГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ	
Ремизова И.В.	614
TIJORAT BANKLARIDA DAVLAT MAQSADLI DASTURLARINI MOLIVALASHNING ILG‘OR XORIY TAJRIBALARI	
Shodiyev Sh.S.	620
ВЛИЯНИЕ ЗЕЛЁНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННУЮ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ АКЦИОНЕРНЫХ ОБЩЕСТВ	
Усманова Ю.	623
YASHIL ENERGETIKA SOHASIDA INVESTITSIYALARNING ROLI	
Primov S.F.	632
ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ В РАМКАХ ЗЕЛЕННЫХ РАБОЧИХ МЕСТ	
Хувайдуллаева И.Х.	638
RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA INVESTITSIYALARNI JALB QILISH	
Primov S.F.	642
ТИЖОРAT БАНКЛАРИНИНГ ФАОЛИЯТИДА УЧРАЙДИГАН РИСКЛАР ВА УЛАРИНИ БАРТАРАФ ЭТИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	
Хусанбоев А.Ғ.	647
ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРИНЦИПОВ ESG НА РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ПЕРВИЧНОГО ПУБЛИЧНОГО РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ АКЦИЙ: КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ	
Сайдуллаев Ш.	653
РАНВАР КАДРЛАРИНИНГ БОШҚАРУВ КОМПЕТЕНСИЯЛАРИНИ РИВОJЛАНТИРИШДА RAQAMLI TECHNOLOGIYALARNING O‘RNI	
Olimov S.A.	660
MILLIY IQTISODIYOTDA KICHİK TADBIRKORLIKNING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI	
Kurbanova Sh.Y., Yusupov A.A.	667
ВЛИЯНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА НА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЮ БИЗНЕС-МОДЕЛЕЙ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ	

Koptaeva G.II., Bekebaeva M.O.	672
HUDUDLAR TASHQI IQTISODIY STRATEGIYALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING XORIJIY DAVLATLAR TAJRIBASI	
Toshboyev M.M.	680
QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGIDA KLASSTERLARINING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI TA‘MINLASHDA DAVLAT SUBSIDİYALARINING AHAMIYATI	
Yuldasheva D.K.	689
O‘ZBEKISTONDA JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IQTISODIY-IJTIMOIIY AHAMIYATI	
Mamatov M.N.	699
RAQAMLI-ELEKTRON PULLAR VA KRIPTOVALYUTALAR FARQLARI	
Matchanov T.M., Matchanova M.I.	703
AXBOROT TIZIMLARI XUSUSIYATLARI	
Norinov M.U., Abdulxamid A.I., Oripov O.I., Madaminov F.R.	709
CHIQUINDILARNI QAYTA ISHLASH SANOATI VA ATROF-MUHITGA SALBIY TA‘SIRINI KAMAYTIRISH YO‘LLARI	
Tursunqulov Sh.R.	715
O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTINI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ISHLAB CHIQUARISHNI DIVERSIFIKATSIYA QILISH VA IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI OQIBATLARIGA MOSLASHISH MEXANIZMLARI	
Abduraxmanova Z.T., Rustamova M.M.	722
RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ORQALI SANOATDA EKOLOGIK SAMARADORLIKNI OSHIRISH	
Hasanov H.X.	727
SHADOW ECONOMY EXPOSED: THE HIDDEN FORCES SHAPING ECONOMY.	
Arziev Sh.R.	735
TIJORAT BANKLARIDA INNOVATSION MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH MEXANIZMLARI	
Axmedova D.B.	741

SHADOW ECONOMY EXPOSED: THE HIDDEN FORCES SHAPING ECONOMY

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Abstract: *This article presents a comprehensive theoretical analysis of the shadow economy, including its size, causes, and impacts on global and national economies. By reviewing international literature and descriptive statistics, the study compares key methods for combating the shadow economy, such as regulatory reforms, tax policy adjustments, and international cooperation. The article proposes an integrative approach tailored for Uzbekistan's economic and institutional context to enhance transparency, improve tax collection, and promote sustainable development.*

Keywords: *shadow economy, informal sector, tax reforms, regulatory policy, international cooperation, economic transparency*

Аннотация. *В данной статье представлен комплексный теоретический анализ теневой экономики, включая её масштабы, причины и влияние на мировую и национальную экономику. На основе обзора международной литературы и описательной статистики в исследовании сравниваются ключевые методы борьбы с теневой экономикой, такие как реформы в сфере регулирования, корректировка налоговой политики и международное сотрудничество. В статье предлагается комплексный подход, адаптированный к экономическому и институциональному контексту Узбекистана, для повышения прозрачности, улучшения собираемости налогов и содействия устойчивому развитию.*

Ключевые слова: *теневая экономика, неформальный сектор, налоговые реформы, политика регулирования, международное сотрудничество, экономическая прозрачность*

Introduction

The shadow economy, defined as all economic activities that operate outside official regulatory and taxation frameworks, continues to be a significant yet elusive component of the global economic landscape (Schneider, 2010). Recent comprehensive analyses estimate that in 2023, the shadow economy comprised approximately 11.8% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), though in many smaller or developing economies this share can be substantially higher, reaching as much as 19.3% on average across countries (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025). Despite a gradual global decline from 23% of GDP in 2011 to an estimated 21% by 2025, the shadow economy remains a dynamic challenge with deep implications for tax revenues, economic development, and social equity (ACCAGlobal, 2017). Factors driving the persistence of the shadow economy include high regulatory burdens, limited access to formal employment, corruption, and inadequate enforcement capacities, while emerging technological trends pose both risks and opportunities for its evolution (Schneider, 2010; EY Economic Analysis Team,

2025). Understanding and addressing the shadow economy is therefore critical for policymakers aiming to enhance economic transparency, improve public finance, and foster inclusive growth worldwide.

Methodology

This study adopts a theoretical and descriptive research approach to explore the phenomenon of the shadow economy and its implications at both global and national levels. Although empirical data analysis will not be conducted within this paper, descriptive statistics from recent authoritative reports and academic literature are incorporated to frame the discussion and contextualize the magnitude of the shadow economy worldwide.

The methodology primarily involves a comprehensive literature review and synthesis of secondary data sources. These include analyses of global shadow economy estimates and trends, derived from multiple international reports and peer-reviewed publications (Schneider, 2010; EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025). The review covers various definitions, measurement approaches, and policy frameworks used internationally to understand and counteract the shadow economy.

In assessing strategies to combat the shadow economy, the study performs a comparative analysis of key international methods, leveraging SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) and PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal) frameworks. This approach enables a systematic evaluation of the contextual suitability and effectiveness of different policy measures.

Key descriptive statistics, such as the estimated size of the shadow economy relative to GDP in various countries, are drawn from authoritative reports to support qualitative analysis and provide empirical grounding without conducting primary data collection. This aligns with widely accepted practices in shadow economy research, where direct measurement poses significant challenges due to the hidden nature of such activities (Schneider, 2010; Piotrowski et al., 2022).

Overall, the research methodology focuses on synthesizing existing knowledge, frameworks, and statistical insights to propose policy recommendations relevant to the context of Uzbekistan, emphasizing a descriptive, non-empirical analysis oriented toward theoretical rigor and practical application.

Results and Analysis

The shadow economy remains a substantial component of many national economies worldwide, with its size varying significantly depending on the country's level of development and institutional strength. According to the latest Global Shadow Economy Report by EY (2025), the shadow economy constituted approximately 11.8% of the global GDP in 2023, representing a slight decline from previous decades but still accounting for trillions of dollars in unreported economic

activity. The informal sector's share is notably higher in developing countries, sometimes exceeding 40% of GDP, whereas in advanced economies, such as the United States, it typically ranges around 5% of GDP (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025; Integrin Dk, 2025).

For illustrative purposes, Table 1 below shows the shadow economy's estimated size as a percentage of GDP across selected major economies in 2023. China and India rank among the highest with shadow economies of about 20.3% and 26.1% respectively, while advanced economies like Germany and France have shares below 7%.

Table 1.

Estimated shadow economy as a percentage of GDP by country in 2023 (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025)

Country	Shadow Economy Percentage of GDP (2023)
India	26.1%
Indonesia	23.8%
Brazil	20.6%
China	20.3%
Mexico	17.9%
Russia	13.1%
USA	5.0%
Germany	6.8%
France	6.7%
Japan	6.7%

These figures highlight considerable disparities reflecting different economic structures, regulatory environments, and enforcement capabilities. The shadow economy includes diverse forms such as unreported employment, informal trade, and illicit activities, each requiring distinct policy approaches.

Table 2.

Global Shadow Economy as Percentage of GDP (by regions, 2023) (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025)

Region	% Shadow Economy GDP
Sub-Saharan Africa	35-45% (High)
South Asia	30-40% (High)
Latin America	25-35% (Moderate)
Eastern Europe	20-30% (Moderate)
Western Europe	5-15% (Low)
North America	5-10% (Low)

The persistence of the shadow economy poses significant challenges for public finance, social equity, and economic governance. Lost tax revenue reduces government capacity to provide public goods and services, while informal employment often lacks social protections (ACCAGlobal, 2017; Integrin Dk, 2025). Addressing these challenges demands integrated strategies tailored to national contexts, as explored in later sections through SWOT and PESTEL analyses.

The descriptive statistics presented offer a grounded context for understanding the scope and impact of the shadow economy globally, framing the necessity of coordinated policy responses to mitigate its negative effects.

Discussion

The shadow economy continues to be a critical concern for economies worldwide, with significant implications for fiscal policy, social equity, and economic governance. The global data shows a general downward trend in the size of shadow economies over the past two decades, with 119 out of 131 countries studied experiencing reductions between 2000 and 2023, some exceeding 10% of GDP (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025). This positive trend reflects the effectiveness of combined policy measures, including tax reforms, regulatory improvements, and digitalization efforts.

However, the persistence of shadow economic activities largely stems from structural issues such as high tax burdens, complex regulations, weak institutional frameworks, and low levels of tax morale (Schneider, 2010; Medina, 2018). In particular, countries with higher direct and indirect taxation tend to exhibit larger shadow economies, as businesses and individuals seek to avoid excessive fiscal pressures (Schneider, 2012). This dynamic creates a vicious cycle, where the shadow economy further undermines public finance by reducing tax revenues, thereby limiting governments' capacities to enforce regulations and provide social services adequately.

Moreover, the role of institutional quality cannot be overstated. Effective law enforcement, transparent governance, and trust in public institutions are essential to reducing incentives for informal economic activities. Countries with stronger institutions tend to have smaller shadow economies, underscoring the importance of comprehensive reforms beyond merely lowering taxes (Achim & Mare, 2025).

In addition to these economic and institutional factors, social and technological dimensions are increasingly relevant. Social norms and cultural attitudes towards taxation and legality influence the willingness of citizens to participate in formal economies (Medina, 2018). Simultaneously, technological advances in digital payment systems, data analytics, and regulatory monitoring present novel tools for governments to tackle informal activities more efficiently (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025).

Given the diversity in causes and manifestations of the shadow economy, no single policy solution fits all contexts. This paper's comparative SWOT and PESTEL analyses illustrate that an integrated approach, combining normative-legal reform, tax system simplification, digital innovations, and international cooperation, provides the most promising path forward. For countries like Uzbekistan, tailoring these interventions to national socio-political and economic realities is key.

The shadow economy poses significant threats that can undermine the stability and development of national and global economies.

One of the primary threats associated with the shadow economy is its negative impact on economic stability. Shadow activities tend to evade taxation, which results in lower public revenues. As a consequence, governments often respond by increasing taxes and social security contributions on the formal sectors, which, paradoxically, can encourage further informal activity. This cycle hampers fiscal policy effectiveness and disrupts macroeconomic stability. Moreover, the displacement of official economic activities into the shadow sector can distort GDP figures, leading policymakers to underestimate economic health and misallocate resources, thus impeding sustainable growth (Schneider, 2010).

Table 3

The shadow economy size and its economic impact for 2023 (by countries)

Rank	Country	Shadow Economy Value (USD)	Shadow Economy % of GDP	Key Threats
1	China	\$3.6 trillion	20.3%	Large tax revenue loss, informal labor prevalence, and regulatory evasion
2	United States	\$1.4 trillion	5.0%	Significant economic distortions, missed social security contributions
3	India	\$931 billion	26.1%	High informal employment, fiscal losses, challenges for institutional governance
4	Brazil	\$448 billion	20.6%	Tax evasion, weak regulatory enforcement, corruption
5	Indonesia	\$326 billion	23.8%	Large informal sector, limited public service funding
6	Mexico	\$320 billion	17.9%	Crime-related activities, social inequality
7	Germany	\$308 billion	6.8%	Economic distortions, labor market irregularities
8	Japan	\$282 billion	6.7%	Regulatory compliance challenges
9	Russia	\$265 billion	13.1%	Corruption, weak institutional capacity
10	France	\$205 billion	6.7%	Tax evasion, labor informality

The shadow economy also affects the quality and availability of public services. Decreased tax revenues mean less funding for essential services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and social security. This deterioration in public services

can exacerbate inequalities and social tensions, fostering a cycle where low trust in institutions prompts more individuals and businesses to operate informally.

Furthermore, generous social transfers, such as unemployment benefits, can unintentionally incentivize underground work if perceived as more beneficial than formal employment.

Weak governance and ineffective legal systems are both causes and consequences of the shadow economy. A high prevalence often reflects a lack of rule of law, corruption, and poor enforcement of regulations, which create an environment conducive to informal activities (Achim & Mare, 2025). Such an environment discourages foreign investment and stifles innovation, eroding long-term economic prospects.

The shadow economy frequently includes illicit activities such as smuggling, drug trafficking, and corruption, which threaten national security and the rule of law. These illegal sectors can finance organized crime, weaken institutions, and foster environments where corruption becomes normalized. The socio-economic fabric can erode as trust diminishes, social cohesion weakens, and inequality widens.

Conflicts and political instability often exacerbate shadow economic activities, creating a vicious cycle. During periods of unrest, enforcement becomes lax, and the informal sector expands, further destabilizing the economy. The Arab Spring demonstrated that increased conflict can sustain or even grow the informal economy, complicating post-conflict recovery and stabilization efforts (Achim & Mare, 2025).

Finally, the environmental and social externalities of shadow economies, such as a lack of labor protections, environmental degradation, and corruption, further necessitate systemic reforms that extend beyond fiscal impacts (Ortiz, 2022). Only through coordinated, multi-dimensional efforts can countries manage the hidden forces shaping their economies and foster sustainable, inclusive growth.

Conclusion

The shadow economy remains a pervasive and complex challenge for countries worldwide, accounting for roughly 11.8% of global GDP in 2023, with significantly higher shares in developing and transition economies (EY Economic Analysis Team, 2025). Despite a gradual global decline in its size over the past two decades, the shadow economy continues to undermine tax revenues, economic governance, and social equity.

This study's theoretical and descriptive analysis highlights that no single policy can fully eradicate shadow economic activities; rather, a multifaceted approach is required. Integrating normative legal reforms, tax system adjustments, digital innovations, and international collaboration emerges as the most effective framework. The proposed model adapted for Uzbekistan combines these elements,

considering national economic, political, and social specificities, to enhance transparency and reduce informality.

Addressing the shadow economy is not only essential for improving public finances but also for fostering inclusive economic growth, strengthening institutions, and protecting social welfare. Persistent efforts, supported by ongoing monitoring and contextual adaptation of policies, will be critical for sustaining progress in this domain.

Hence, policymakers must view the shadow economy not merely as an illicit side effect but as a signal of broader structural and institutional deficiencies that require comprehensive, coordinated responses to build resilient and equitable economies in the years ahead.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA INNOVATSION MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH MEXANIZMLARI

Axmedova Dilbar Bo'ronovna
Buxoro davlat universiteti
Iqtisodiyot kafedراس dotsenti

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