

JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
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JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI

ABDURAXIMOVA ZIYODA ANVAR QIZI

XALQARO MOLIYA TASHKILOTLARI TOMONIDAN O‘ZBEKISTON
RESPUBLIKASIGA AJRATILAYOTGAN TASHQI KO‘MAK
SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH MEXANIZMLARI

08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti

IQTISODIYOT FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent -2024

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti (IHTT) tomonidan keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2023-yilda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarga barcha rasmiy donorlar tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larning umumiy hajmi 223,7 milliard AQSh dollarini tashkil qilgan bo'lib, shundan 66,2 milliard AQSH dollari xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilgan¹. Bu IHTTga a'zo donor mamlakatlar umumiy Yalpi milliy daromadi (YaMD)ning 0,37 %iga teng miqdordagi mablag'lar rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga ko'maklashish maqsadida ajratilganini anglatadi². Donor mamlakatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning tashqi ko'mak borasidagi sa'y-harakatlariga qaramasdan, 1970-yilda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) Bosh Assambleyasining 2626(XXV)-rezolyutsiyasi bilan tasdiqlangan me'yor – donor mamlakatlar YaMDining 0,7 %iga teng bo'lgan hajmdagi tashqi ko'mak chegarasiga, 2023-yilga kelib faqatgina 5 mamlakat erishishga muvaffaq bo'lgan³. Rasmiy donorlar tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko'mak miqdorining belgilangan me'yorga teng emasligi, o'z o'rnida mavjud mablag'lar hajmi yetarlicha emasligini anglatadi. Bu borada, nafaqat tashqi ko'mak mablag'lari hajmining ortishi, balki mavjud manbalardan samarali foydalanish ta'minlanishi taqozo etiladi.

Tashqi ko'makning samaradorligi – ushbu mablag'lardan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad – rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti bilan baholanadi. Fandagi minglab tadqiqotlarga qaramasdan, ajratilayotgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'lari va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatning makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik o'zining nazariy va empirik isbotini topmagan. Tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining ortib borayotgan hajmi va ularning rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotida tutgan o'rnini inobatga olgan holda, 2000-yillardan e'tiboran jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan tashqi ko'mak mablag'lari samaradorligi masalasiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro forumlar tashkil etilgan. Ushbu forumlar yakuniga ko'ra, qabul qilingan Monterre konsensusi, Parij deklaratsiyasi, Akkra Harakatlar Rejasi va Pusan deklaratsiyasida tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini ta'minlovchi tamoyillar belgilanib, donor hamda retsipient mamlakatlar tomonidan amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi tavsiya qilingan.

Tashqi ko'mak tizimining to'laqonli ishtirokchisi sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasi xorijiy mamlakat va xalqaro moliya tashkilotlarining grant va imtiyozli kredit shaklidagi tashqi ko'mak mablag'larini jalb etib kelmoqda. Tashqi ko'mak retsipienti sifatida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi 2018-yildan e'tiboran o'zining bu boradagi sa'y-harakatlarini yanada faollashtirdi. Xususan, 2022-yilda barcha rasmiy

¹ OECD (2024). Multilateral Development Finance 2024. OECD Publishing. Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/8f1e2b9b-en>.

² OECD (2024). ODA Levels in 2023 – preliminary data. Detailed summary note. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/ODA-summary-2023.pdf> [date of access 26.04.2024].

³ UN (1970). Resolution 2626 (XXV) on an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.p.43.; OECD (2024). Flows by donor [DAC1]. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm> [date of access 26.04.2024].

donorlar tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak miqdori 1,6 milliard AQSh dollariga teng bo‘lgan⁴. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlikni yanada kengaytirish va jahon miqyosida ko‘p tomonlama iqtisodiy diplomatiya yanada faollashib borayotgan bir vaqtda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi⁵.

Ortib borayotgan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘lari hajmini inobatga olgan holda, O‘zbekiston hukumati tomonidan ushbu mablag‘larning samaradorligini oshirish masalalariga alohida e‘tibor qaratiladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi ko‘mak borasidagi xalqaro deklaratsiyalarni qabul qilmagan bo‘lsa-da, mamlakat tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlashning institutsional asosi tatbiq etilgan. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 16-sentyabrdagi PQ–3857-sonli “Xalqaro moliya institutlari va xorijiy hukumat moliya tashkilotlari ishtirokidagi loyihalarni tayyorlash va amalga oshirish samaradorligini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2017-yil 12-dekabrdagi PQ–3439-sonli “Xalqaro va xorijiy moliya institutlari bilan hamkorlikning samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 10-oktyabrdagi PF–5848-sonli “Tashqi beg‘araz ko‘mak mablag‘larini jalb etish mexanizmlarini va donorlar bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 29-dekabrdagi 786-sonli “Tashqi beg‘araz ko‘mak mablag‘larini jalb etish mexanizmlarini va donorlar bilan ishlash tizimini takomillashtirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori ushbu chora-tadbirlarining amaliy natijasidir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi faollashib borayotgan ishtiroki, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarni moliyalashtirishda tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining tutgan roli, shuningdek, tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining mamlakatimiz makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlariga ta‘siriga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavjud emasligini inobatga olganda, mamlakatimizga jalb qilinayotgan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmini ishlab chiqish kun tartibidagi dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF–158-son Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasining II. Barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shish orqali aholi farovonligini ta‘minlash ustuvor yo‘nalishining 61-maqsadi-Infratuzilma loyihalarini barqaror va uzoq muddatli moliyalashtirish manbalari bilan ta‘minlash maqsadiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining retsipient mamlakatning iqtisodiyotiga ta‘sirini baholashga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar soni muntazam ortib kelmoqda. Jumladan, tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larini qabul qiluvchi mamlakatning iqtisodiy o‘shishiga ta‘siri mamlakatlarda empirik

⁴OECD. Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a]. <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=Table2A#> [date of access 26.04.2024].

⁵ Мавланов И. Р. (2023). Стратегия внешнеэкономической политики нового Узбекистана - трансформация экономической дипломатии. Постсоветские исследования. 6 (3). 252-265-с.

tahlillarda ekonometrik modellashtirishning turli usullari yordamida tadqiqotchilar R.Rajan va A.Subramanian⁶, M.Clemens va boshqalar⁷, X.Xansen va F.Tarp⁸, S.Asongu va J.Nwachukwu⁹, P.Mosley¹⁰, R.Reichel¹¹, P.Boone¹² va P.Bowles¹³ S.Burnside va D.Dollar¹⁴ T.M.Hadjimichael¹⁵, R.Lensink va H.White¹⁶, S.Dalgaard¹⁷, D.Bearce va D.Tyrone¹⁸, L.Chauvet va P.Guillaumont¹⁹ R.Cassen²⁰ tomonidan tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, iqtisodchilar X.Pak²¹, T.Llyod²² S.Edwards²³ hamda F.Bourguignon va M.Sundberg²⁴ tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligi muayyan mamlakat kesimida baholangan.

Rivojlanishni moliyalashtirishning instrumenti bo‘lgan tashqi ko‘makning evolyutsiyasi bosqichlari, jahon iqtisodiyotida tutgan o‘rni, undagi zamonaviy tendensiyalar va ushbu mablag‘larning samaradorligini belgilab beruvchi omillar A.K.Morozkina²⁵, M.Y.Beletskaia²⁶, D.A.Degterev²⁷, Y.K.Zaytsev²⁸ va

⁶ Rajan R. G., Subramanian A. (2008). Aid and growth: What does the cross-country evidence really show? *The Review of economics and Statistics*. 90(4). pp.643-665.

⁷ Clemens M. A., Radelet S., Bhavnani R. R., Bazzi S. (2012). Counting chickens when they hatch: Timing and the effects of aid on growth. *The Economic Journal*. 122 (561). pp. 590-617.

⁸ Hansen H., Tarp F. (2001). Aid and growth regressions. *Journal of development Economics*. 64(2). Pp. 547-570.

⁹ Asongu S.A., Nwachukwu J.C. (2016). Foreign aid and governance in Africa. *International Review of Applied Economics*. 30(1). Pp.69-88.

¹⁰ Mosley P., Hudson J., Horrell S. (1987). Aid, the public sector and the market in less developed countries. *The economic journal*. 97 (387). Pp.616-641.

¹¹ Reichel R. (1995). Development aid, Savings and Growth in the 1980s: a cross-section analysis/aide au développement, épargnes et croissance dans les années 1980: une analyse en section transversale. *Savings and Development*. Pp.279-296.

¹² Boone P. (1996). Politics and the effectiveness of foreign aid. *European Economic Review* 40. Pp.289- 329.

¹³ Bowles P. (1987). Foreign aid and domestic savings in less developed countries: Some tests for causality. *World Development* 15. Pp.789-796.

¹⁴ Burnside C., Dollar D. (2000). Aid, policies, and growth. *American economic review*. 90(4). Pp.847-868.

¹⁵ Hadjimichael T.M., Ghura D., Muhleisen M., Nord R., Ucer E.M. (1995). *Sub-Saharan Africa: Growth, Savings, and Investment, 1986-93*. IMF: Occasional Paper. No. 118. Pp.29-55.

¹⁶ Lensink R., White H. (2001). Are there negative returns to aid? *Journal of development studies*. 37(6). Pp.42-65.

¹⁷ Dalgaard C. J., Hansen H., Tarp F. (2004). On the empirics of foreign aid and growth. *The Economic Journal*. 114 (496). Pp.191-216.

¹⁸ Bearce D. H., Tyrone D. C. (2010). Foreign aid effectiveness and the strategic goals of donor governments. *The Journal of Politics*. 72(3). Pp.837-851.

¹⁹ Chauvet L., Guillaume P. (2001). Aid and performance: a reassessment. *Journal of Development Studies*. 37(6). Pp.66-92.

²⁰ Cassen R. (1994). Does aid work? Report to an Intergovernmental Task Force. OUP Catalogue. Oxford University Press. (2).9780198773863. pp.56-112.

²¹ Pack H., Pack J.R. (1990). Is foreign aid fungible? The case of Indonesia. *The Economic Journal*. 100 (399) pp.188-194.

²² Lloyd T., Morrissey O., Osei R. (2001). Aid, export, and growth in Ghana. Credit Research Paper No. 01/01. The University of Nottingham. Centre for Research in Economic Development and International Trade (CREDIT)

²³ Edwards S. (2014) Economic development and the effectiveness of foreign aid: A historical perspective. National Bureau of Economic Research. Working Paper 20685 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w20685>

²⁴ Bourguignon F., Sundberg M. (2007). Aid Effectiveness: Opening the Black Box. *The American Economic Review*. 97(2). pp.316-321.

²⁵ Морозкина А. К. (2019). Официальная помощь развитию: тенденции последнего десятилетия. *Мировая экономика и международные отношения*. 63(9). с.86-92.

²⁶ Белецкая М.Ю.(2019). Двусторонняя официальная помощь развитию: факторы для стран-доноров. *Журнал новой экономической ассоциации*. (3). с.95-114.

²⁷ Дегтерев Д.А.(2010). Официальная помощь развитию в контексте глобального экономического и финансового кризиса. *Мировое и национальное хозяйство*. (2). с.29-35.

²⁸ Зайцев Ю.К.(2022). Международная помощь развитию крупных инфраструктурных проектов в странах Центральной Азии. *Экономическое развитие России*.29(10). с.24-34.

H.Balcioglu²⁹ kabi MDH mamlakatlari iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Tashqi ko'mak va uning samaradorligi bilan bog'liq masalalar o'zbekistonlik olimlar I.Mavlanov³⁰, N.Qosimova³¹ va T.Dadabayev³²ning ilmiy ishlarida tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotchilar tomonidan olib borilgan izlanishlar tashqi ko'mak arxitekturasi ishtirokchilari, donorlarning turlari va tashqi ko'makning iqtisodiy diplomatiyadagi rolga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, olimlardan B.Islamov, N.Talipova, Sh.G'oyibnazarov³³, A.Isadjanov³⁴, B.Samarxodjayev, N.Sirajiddinov³⁵, Sh.Toshmatov³⁶, R.Yuldashev³⁷, U.Ziyadullayev³⁸, Sh.Sharifxo'jayev³⁹, Sh.Yovqochev⁴⁰ va boshqalar tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlarda xalqaro moliya institutlarining iqtisodiy faoliyati, xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlardagi o'rni, o'zaro hamkorlik doirasida loyihalar samaradorligini oshirish, huquqiy masalalarning asoslari, moliyalashtirish mexanizmlari, kredit tizimi va uni takomillashtirish, valyuta munosabatlarini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni singari masalalar ilmiy izlanishlarida keng yoritilgan.

Biroq, xorijiy mamlakatlarning tashqi ko'mak agentliklari va xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan O'zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri ekonometrik usullar yordamida baholanmagan. Shuningdek, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga tashqi ko'mak mablag'larini jalb qilishni yanada jadallashtirish va ushbu mablag'larning samaradorligini oshirish masalalariga qaratilgan ilmiy izlanishlar mavjud emas.

²⁹ Balcioglu H.(2016). Foreign aid and economic growth: a panel cointegration for selected Turkic republics. *International Journal of Business and Social Research*, 6(6). pp.17-23.

³⁰ Мавланов И.П. (2011). Дипломатия содействия международному развитию. *Вестник МГИМО Университета*. (6). с. 107-118.

³¹ Касымова Н. А. (2011). Национальные модели иностранной помощи. *Вестник МГИМО Университета*. (6). с. 119-130.

³² Dadabaev T. (2016). Japan's ODA assistance scheme and Central Asian engagement: Determinants, trends, expectations. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*. 7(1). pp. 24-38.

³³ Goyibnazarov Sh., Talipova N., Islamov B., Islamov D. (2021) "Uzbek model of combating on new stage of foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan". *International Conference "Science of the 21st century: society and digitalization" Conference Proceedings / Part-1. Scope Academic House. Sheffield, UK*. pp.53-59.

³⁴ Исаджанов А.(2014) Инновационные факторы экономического роста: современные тенденции и национальные приоритеты . *Экономика и финансы*.№. 9. – 9-17 с.

³⁵ Sirajiddinov, N. (2020). Trade and Economic Cooperation of Uzbekistan with Central Asia Countries. *International Relations: Politics, Economics, Law*. (34). pp.25-36.

³⁶ Тошматов Ш. (2017). Иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш ва либераллаштиришда давлат бюджети даромадлари манбаларини кенгайтириш йўналишлари. *Ўзбекистонда молия секторини ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари. Республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари тўплами*. 10. 27-28 б.

³⁷ Юлдашев Р.З.(2004). Повышение эффективности сотрудничества Республики Узбекистан с международными финансовыми институтами: Дис. канд. наук; *Экономические науки*; 08.00.09 / МИД РУз Университет мировой экономики и дипломатии. –Т.:–19 с.

³⁸ Зиядуллаев У.С. (2018) Императивы обеспечения национальной безопасности в условиях интеграции экономики Узбекистана в мировой рынок капитала. *Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов*. Серия: Экономика.26 (1). с.125-139.

³⁹ Шарифхўжаев Ш., Вохидова М. (2018).Необходимость улучшения инновационной инфраструктуры в стране. *Экономика и финансы*. №5. 61-66 с.

⁴⁰ Yovqochev Sh.Sh. (2020). O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro moliya institutlari bilan hamkorligi istiqbollari. *Monografiya*. – T.: Tafakkur, 208 b.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetining "Jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiyalashuv sharoitida milliy iqtisodiyotni innovatsion rivojlantirish masalalari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O'zbekiston Respublikasiga xalqaro moliya tashkilotlar orqali jalb qilinayotgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

rivojlanishni moliyalashtirish vositasi hisoblangan tashqi ko'mak instrumentining evolyutsiyasi va tasniflanishini o'rganish;

tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholashga empirik va institutsional yondashuvlarning nazariy-uslubiy asoslari va uning takomillashuvini yoritib berish;

global tashqi ko'mak arxitekturasining zamonaviy holati va tendensiyalarini tahlil qilish;

rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini ta'minlash borasidagi ilg'or tajribasini tahlil qilish;

O'zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko'mak tizimidagi ishtirokining me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslari, jalb etilayotgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining donorlar, soha va geografik taqsimotini aniqlash;

O'zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilayotgan tashqi ko'mak va iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlari orasidagi bog'liqlikni baholash;

O'zbekiston Respublikasida xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko'makning samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha mavjud muammolarni aniqlash orqali mamlakatimizda tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasiga xalqaro moliya tashkilotlar tomonidan ajratilayotgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'lari va ularning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti O'zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb qilinayotgan tashqi ko'mak mablag'laridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish usul va mexanizmlari hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida tizimli va kompleks yondashuv, bibliometrik va kontent tahlil, iqtisodiy-statistik tahlillar, shuningdek, qiyosiy tahlil qilish, ekonometrik va omillar tahlili usullari qo'llanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Bibliometrik va kontent tahlil xalqaro metodologiyasi asosida tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholash bo'yicha XX asrning 60-yillaridan hozirgi zamongacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida olib borilgan empirik tadqiqotlarning natijalari tizimlashtirilib, tashqi ko'makning samaradorligini baholashda bir mamlakat kesimidagi yondashuvga asoslanish maqsadga muvofiqligi aniqlangan;

O'zbekiston Respublikasiga xorijiy donor mamlakatlar va xalqaro moliya tashkilotlaridan jalb qilingan tashqi ko'mak vositalarini mamlakatning asosiy makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sirini baholovchi avtoregressiv taqsimlangan lag

(Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL)) va vektorli avtoregressiya (Vector autoregression (VAR)) ekonometrik model yaratilgan;

Tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qabul qilingan xalqaro deklaratsiyalarda belgilangan mezon va tamoyillarni tizimlashtirish orqali O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb etiladigan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan;

Ilg‘or xorijiy tajriba asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasining loyihasi va uning tuzilmasi, tamoyillari hamda asosiy yo‘nalishlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Tashqi ko‘mak qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlarning asosiy makroiqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ko‘rsatkichlariga ta‘sirini aniqlash maqsadida ilmiy amaliyotda birinchi marta tizimli kontent tahlili o‘tkazildi, unda “Scopus” xalqaro ilmiy ma‘lumotlar bazasiga kiritilgan, iqtiboslar soni bo‘yicha eng yaxshi deb topilgan 50 ta maqolalar tahlil qilindi. Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, tadqiqotlarning 27 %ida tashqi ko‘mak samarali, 38 % tadqiqotlarda – tashqi ko‘makning samaradorligi shartli, u mamlakatda olib borilayotgan makroiqtisodiy siyosatning sifatiga bog‘liq va tadqiqotlarning 35 %i esa qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlar uchun tashqi ko‘mak samarador emasligi aniqlandi;

Tashqi ko‘mak vositalarining tasnifi ishlab chiqildi, ularda evolyutsion jarayonning yangi bosqichlari aniqlandi, shuningdek, XXI asrning birinchi va ikkinchi o‘n yilliklarida ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasidagi transformatsion tendensiya va xususiyatlari aniqlandi;

Tashqi ko‘mak shakllarining qiyosiy tahlili asosida O‘zbekiston tomonidan qabul qilingan tashqi ko‘mak hajmida ikki tomonlama va ko‘p tomonlama ko‘makning nisbatini optimallashtirish bo‘yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqildi;

“Samarali rivojlanish hamkorlik maqsadida global sherikchilik” platformasi doirasidagi monitoring mezonlariga muvofiq ko‘p tomonlama tashkilotlarning qiyosiy tahlili natijasida mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklarining tashqi ko‘mak donorlari sifatidagi afzalliklari aniqlandi;

O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb etilayotgan tashqi ko‘mak oqimlarining tarmoqlar, donorlar, shakllar va vositalar kesimida tahlil qilish asosida ushbu mablag‘larning parchalanishi, takrorlanishi va transparentligi ta‘minlanmasligi muammolari yuzaga kelishi ehtimoli yuqori bo‘lganligi sababli loyihani moliyalashtirish shaklidagi tashqi ko‘mak ulushini kamaytirish zarurligi aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Dissertatsiya ishida keltirilgan tashqi ko‘makka oid nazariya va ilmiy yondashuvlar sohadagi yetuk olimlarning xalqaro nufuzli ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan ilmiy xulosalariga asoslanganligi, foydalanilgan statistik ma‘lumotlar Jahon Banki va IHTT ining hisobotlariga tegishli ekanligi bilan izohlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalarining asoslanganligi tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligi zamonaviy ekonometrik tadqiqot usullaridan foydalangan holda xalqaro deklaratsiyalar bilan tasdiqlangan tamoyillar asosida baholangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko‘mak global

arxitekturasidagi ishtiroki kompleks tahlil qilingani va mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri baholanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari bilan hamkorligini kengaytirish va ular ishtirokida amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalarning samaradorligini takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda qo'llanilishi mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbekiston Respublikasiga xalqaro moliya tashkilotlaridan jalb qilingan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmi bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

muallif tomonidan yaratilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi jalb qilingan tashqi ko'mak vositalarini mamlakatning asosiy makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sirini baholovchi ARDL va VAR ekonometrik modeli hamda tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha qabul qilingan xalqaro deklaratsiyalarning mezon va tamoyillarini tizimlashtirish natijasida ishlab chiqilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb etiladigan tashqi ko'makning samaradorligini ta'minlash mexanizmi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi faoliyatiga tatbiq etilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi 2024-yil 26-iyundagi 03-41-01163-son ma'lumotnomasi). Muallifning ushbu ishlanmasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 29-dekabr sanasidagi 786-sonli Qarorida qayd etilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasining donorlar bilan hamkorligining ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash, tashqi beg'araz ko'mak loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun hamkorlik geografiyasini kengaytirish va moliyalashtirishning yangi salohiyatli manbalarini izlash bo'yicha yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Xalqaro moliya tashkilotlar tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko'makning O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri, jalb qilinayotgan tashqi ko'makning shakllarini optimallashtirish va ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'mak donorlari orasida mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklar bilan hamkorlikni kengaytirishga oid ilmiy xulosalar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligi tomonidan axborot-tahliliy materiallar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligining 2024-yil 14-fevraldagi 28/5086-son ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu takliflarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi mamlakatimizning global tashqi ko'mak arxitekturasidagi ishtirokini faollashtirish va tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Bibliometrik va kontent tahlil metodologiyasi asosida tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholash bo'yicha XX asrning 60-yillaridan hozirgi zamongacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida olib borilgan empirik tadqiqotlarning natijalari tizimlashtirilgan. Bibliometrik va kontent-tahlilning natijalari impakt-faktori 1,4 ga teng bo'lgan "Journal of International development" ilmiy jurnalining 2021-yil 4-sonida e'lon qilingan bo'lib, 2024-yil iyun oyi holatiga ko'ra, ushbu maqolaga qilingan havolalar soni "Scopus" xalqaro ilmiy nashrlar bazasida 21, "Google scholar" bazasida esa 36 tani tashkil etadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosati 2017-yil 31-maydagi 239/9-son Qarorining 7-bandiga muvofiq, ushbu maqola ilmiy natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi talablariga javob beradi (Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetining

2024-yil 11-iyun sanasidagi 01/4-879-sonli ma'lumotnomasi, O'mon Sultonligi Sulton Qobus universitetining 2024-yil 17-martdagi ma'lumotnomasi). Muallif tomonidan amalga oshirilgan bibliometrik va kontent tahlil natijalari tashqi ko'makning retsipient mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotiga ta'sirini baholashga bag'ishlangan empirik tadqiqotlarda mamlakatlararo tahlilga asoslanish maqsadga muvofiq emasligini ilmiy asoslashga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Ilmiy tadqiqotning natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 1 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 16 ilmiy ish, shu jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya kommissiyasi tomonidan falsafa doktori dissertatsiyasi asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, "Scopus" xalqaro bazasida 1 ta maqola, chop etilgan tezislari soni 8 ta bo'lib, xalqaro ilmiy anjumanlarda 7 ta ilmiy tezis va respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda 1 tezis nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 177 betni tashkil etib, uning tarkibi kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

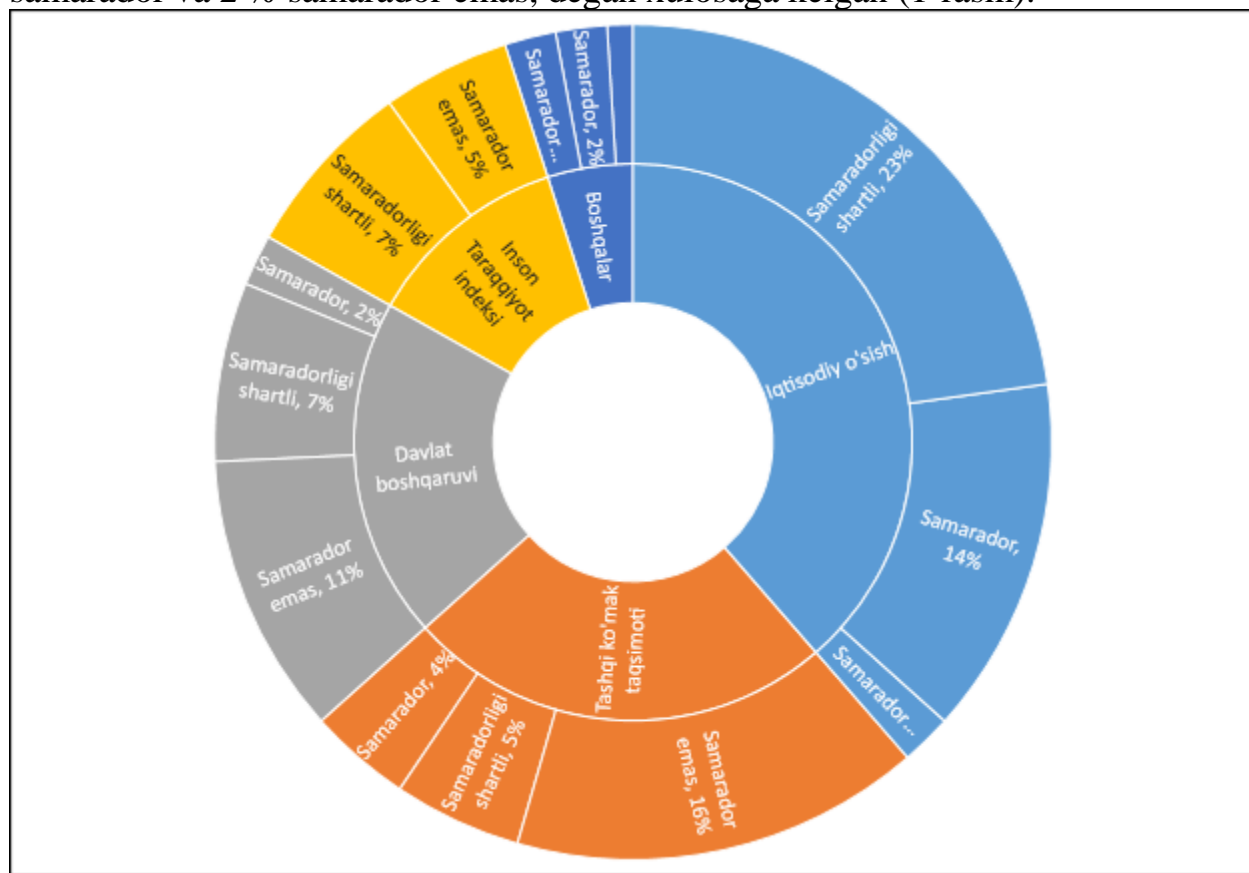
Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, nashr qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Tashqi ko'makning nazariy-uslubiy asoslari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida tashqi ko'mak instrumentining ilmiy-nazariy asoslari, tashqi ko'makning ta'rifi, tasnifi va evolyutsiyasi, tashqi ko'mak samaradorligi tushunchasining mohiyati, uni baholashning xalqaro metodologiyasi, tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini ta'minlashning institutsional asoslari yoritilgan.

1960-yildan e'tiboran tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholashga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar soni muntazam ortib borayotganini inobatga olgan holda, muallif tomonidan mavjud ilmiy izlanishlar tizimlashtirilgan. Xususan, "Scopus" xalqaro ma'lumotlar bazasidan tegishli kalit so'zlar yordamida tashqi ko'mak samaradorligi mavzusiga bag'ishlangan jami 1280 ilmiy maqoladan iborat tanlanma shakllantirildi. Ushbu ilmiy maqolalarning bibliometrik tahlili bilan bir qatorda, ular orasidan o'rtacha yillik iqtiboslar soni bo'yicha eng sara deb topilgan 50 ilmiy tadqiqotlarning kontent tahlili amalga oshirilgan. Ma'lumki, tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholashga bag'ishlangan nazariy va empirik tadqiqotlar hajmi kattaligiga qaramasdan, fanda tashqi ko'mak va retsipient mamlakatdagi iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik borasida umumiy xulosa mavjud emas. Shu bois, ilmiy tadqiqotlarning kontent tahlili yordamida mavjud ilmiy izlanishlarning natijalari va ularda foydalanilgan ko'rsatkichlar (o'zgaruvchi sifatida tanlangan ko'rsatkich,

prediktorlar, tanlanmaga kiritilgan mamlakatlar hajmi, kuzatuv davrining uzunligi, tashqi ko‘mak shakli, qo‘llanilgan ekonometrik usul va boshqa) o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik mavjudligini aniqlashga urinish bo‘lgan.

Kontent tahlil natijasiga ko‘ra, ilmiy izlanishlarni 41 %ining tashqi samaradorligi shartli, ya‘ni u yoki bu omilga bog‘liq degan xulosaga kelingan. Tadqiqotlarning 16 tasi tashqi ko‘mak samarador emas, 10 nafari esa aksincha tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini tasdiqlovchi natijalarni ko‘rsatgan. Tanlanmadagi ilmiy maqolalar ushbu mablag‘larning retsipient mamlakatning iqtisodiy o‘shish sur‘ati, davlat xaridlari va inson kapitaliga ta‘sirini baholagan. Jumladan, tadqiqotlarning 39 %i tashqi ko‘makning mamlakat iqtisodiy o‘shishiga ta‘sirini tahlil qilgan bo‘lib, ularning 23 %i tashqi ko‘mak shartli ravishda samarador, 16 % tashqi ko‘mak samarador va 2 % samarador emas, degan xulosaga kelgan (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga oid 50 izlanishlar uchun kontent tahlil natijalari

Manba: muallif ishlanmasi

Adabiyotlar kontent tahlilining natijalariga asoslangan holda tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini baholashda qo‘llanilgan ko‘rsatkich va usullar orasida yaqqol bog‘lanishlar aniqlanmaganligini xulosa qilish mumkin. Biroq, 50 eng sara ilmiy maqolalarning barchasi tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini mamlakatlararo kesimda, ya‘ni rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar guruhi uchun baholagan. Ma‘lumki, mamlakatlararo yondashuv har bir mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va institutsional omillarni inobatga olmaydi. Shu bois, kontent tahlilining natijalariga tayangan

holda, tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini baholashda bir mamlakat kesimidagi empirik tadqiqot olib borish zarurati ilmiy asoslangan.

Ilmiy izlanishlar bilan bir qatorda, jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining samaradorligini ta‘minlash masalasi muhokama qilinadi. 2000-yildan e‘tiboran jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga bag‘ishlangan xalqaro forumlar tashkil etilib, uning yakunlariga ko‘ra, xalqaro deklaratsiyalar qabul qilingan. Xususan, Rim Deklaratsiyasi(2003), Parij Deklaratsiyasi(2005), Akkra Harakatlar Rejasi(2008), Pusan Deklaratsiyalari (2011)da tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlovchi tamoyillar belgilab olingan. Shuni qayd etish lozimki, deklaratsiyalarda keltirilgan amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar majburiy xarakterga ega emasligi sababli, ular tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligi bo‘yicha sezilarli yutuqlarga olib kelmadi va tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirish masalasi kun tartibidagi dolzarb muammolarning biri sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Jahon iqtisodiyotida tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasining zamonaviy holati va uning samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmlari tahlili”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi, ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasining zamonaviy holati, tendensiyalari va tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirishning mexanizmlarini yoritishga bag‘ishlangan. Ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak global arxitekturasini tahlili natijalariga ko‘ra, 2022-yilga kelib ajratilgan jami tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining 27,2 %i xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari hisobiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning donorlar kesimidagi tahlili esa, 2022-yilda ajratilgan ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining 42,3 %i Yevropa Ittifoqi institutlari, 24,5 %i Jahon Banki guruhi, 7,4 %i mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklari hisobiga to‘g‘ri kelganini aks ettiradi⁴¹.

1-jadval

Ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasining tendensiyalari, (%da)

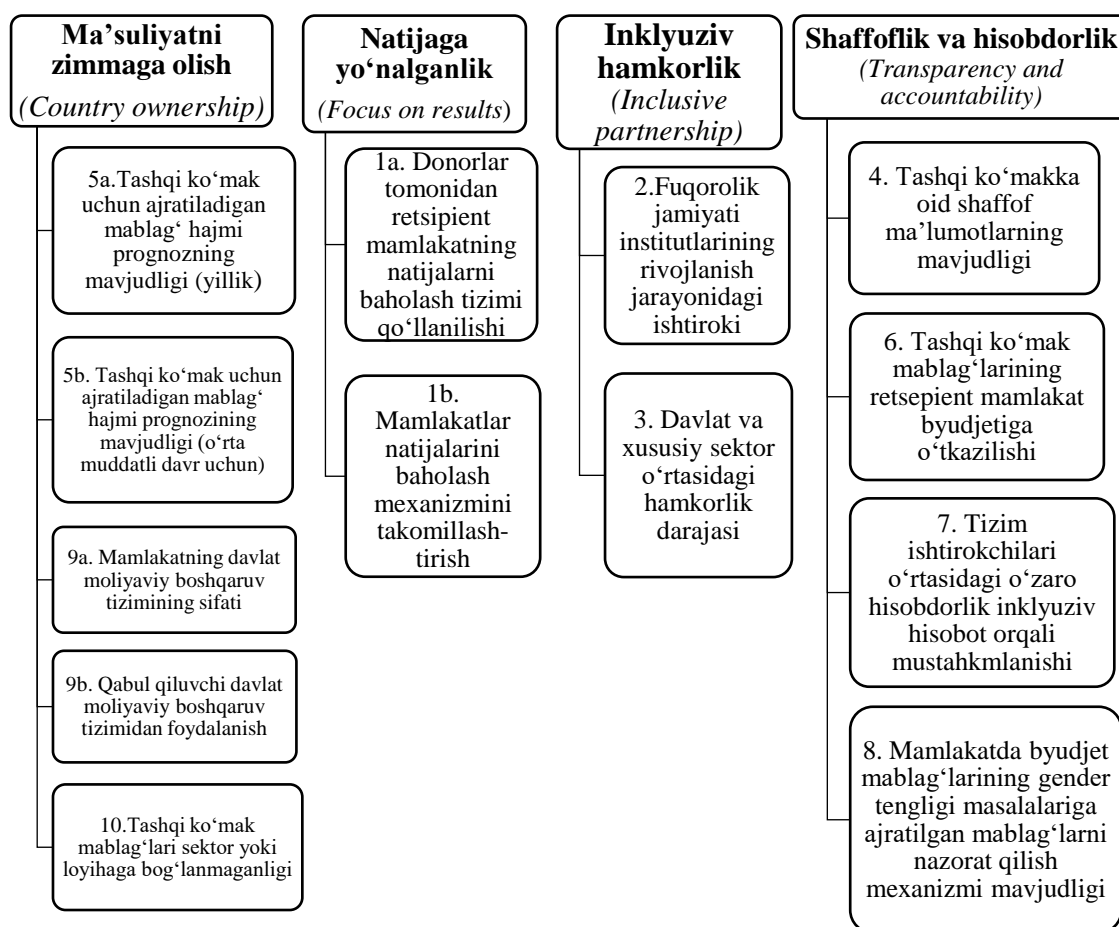
2012	2022
Tashqi ko‘mak tizimida xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilayotgan tashqi ko‘mak ulushi turg‘un qolmoqda	
28,2 %	27,2 %
Ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak tizimida byudjetni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qo‘llab-quvvatlash shakli ortib borishi	
12,8 %	25,2 %
Ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining quyi daromadli mamlakatlarga ajratilgan ulushini ortishi	
26,7 %	38 %
Tashqi ko‘mak shakllarida loyihalarni moliyalashtirish shaklining ulushi kamayib borishi	
78,1 %	68,5 %

Manba: IHTT RKO statistik ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Shuningdek, so‘nggi o‘n yillik davr uchun ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning retsipient guruhlari, ko‘mak shakli va yo‘naltirilgan tarmoqlar kesimi ham tahlil qilingan bo‘lib, uning natijalari asosida ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi tendensiyalar aniqlangan (1-jadval).

⁴¹ OECD. Credit reporting system (CPS)” <https://stats.oecd.org/>

Tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi transformatsiyalar nafaqat ushbu mablag‘larning geografik, tarmoqlar va shakllar bo‘yicha taqsimotida, balki uning samaradorligini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarda ham namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Xususan, Pusan deklaratsiyasi asosida amaliyotga tatbiq qilingan Samarador rivojlanishni ta‘minlash maqsadida global hamkorlik platformasi (*The Global partnership for effective development cooperation* (GPEDC)) doirasidagi monitoring jarayonida ham islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda⁴². Mazkur platforma doirasida 2013-yildan e‘tiboran har ikki yilda tashqi ko‘mak tizimi samaradorligining monitoringi amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Yuqorida qayd etilgan islohotlar sababli, 2020–2022-yillar uchun monitoring o‘tkazilmagan. Navbatdagi monitoring 2023–2025-yillarda o‘tkaziladi va 2026-yilda monitoring natijalari e‘lon qilinadi.



2-rasm. Samarador rivojlanish hamkorligini ta‘minlashda global sherikchilik platformasidagi monitoring mezonlarning tasnifi

Manba: Samarador rivojlanishni ta‘minlash maqsadida global hamkorlik platformasi ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Qayd etish lozimki, ushbu monitoring natijalarining tahlili hattoki unda ishtirok etmagan rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun ham manfaatli bo‘lib, u orqali retsipient mamlakatlar tashqi ko‘mak donorlarining tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha erishgan natijalarini baholash imkoniyatini qo‘lga kiritadi. Shu

⁴² Samarador rivojlanishni ta‘minlash maqsadida global hamkorlik platformasining rasmiy sayti <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/4thMonitoringRound>

munosabat bilan, tadqiqot ishi doirasida ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak donorlarining bu boradagi natijalari tahlili keltirilgan. Samarador rivojlanishni ta‘minlash maqsadida global hamkorlikda nazarda tutilgan samaradorlik tamoyillari va ularni baholash uchun 12 ta ko‘rsatkichlar ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, ular 2011-yilda qabul qilingan Pusan deklaratsiyasining 4 tamoyiliga asoslangan holda shakllantirilgan (2-rasm).

Monitoring natijalariga ko‘ra, ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining 88 %i retsipient mamlakat taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilab olingan ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga ajratilgan. Shuningdek, 83 % holatlarda xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratiladigan mablag‘lar hajmining prognozi mavjud bo‘lgan. Tashqi ko‘mak uchun ajratiladigan mablag‘ hajmini yillik prognozning mavjudligi ko‘rsatkichini hisoblashda mablag‘larda rejalashtirilgan yilda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatga yetkazib berilganligi inobatga olinadi. Bundan tashqari, rejalashtirilgan va ajratilgan mablag‘larning miqdorida ham tafovutlar qayd etilgan. Masalan, 2018-yilda 17 xalqaro moliya tashkilot tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko‘makning real miqdori rejalashtirilgan miqdordan 1 milliard AQSh dollariga kam bo‘lgan⁴³. Tashqi mablag‘larning kelishilgan vaqtdan kech kelib tushishi (*commitments and disbursements*), shuningdek, hajmidagi o‘zgarishlar iqtisodiy rivojlanish loyihalarini amalga oshirishga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi⁴⁴.

Qayd etish lozimki, ko‘p tomonlama tizimning samaradorlikni ta‘minlash borasidagi natijalari yuqori bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, tizim ishtirokchilarining bu boradagi ko‘rsatkichlari bir-biridan farqlanishi mumkin. Shu bois, ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak tizimi ishtirokchilarining, har bir mezon kesimidagi natijalari tahlilini olib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu borada, ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak tizimi ishtirokchilari orasida mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklari muvaffaqiyatga erishganligini aks ettiradi. Xususan, mazkur tashkilotlar mablag‘larni o‘z vaqtida ajratilganligi (86 %), ko‘mak ajratishga oid istiqbolli rejalarning e‘lon qilinganligi (75 %), retsipient mamlakat moliyaviy boshqaruv tizimidan foydalanish ko‘rsatkichi (57 %) va boshqa ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha qolgan xalqaro moliya tashkilotlarga nisbatan yuqori natijalarni namoyon etgan. Monitoring tahlili asosida, tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlash borasida ustunliklarini inobatga olgan holda, mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklar bilan hamkorlikni kengaytirish va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan tashqi ko‘makning tarkibini optimallashtirish imkoniyati mavjud deb xulosa qilish mumkin.

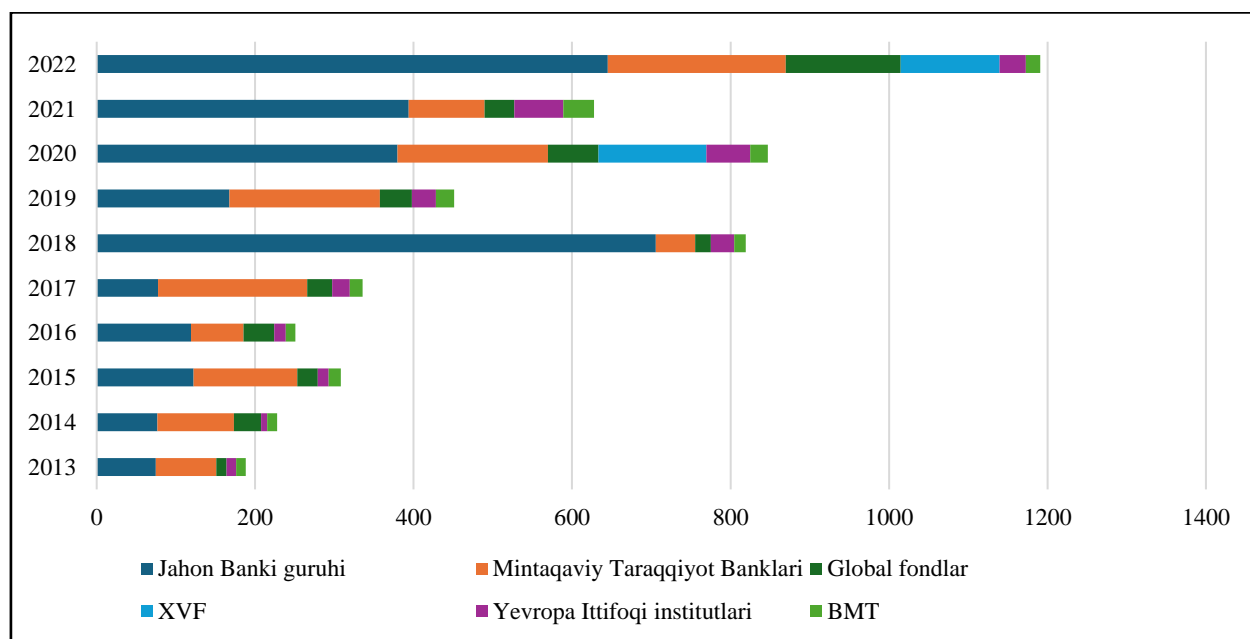
Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishi va istiqbollari”** deb nomlanib, unda 2012–2022-yillar davomida O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga xalqaro moliya tashkilotlar tomonidan taqdim etilgan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining oqimi, uning donor, tarmoq va shakllar kesimidagi taqsimoti tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, qabul qilingan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining O‘zbekiston Respublikasining asosiy makroiqtisodiy

⁴³ OECD (2020). Multilateral Development Finance 2020. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/e61fdf00-en>.

⁴⁴ Hudson J. (2013). Promises kept, promises broken? The relationship between aid commitments and disbursements. *Review of Development Finance*. 3(3). pp. 109-120.

ko'rsatkichlariga ta'siri ARDL ekonometrik modellashtirish usuli yordamida baholangan. Tadqiqot ishi doirasida olib borilgan tahlil va ekonometrik baholash natijalari asosida, tashqi ko'mak boshqaruvining ilg'or xorijiy tajribasi tahliliga tayangan holda, O'zbekiston Respublikasida tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlariga oid amaliy takliflar shakllantirilgan.

IHTTning tashqi ko'mak borasidagi instituti - Rivojlanishga ko'maklashish qo'mitasi (Development Assistance Committee (DAC)ning tashqi ko'mak olish huquqiga ega mamlakatlar ro'yxatidan joy olgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi, 2022-yilda 1.6 milliard AQSh dollari miqdoridagi tashqi ko'mak mablag'larini jalb qilgan⁴⁵. IHTT tomonidan keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2022-yilda mamlakatimizga jalb qilingan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining 71,2%i ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'mak hisobiga to'g'ri keladi. Qayd etish lozimki, O'zbekistonga ajratilgan tashqi ko'makda ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'makning ulushi ko'rsatkichida so'nggi yillarda tebranishlar kuzatilgan. Xususan, 2017-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 47 %, 2018-yilda 71,8 %, 2019-yilda 35,7 % va 2020-yilda 54,6 % ni tashkil qilgan.



3-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilgan ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'makning donorlar bo'yicha taqsimoti, (2013–2022-yillar, mln. AQSh dollarida)

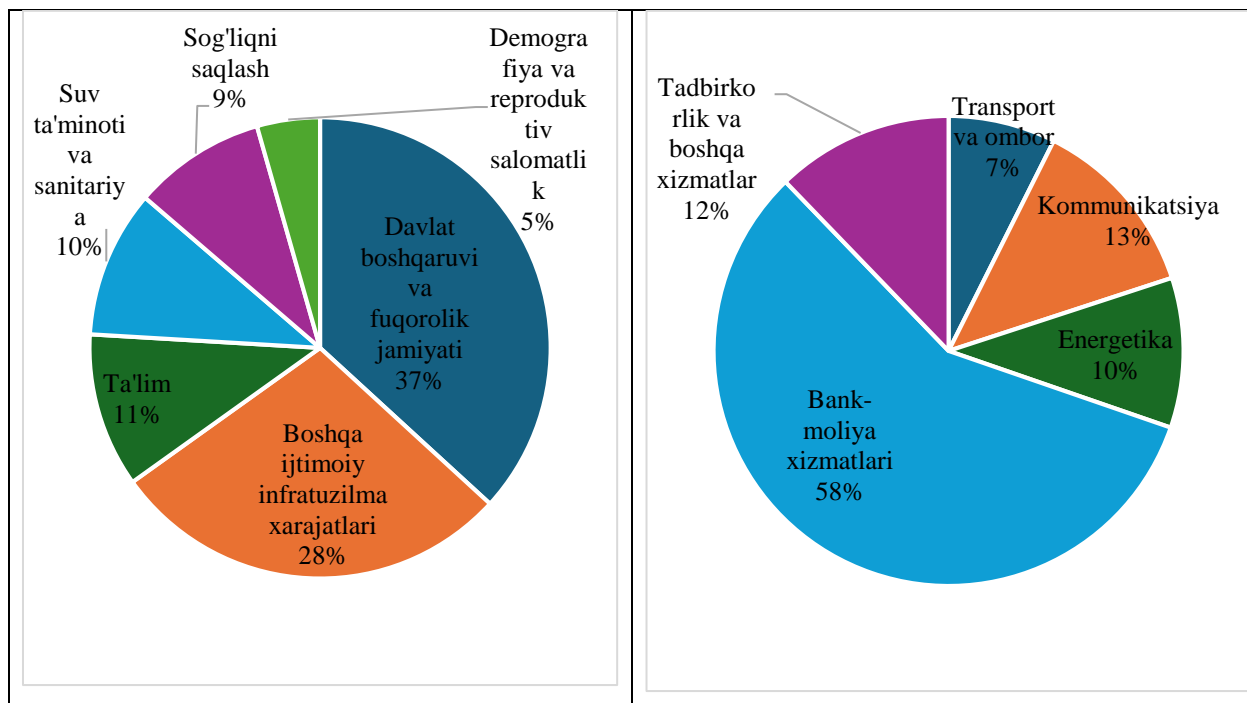
Manba: IHTT tomonidan keltirilgan ma'lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan hisoblangan.

O'zbekistonga jalb qilingan ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining donorlar kesimidagi tahlili ikki yirik donor – Jahon Banki guruhi (2022-yilda 644 million AQSh dollari) va Mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklar (2022-yilda 224 million AQSh dollari) ishtirokini aks ettiradi.

Mamlakatimizga jalb qilingan ko'p tomonlama tashqi ko'mak mablag'larning sohalar bo'yicha taqsimoti esa, ularning diversifikatsiyasini aks ettiradi. Xususan,

⁴⁵ OECD. List of ODA recipients <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/DAC%20List/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf>

2022-yilda ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining 38,9%i ijtimoiy infratuzilmaga, 34,1%i esa iqtisodiy infratuzilmaga ajratilgan. Mazkur ikki guruh tarkibiga kiruvchi sub-sektorlar bo‘yicha taqsimoti 2022-yilda ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning ijtimoiy infratuzilma guruhida eng yirik bo‘lim davlat boshqaruvi va fuqarolik jamiyati bo‘lganini ko‘rsatadi. Ijtimoiy infratuzilmaga ajratilgan mablag‘larning 36,8%i, jami ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning 14,3%i nomarkazlashtirish (decentralization) va mahalliy hukumatning vakolatlarini kengaytirish, davlat byudjeti boshqaruvini takomillashtirish, inson huquqlarini ta‘minlash kabi sohalarga yo‘naltirilgan. Ta‘lim sohasiga garchi mablag‘larning 10,8%i ajratilgan bo‘lsada, 2021-yilga nisbatan 240% o‘shish kuzatilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilgan ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning iqtisodiy infratuzilma xarajatlari bo‘limidagi eng yirik qism – bank-moliya xizmatlari bo‘lib, iqtisodiy infratuzilma xarajatlarining 57,5%i, jami ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning 19,6%i ushbu qismga yo‘naltirilgan.



4-rasm. O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilgan ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘makning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy infratuzilma sektorlari bo‘yicha taqsimoti tahlili, (2022-yil, %da).

Manba: IHTT statistik ma‘lumotlari to‘plami Credit reporting system <https://stats.oecd.org/> ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot ishi doirasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larini jalb qilish va boshqarish mexanizmi ham tahlil qilingan bo‘lib, u sohadagi mavjud muammolarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida tashqi ko‘makdan foydalanishning amaldagi mexanizmiga ko‘ra, mamlakatimizda tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘lari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi tomonidan muvofiqlashtiriladi. Amaldagi tartibga ko‘ra, tashqi ko‘mak ishtirokida amalga oshirilishi rejalashtirilgan loyihalarning hujjatlari vazirlik, tashkilotlar tomonidan shakllantiriladi va Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligiga taqdim etiladi. Keyingi bosqichda

Vazirlik tomonidan ushbu loyihalar dasturi donor mamlakatlar e'tiboriga taqdim etiladi. Loyihalar bo'yicha kelishuvlarga erishish va ularning amalga oshirilishi yuzasidan nazorat Vazirlikka yuklatilgan⁴⁶.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotida so'nggi yillarda xalqaro moliya tashkilotlarning ko'magida amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalarning soni ham, ko'lami ham kengayib borayotganini inobatga olgan holda mamlakatimizga jalb qilingan tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining samaradorligini baholashga obyektiv ehtiyoj paydo bo'lmoqda. Bu o'rinda, O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti uchun tashqi ko'mak va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi bog'liqligini zamonaviy ekonometrika usullaridan foydalangan holda baholovchi tadqiqot olib borilmagan. Shu munosabat bilan, muallif tomonidan O'zbekiston uchun tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini empirik baholash maqsadida urinishlar o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot ishining 1.2-paragrafida aks ettirilgan adabiyotlarning kontent tahlili natijalariga asoslangan holda, tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini baholash O'zbekiston kesimida, shuningdek, tashqi ko'mak samaradorligini makroiqtisodiy siyosat kontekstida (fiskal siyosat) o'rganiladi. O'zbekiston iqtisodiy o'sishiga tashqi ko'makning ta'sirini ekonometrik model asosida tahlil qilish uchun iqtisodiy o'sishning modelidan foydalanildi.

$$Y = f(X, Z) \quad (1)$$

Bu yerda Y – ishlab chiqarish hajmi, X – kapital omillari vektori, Z – iqtisodiy o'sishning texnologik va siyosat bilan bog'liq determinantlari omillari vektoridir. T.Romer⁴⁷ va R.Lukas⁴⁸ tomonidan tatbiq etilgan endogen iqtisodiy o'sish modelida mamlakatning uzoq muddatli taraqqiyotining omili sifatida inson kapitali va innovatsiyalar sohasiga jalb qilingan sarmoyalar ekanligi ko'rsatiladi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy o'sishning endogen modelida davlatning iqtisodiy siyosati uning uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi degan farazga asoslanadi. Iqtisodiy o'sish modeliga asoslangan holda vaqt qatori regressiyasi uchun iqtisodiy o'sish tenglamasi keltiriladi.

$$PGDP_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \gamma Z_t + \mu_t \quad (2)$$

Bu yerda: $PGDP_t$ – iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichi bo'lib aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keluvchi YaIM, X_t – kapital omillar vektori, Z_t – texnologik va siyosat bilan bog'liq determinantlari vektori, β – kapital omillar koeffitsiyenti, γ – texnologik va siyosat bilan bog'liq omillar koeffitsiyenti, μ_t esa xatoliklarni aks ettiradi. Tadqiqotchilar P.M.Kargbo⁴⁹ va G.Mohapatra⁵⁰ hamda U.Golden, I.Shayx va F.Sulton⁵¹ tahlillariga

⁴⁶ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 29-dekabrda 786-son Qarori <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5799388>

⁴⁷ Romer P. M. (1986). Increasing returns and long run growth. Journal of Political Economy. 94. pp.1002–1037.

⁴⁸ Lucas R. (1988). On the mechanics of economic development. Journal of Monetary Economics. 22. pp.3–42.

⁴⁹ Kargbo P. M. (2012). Impact of foreign aid on economic growth in Sierra Leone: Empirical Analysis (No. 2012/07). WIDER Working Paper. pp. 24-28.

⁵⁰ Mohapatra G., Giri K., Sehrawat M. (2016). Foreign aid, macroeconomic policies and economic growth nexus in India: An ARDL bounds testing approach. Theoretical & Applied Economics. 23(4).

⁵¹ Golder U., Sheikh M.I., Sultana F. (2021). The relationship between foreign aid and economic growth: Empirical evidence from Bangladesh. Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business. pp.625-633.

asoslangan holda iqtisodiy o‘shishning kapital omillari sifatida tashqi ko‘mak va xususiy investitsiyalar belgilandi. Tashqi ko‘mak ko‘rsatkichi uchun rivojlantirish maqsadida ajratiladigan sof tashqi ko‘mak miqdori, xususiy investitsiyalari sifatida yalpi kapital qo‘yilmalar va pul o‘tkazmalari keltirilgan. Iqtisodiy o‘shishning texnologiya va siyosat bilan bog‘liq omillari ko‘rsatkich sifatida davlatning yakuniy iste‘mol xarajatlari (fiskal siyosat) ko‘rsatkichi belgilangan.

O‘zbekistonda tashqi ko‘mak va iqtisodiy o‘shish o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik mavjudligini aniqlash uchun OLS (eng kichik kvadratlar usuli), ARDL (taqsimlangan kechikishlar bilan avtoregressiya modeli) va VAR (vektorli avtoregressiya) ekonometrik modellari ishlab chiqilgan. Ekonometrik tahlil uchun ko‘rsatkichlar Jahon Banki va Iqtisodiy Hamkorlik va Taraqqiyot Tashkilotlarining statistik ma‘lumotlar bazasidan olingan. Ko‘rsatkichlar AQSh dollarida aks ettirilgan va 2005–2021-yillarni qamrab oluvchi davr uchun jamlangan. P.M.Kargbo tajribasiga asoslangan holda ko‘rsatkichlarning logarifmi olingan bo‘lib, bu ko‘rsatkichlarning elastiklik koeffitsiyentini aniqlash imkonini beradi⁵². Ekonometrik tahlil olib borishda “EViews 9” statistik dasturidan foydalanildi.

Dastavval, tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy o‘shishiga ta‘sirini aniqlash uchun kichik kvadratlar (OLS, ko‘p o‘lchovli regressiya tenglamasi) usulidan foydalanildi. Asosiy parametrlar aniqlangach, eng optimal va statistik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan model tanlab olindi va u quyidagi funksiya tenglamasida aks etadi:

$$L_PGDP_t = 4.75 + 0.08 * L_REM_t + 0.15 * L_ODA_t + 0.17 * L_GFCE_{tu} \quad (3)$$

Tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, YaIM aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi pul o‘tkazmalariga, tashqi ko‘mak va yakuniy iste‘mol uchun davlat xarajatlariga bog‘liq. Modellashtirish natijasiga ko‘ra, ushbu o‘zgaruvchilar statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli, biroq tashqi ko‘makning iqtisodiy o‘shishga ta‘siri ko‘rsatkichi yuqori emas -0.15 %. Regressiya tenglamasi statistik ahamiyatga ega, F-statistika 308 ga teng. Darbin–Watsonning d-mezoni yordamida tekshirilganda, izchil avtokorrelyatsiya mavjud emasligi aniqlangan.

Empirik tahlilning keyingi bosqichida O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy o‘shishida tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining ta‘sirini baholash uchun ushbu ko‘rsatkichlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik kointegratsiya tahlilining Avtoregressiv taqsimlangan lag (ARDL) usulidan foydalanilgan holda amalga oshirildi. Kointegratsiya tahlilining Avtoregressiv taqsimlangan lag (ARDL) usuli natijalariga ko‘ra ekonometrik model uchun umumiy tenglama quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega:

$$L_PGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i L_PGDP_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^{q1} \gamma_j L_ODA_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^{q2} \delta_k L_GCF_{t-k} + \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

Model natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, aholi jon boshiga YaIM avvalgi qiymatiga (inersiya) 0,65 %ga bog‘liq. Inersial komponentning kiritilishi, shuningdek, qoldiqlarda avtokorrelyatsiyani oldini oladi va oldingi qiymatdan foydalangan holda

⁵² Kargbo P. M. (2012). Impact of foreign aid on economic growth in Sierra Leone: Empirical Analysis (No. 2012/07). WIDER Working Paper. pp. 24-28.

hisobga olinmagan parametrlarning ta'sirini tekislaydi. ARDL model natijalariga ko'ra, tashqi ko'makning retsipient mamlakat iqtisodiy o'sishiga ta'siri bir yillik lag bilan kuzatiladi. Qayd etish lozim, tashqi ko'makning aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keluvchi YaIMga ta'sirining koeffitsiyenti kichik, biroq u statistik ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, ekonometrik model natijalariga ko'ra, asosiy kapital qo'yilmalari iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri ham ikki yil lag bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Yaratilgan ekonometrik model asosida impuls funksiyalari natijalariga ko'ra, tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining ta'siri noaniq. Impuls reaksiyasi natijasiga ko'ra aholi jon boshiga YaIM o'sishi uchun davlat xarajatlari statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lib chiqdi.

2-jadval

Avtoregressiv taqsimlangan lag modelini baholash

ARDL (1, 2, 1,)				
O'zgaruvchi	Koeffitsiyent	Standart xatolik	t-Statistika	Ehtimollik
L_PGDP(-1)	0.655469	0.121581	5.391231	0.0002
L_GCF(-2)	0.058761	0.025790	2.278399	0.0437
L_ODA(-1)	0.038138	0.017351	2.198008	0.0503
C	1.949883	0.617533	3.157538	0.0091
R ²	0.997655	O'rtacha bog'liqlik o'zgarishi		7.842740
Tuzatilgan R ²	0.997016	Dispersion bog'liqlikning standart o'zgarishi		0.200657
Xatolarning standart og'ishi	0.010962	Akayke ma'lumot mezon		-5.965665
Kvadrat qoldiqlari yig'indisi	0.001322	Shvarts mezon		-5.776852
Maksimal o'xshashlik funksiyasining qiymati	48.74249	Xannan-Kuin me'zoni		-5.967677
F-statistika	1560.098	Durbin-Vatson statistikasi		2.668415
Ehtimollik (F-statistika)	0.000000			

Manba: muallif hisob-kitoblari asosida.

Tadqiqot ishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan 3 ekonometrik modellashtirish natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasida tashqi ko'makning aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keluvchi YaIM ko'rsatkichiga ta'siri nisbatan cheklangan (0-0,25 % oralig'ida) degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. Tashqi ko'mak mablag'larining mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ta'sirining cheklanganligini quyidagi omillar bilan izohlash mumkin:

Tashqi ko'mak mablag'laridan foydalanishning amaldagi tizimi samarali emasligi;

Qabul qilingan tashqi ko'mak hajmining cheklanganligi (YaIMning 1,5-2 %);

Tashqi ko'mak tizimidagi boshqaruv bilan bog'liq muammolar (ma'lumotlar shaffofligi ta'minlanmaganligi, byudjet ijrosidan alohida boshqarilishi).

Ekonometrik baholash natijalariga ko'ra, tashqi ko'mak mablag'lari O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri cheklanganligining asosiy sabablaridan biri ushbu mablag'lardan foydalanishning amaldagi mexanizmi samarador emasligi deb topilgan. Tashqi ko'mak mablag'larini jalb qilish va boshqarish borasida ilg'or xorij tajribasini joriy etish bo'yicha takliflar shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Bugungi kunda aksariyat retsipient mamlakatlarning tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi ishtiroki ularning tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasiga muvofiq boshqariladi. Bu borada, tadqiqot ishi doirasida 8 ta mamlakat (*Kamboja, Myanma, Liberiya, Sierra-Leone, Ruanda, Nepal, Bangladesh va Samoa*) mamlakatlari tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va amaliyotga tatbiq etilgan tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyalari qiyosiy tahlil etildi⁵³. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyalarini tizimlashtirish asosida tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasida aks etishi zarur bo‘lgan tarkibiy qismlar aniqlandi.

3-jadval

Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatning tashqi ko‘mak strategiyasi va uning tarkibiy bo‘limlari tahlili

Bo‘lim nomi	Tarkibi
Kirish qismi	Maqsad va vazifalar, konsepsiyaning qamrovi
Konsepsiyaning asosiy tamoyillari	Mamlakatning tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi ishtirokini aniqlab beruvchi tamoyillar
Tashqi ko‘mak sohasidagi ustuvor yo‘nalish va sohalar	Tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larini jalb qilinishi rejalashtirilgan ustuvor soha va yo‘nalishlari, tashqi ko‘makning afzal deb belgilangan shakli, jalb qilinadigan mablag‘larining yuqori chegarasi
Amalga oshirish mexanizmi	Ma’sul vazirlikning huquq va majburiyatlari tashqi ko‘mak doirasidagi hisobdorlik mexanizmi, tashqi ko‘mak sohasiga jalb qilingan vazirlik va davlat idoralarning rol va majburiyatlari
Monitoring jarayonining tartibi	Tashqi ko‘mak sohasidagi axborot boshqaruv tizimining faoliyati tartibi

Manba: Kamboja, Myanma, Liberiya, Sierra-Leone, Rwanda, Nepal, Bangladesh va Samoa mamlakatlarining tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyalarining qiyosiy tahlili asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

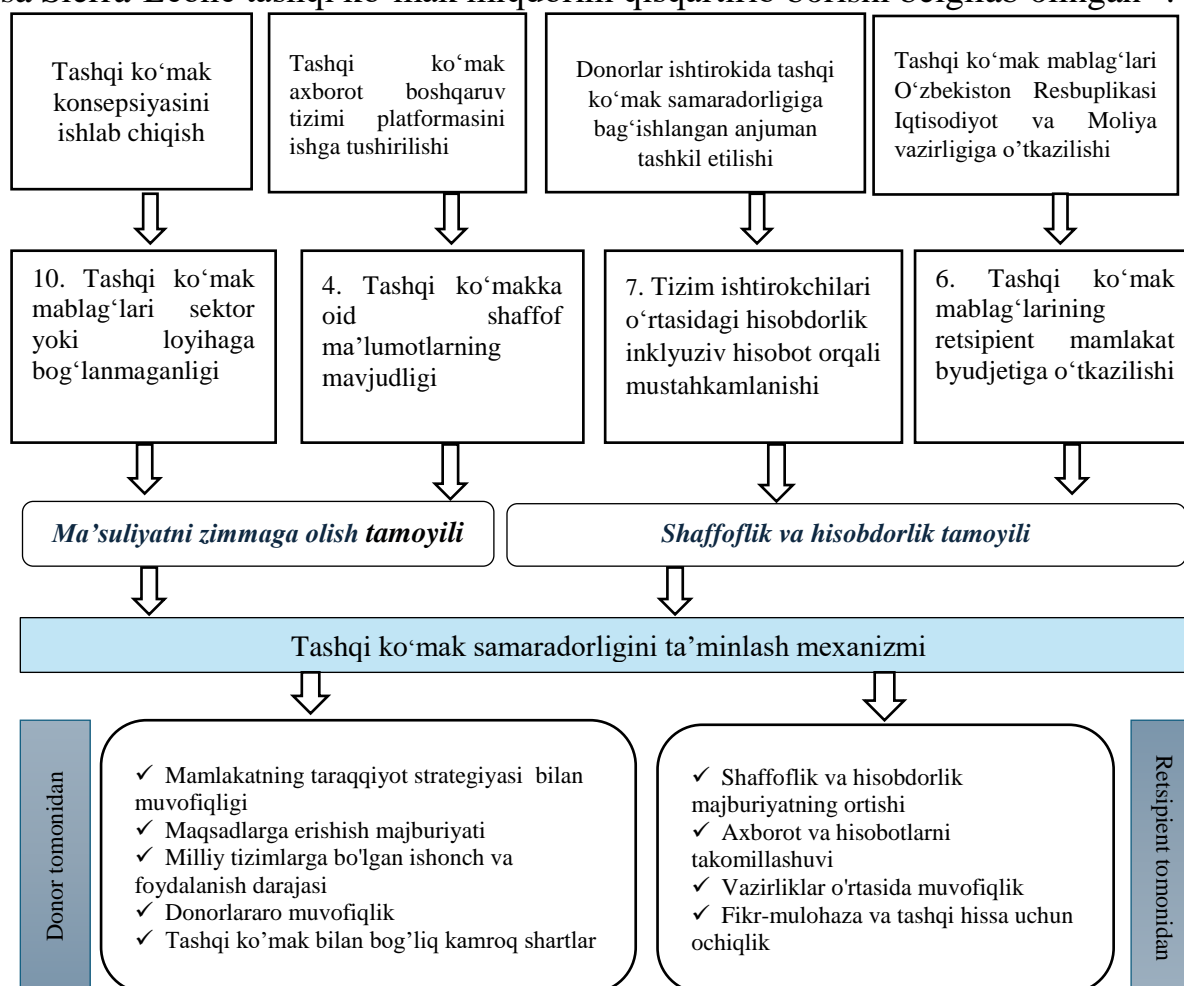
Tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasining kirish qismida konsepsiyadan ko‘zlangan maqsad va vazifalar bilan bir qatorda, ushbu konsepsiyaning qamrov ko‘lami va mamlakatning tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi ishtirokini nazorat qiluvchi vazirlik aniqlab olinishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Xususan, Bangladeshning tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasida keltirilgan tartib-qoidalarga ko‘ra, tashqi ko‘mak grantlar va imtiyozli kreditlar, vertikal fondlar mablag‘lari, Janub-Janub hamkorlik va uch tomonlama hamkorlik kabi boshqa hamkorlik vositasida jalb qilingan manbalarini qamrab oladi⁵⁴.

⁵³ Myanmar Ministry of investment and foreign economic relations (2020). Myanmar development assistance policy. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mya201761.pdf> ; Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Republic of Liberia. (2020). National Aid and NGO Policy of Liberia. <https://www.mfdp.gov.lr/index.php/component/edocman/policy-procedure/national-aid-and-ngo-policy-of-liberia?Itemid=1757> Sierra-Leone government. Aid policy. https://unipsil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sl_aid_policy.pdf Nepal Ministry of Finance (2019). International Development Cooperation Policy https://www.mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/print_copy_IDCMP-2019_Eng_fullpage_20191107071739.pdf ; Bangladesh government portal. National policy on development cooperation https://erd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/erd.portal.gov.bd/notices/594d272c_6917_4891_a62a_5d14a629c9b9/Latest%20Version_HFM_NPDC.pdf ; Samoa Ministry of finance Aid coordination and debt management division (2010). Development cooperation policy partners in development: promoting aid effectiveness. <https://www.mof.gov.ws/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Development-Cooperation-Policy.pdf>

⁵⁴Bangladesh government portal. National policy on development cooperation

https://erd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/erd.portal.gov.bd/notices/594d272c_6917_4891_a62a_5d14a629c9b9/Latest%20Version_HFM_NPDC.pdf

Tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasining uchinchi bo‘limida tashqi ko‘makning tashqi chegarasi – maksimal miqdori belgilab olinishi, qaysi holatlarda tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘lari rad qilinishini ko‘rsatib o‘tish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Masalan Sierra-Leone mamlakatining tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasida hukumat tomonidan qisqa muddatli davrda taraqqiyot strategiyasida keltirilgan rejalarni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan miqdordagi tashqi ko‘mak hajmi jalb qilinishi, uzoq muddatli davrda esa Sierra-Leone tashqi ko‘mak miqdorini qisqartirib borishi belgilab olingan⁵⁵.



5-rasm. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larning samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmi

Manba: muallif ishlanmasi.

O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga tashqi ko‘mak ta’siri cheklanganligining yana bir sababi bu – qabul qilingan tashqi ko‘mak hajmining cheklanganligidir⁵⁶. Darhaqiqat, tashqi ko‘makning YaMDga nisbati 2022-yilda 2 %ni, 2021-yilda 1,7 %ni tashkil qilgan⁵⁷. Bu borada, mamlakat hukumati tomonidan ham tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining hajmini oshirish vazifasi belgilab olingan⁵⁸. Bugungi kunda 70 dan

⁵⁵ Sierra-Leone government. Aid policy. https://unipsil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sl_aid_policy.pdf

⁵⁶ Мавланов И.П.(2016). Экономическая дипломатия: Учебное пособие-2-е издания – М:Аспект Пресс. с.525

⁵⁷World Bank. Net ODA received (% of GNI) - Uzbekistan <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS?locations=UZ>

⁵⁸ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 29-dekabr sanasidagi 786-sonli “Tashqi beg‘araz ko‘mak mablag‘larini jalb etish mexanizmlarini va donorlar bilan ishlash tizimini takomillashtirishga oid qo‘shimcha

ortiq retsipient mamlakatlar tomonidan tashqi ko‘makning axborot boshqaruv tizimi amaliyotga joriy etilgan. Ushbu axborot boshqaruv tizimi tashqi ko‘mak oqimiga oid ma‘lumotlar shaffofligini ta‘minlash orqali, tashqi ko‘mak hajmi va uning samaradorligini ortishiga xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiya ishida O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb qilingan tashqi ko‘makning shakllari kesimidagi taqsimoti tahlil qilingan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra, byudjetga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tashqi ko‘makning ulushini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu borada, tashqi ko‘mak mamlakatdagi moliyaviy resurslarni safarbar qiluvchi, byudjet loyihasini tayyorlovchi va ijro etuvchi organ tomonidan boshqarilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu bois, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi ishtiroki O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va Moliya vazirligi tomonidan boshqarilishi kerak degan xulosaga kelish mumkin.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi tobora faollashib borayotgan ishtirokini inobatga olib, mamlakatimiz tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga oid xalqaro deklaratsiyalar qabul qilinmaganligidan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu mablag‘lar samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan muayyan chora-tadbirlar kompleksini ishlab chiqilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larning samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmi tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga oid Pusan Deklaratsiyasining tamoyillari va maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari asosida shakllantirilgan. Unda taklif etilayotgan chora-tadbirlar tashqi ko‘mak donorlari va retsipient mamlakatlarning faoliyatini uyg‘unlashtirish va muvofiqlashtirish orqali tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligi ta‘minlanadi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak instrumentidan samarali foydalanishni ta‘minlashga qaratilgan quyidagi ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar shakllantirildi hamda amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga bag‘ishlangan adabiyotlarning o‘rtacha yillik iqtiboslari soni bo‘yicha tanlab olingan eng sara 50 ilmiy maqolalarning kontent tahlili natijasida tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini panel regressiyalari va mamlakatlararo empirik tadqiqotlar yordamida baholash mumkin emasligi ilmiy asoslandi.

2. XXI asr boshidan e‘tiboran BMT Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy taraqqiyot kengashi va IHTT Rivojlanishga ko‘maklashish qo‘mitasi rahnamoligida tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga bag‘ishlangan yuqori darajali forumlar o‘tkazilib, ular yakuniga ko‘ra, xalqaro deklaratsiyalar qabul qilingan. Ushbu deklaratsiyalar tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlash borasidagi tamoyillar, donor va retsipient mamlakat zimmasiga yuklatilgan ma‘suliyatni belgilab berish orqali tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga xizmat qiladi.

chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori.

3. Tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga oid xalqaro deklaratsiya va harakatlar rejalarida keltirilgan amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar majburiy xarakterga ega emasligi sababli, ular tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlash borasida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishmadi.

4. 2012-2022 yillarda davomida global tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasi bir qator transformatsiya jarayonlar sodir bo‘lib, ularga tashqi ko‘mak tizimida xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan ajratilayotgan tashqi ko‘mak ulushi turg‘un qolmoqdaligi (2022-yilda 27,2%), ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak tizimida byudjetni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qo‘llab-quvvatlash shakli ortib borayotgani (2022-yilda 25,2 %), ko‘p tomonlama tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining quyi daromadli mamlakatlarga ajratilgan ulushi ortib borayotgani (2022-yilda 38 %) va tashqi ko‘makning loyihalarni moliyalashtirish instrumenti bugungi kunga qadar ustunlik qilayotgani (2022-yilda 68.5 %), biroq u pasayish tendensiyasiga ega ekanligini (2012-yilda 78.1 %) qayd etish mumkin.

5. Pusan deklaratsiyasi asosida tatbiq qilingan Samarador Rivojlanishni ta‘minlash maqsadida Global Hamkorlik platformasi doirasida ikki yilda bir marotaba olib boriladigan monitoring natijalariga ko‘ra, mintaqaviy taraqqiyot banklar rivojlanayotgan mamlakat moliyaviy boshqaruv tizimidan foydalanish va tashqi ko‘makning retsipient mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot strategiyasidagi belgilab olingan ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga safarbar etilishini ta‘minlash orqali tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha ustuvorlikka ega ekanligi asoslangan.

6. Kointegratsiya tahlilining Avtoregressiv taqsimlangan lag (ARDL) va Vektorli avtoregressiya usulidan foydalanilgan holda yaratilgan modellar natijalariga ko‘ra, tashqi ko‘mak yoki rivojlanishga rasmiy ko‘makning aholi jon boshiga YaIMga ta‘siri nisbatan cheklangan bo‘lib, tashqi ko‘makning 1 % ortishi aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi YaIMning 0,25 % ortishiga olib keladi. Ushbu holat mamlakatimizga jalb qilingan tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘larining yetarli emasligi (YaIMning 1,5-2 %) va ulardan samarali foydalanish tizimida yetarlichi chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmaganligi bilan izohlanadi.

7. Empirik tahlil natijasiga asoslangan holda mamlakatimizning global tashqi ko‘mak tizimidagi ishtirokini yanada faollashtirish va jalb qilingan mablag‘larning samaradorligini ta‘minlash tizimi takomillashtirilishi maqsadga muvofiqligini qayd etish mumkin.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari tomonidan O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilgan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini oshirish mexanizmi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi takliflarni shakllantirish imkonini berdi:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining global tashqi ko‘mak arxitekturasidagi ishtirokining ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beruvchi tashqi ko‘mak konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish orqali tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligi oshirilishi mumkin. Mamlakatning tashqi ko‘mak strategiyasini aks ettiruvchi hujjatda O‘zbekiston

Respublikasi tashqi ko‘makning zamonaviy shakllaridan natijalarga yo‘naltirilgan ko‘mak, inson kapitalini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan texnik ko‘mak (*Botsvana tajribasi*), iqtisodiyotning ijtimoiy infratuzilma sektorlariga hamda xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari orqali ajratilgan mablag‘larga ustuvorlik berilishi qayd etilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Natijada, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tomonidan tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlashning ma‘suliyatni zimmaga olish tamoyili (*country ownership*)ga amal qilinadi.

2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga ajratilayotgan tashqi ko‘makka oid barcha ma‘lumotlarni donorlar, retsipient mamlakatdagi keng jamoatchilik, deputatlar, fuqarolik jamiyati, tadqiqotchilar, tadbirkorlik subyektlariga taqdim etuvchi tashqi ko‘mak axborot boshqaruv tizimi platformasini ishga tushirilishi ushbu mablag‘lar hisobidan moliyalashtiriladigan loyihalarning takrorlanishi (duplikatsiyasi) va donorlar orasida fragmentlashuvi muammolarini bartaraf etib, tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligini ta‘minlashning inklyuziv hamkorlik (*inclusive partnership*) hamda shaffoflik va o‘zaro hisobdorlik (*transparency and mutual accountability*) tamoyillariga amal qilinish imkonini beradi.

3. Tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘lar samaradorligini ta‘minlashning mezonlaridan biri donorlar bilan doimiy muloqotning barqaror platformasini shakllantirish ekanligini inobatga olgan holda, Myanma mamlakati tajribasi asosida, xorijiy mamlakatlarning tashqi ko‘mak agentliklari va xalqaro moliya tashkilotlarining vakillari ishtirokida tashqi ko‘mak samaradorligiga bag‘ishlangan anjuman tashkil etilishi tashqi ko‘mak tizimi ishtirokchilari o‘rtasida muvofiqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida tashqi ko‘mak mablag‘lari boshqaruviga ma‘sul vakolatli organ sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va Moliya vazirligi belgilanishi maqsadga muvofiq degan fikr ilgari surilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslangan holda, tashqi ko‘makning byudjetni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qo‘llab-quvvatlash shakli afzalligi qay etilmoqda. Shu bois, O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga jalb qilingan tashqi ko‘mak tarkibida byudjetni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qo‘llab-quvvatlash shaklining ulushini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi kerak. Bu borada, tashqi ko‘mak mamlakatdagi moliyaviy resurslarni safarbar qiluvchi, byudjet loyihasini tayyorlovchi va ijro etuvchi organ tomonidan boshqarilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03_AWARDING OF THE
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WORLD_ECONOMY
AND DIPLOMACY**

UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

ABDURAKHIMOVA ZIYODA ANVAR KIZI

**MECHANISMS FOR ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOREIGN
AID ALLOCATED TO THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

08.00.09 - World Economy

ABSTRACT

of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation on ECONOMIC SCIENCES

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The topic of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in economic sciences was registered № B2024.1.PhD/Iqt3853 in the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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The abstract of the dissertation is available on the website of the Scientific Council (www.uwed.uz) and Information-educational portal «ZiyoNET» (www.ziynet.uz) in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (summary)).

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The dissertation is available in the Information Resource Center of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Registration No _____). (Address: 100007, Tashkent city, Mustaqillik ave., 54.) Phone: (+99871) 267-67-69. Fax: (+99871) 267-09-00, e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. According to the data provided by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in 2023, foreign aid allocated to developing countries by all official donors amounted to 223.7 billion US dollars, of which 66.2 billion USD dollars have been allocated by multilateral organizations. This indicates that 0.37% of the total Gross national income (GNI) of OECD donor countries have been allocated to support the socio-economic development of developing countries⁵⁹. Despite the efforts of donor countries and international organizations in terms of foreign aid, the target of foreign aid adopted in the Resolution of the General Assembly (№ 2626, XXV, 14) in 1970 - 0.7% of the GNI of donor countries to be allocated as foreign aid - has been reached by only five countries in 2023⁶⁰. The fact that target amount has not been reached by donor countries and international organizations indicates that the available amount of foreign aid is insufficient. In this regard, it is assumed not only to increase the volume of foreign aid but also to ensure the effective use of available resources.

The effectiveness of foreign aid is assessed by the achievement of its objectives, that is, the economic growth of the recipient country. Despite the substantial and growing body of scholastic research on aid effectiveness, the relationship between foreign aid and the economic development of a developing country has not been theoretically and empirically proven. Taking into account, growing amount of foreign aid and role of these funds for economic growth of developing countries, several high-level forums dedicated to the topic of aid effectiveness have been held starting from the 2000s. These forums have resulted in the adoption of international declarations – Rome Declaration (2003), Paris Declaration (2008), Accra Action Agenda (2008), and Busan Declaration (2011), which defined the principles that ensure the effectiveness of foreign aid and recommended their implementation by donor and recipient countries.

As a country eligible to receive foreign aid defined by the OECD, Uzbekistan receives foreign aid funds from donor countries' aid agencies and international financial organizations. Starting from 2018, Uzbekistan accelerated its participation in global aid architecture, and by 2022 the amount of foreign aid received reached 1.6 billion US dollars.

Considering the growing amount of foreign aid received, the government is taking measures to address the issue of ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid. Although the Republic of Uzbekistan has not adopted international declarations on aid effectiveness, the country has developed its own institutional framework for ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid. In particular, Presidential Decree № 3857 dated September 16, 2018 “On measures to increase the efficiency of the preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations”, Presidential Decree №

⁵⁹ OECD (2024). ODA Levels in 2023 – preliminary data. Detailed summary note. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/ODA-summary-2023.pdf> [date of access 26.04.2024]

⁶⁰OECD (2024). Flows by donor [DAC1]. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm> [date of access 26.04.2024]

3439 dated December 12, 2017 “On measures to further increase the effectiveness of cooperation with international and foreign financial institutions”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №5848 dated October 10, 2019 “On measures to improve the mechanisms of attracting foreign aid funds and cooperating with donors”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №786 dated December 29, 2021 “On additional measures to improve the mechanisms of attracting foreign aid funds and the system of working with donors” serve as a legal framework of the measures on ensuring aid effectiveness.

Due to the accelerated participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the system of foreign assistance, the role of foreign aid in financing the reforms going on, as well as the literature gap on the impact of foreign aid on the economic development of Uzbekistan, elaboration of the mechanism of enhancing the effectiveness of the foreign aid received by the Republic of Uzbekistan remains as one of the topical issues on the agenda.

The relevance of the study to the priority areas of development of Science and Technology of the Republic. The research within the dissertation has been conducted in accordance with the priority area stated in the indicator № 61 - to provide infrastructure projects with sustainable and long-term funding sources of goal № 2 - ensuring the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth of the strategy “Uzbekistan-2030” that has been approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-158 dated September 11, 2023.

Degree of topic elaboration. The effectiveness of foreign aid has been a topic of intense debate among scholars and policy analysts alike. A large quantity of scholarly research has emerged seeking to empirically examine the actual and potential impact of foreign aid on economic growth and development applying various methods of econometric modelling. Scholars R.Rajan and A. Subramanian⁶¹, M.Clemens et al.⁶², H.Hansen and F.Tarp⁶³, S.Asongu and J.Nwachukwu⁶⁴ P. Mosley⁶⁵, R.Reichel⁶⁶, P.Boone⁶⁷ and P.Bowles⁶⁸, C.Burnside and D.Dollar⁶⁹ T.M.Hadjimichael⁷⁰, R.Lensink and X.White⁷¹, S.Dalgaard⁷², D.Bearce and

⁶¹ Rajan R. G., Subramanian A. (2008). Aid and growth: What does the cross-country evidence really show?. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. 90(4). pp.643-665.

⁶² Clemens M.A., Radelet S., Bhavnani R.R., Bazzi S. (2012). Counting chickens when they hatch: Timing and the effects of aid on growth. *The Economic Journal*. 122(561). pp. 590-617

⁶³Hansen H., Tarp F. (2001). Aid and growth regressions. *Journal of development Economics*. 64(2). pp. 547-570.

⁶⁴Asongu S.A., Nwachukwu J. C. (2016). Foreign aid and governance in Africa. *International Review of Applied Economics*. 30(1). pp.69-88.

⁶⁵Mosley P., Hudson J., Horrell S. (1987). Aid, the public sector and the market in less developed countries. *The Economic Journal*. 97(387). pp. 616-641.

⁶⁶Reichel R. (1995). Development aid, Savings and Growth in the 1980s: a cross-section analysis. *Savings and Development*. pp.279-296.

⁶⁷ Boone P. (1996). Politics and the effectiveness of foreign aid. *European Economic Review*(40). pp. 289- 329.

⁶⁸Bowles P. (1987). Foreign aid and domestic savings in less developed countries: Some tests for causality. *World Development* (15). pp. 789-796.

⁶⁹ Burnside C., Dollar D. (2000). Aid, policies, and growth. *American economic review*. 90(4). pp.847-868.

⁷⁰ Hadjimichael T.M., Ghura D., Muhleisen M., Nord R., Ucer E.M. (1995). *Sub-Saharan Africa: Growth, Savings, and Investment, 1986-93*. IMF: Occasional Paper. No. 118. pp. 29-55.

⁷¹ Lensink R.,White H. (2001). Are there negative returns to aid? *Journal of development Studies*.37(6). pp. 42-65.

⁷² Dalgaard C.J., Hansen H., Tarp, F. (2004). On the empirics of foreign aid and growth. *The Economic Journal*. 114(496). pp.191-216.

V.D.Tyrone⁷³, L.Chauvet and P.Guillaumont⁷⁴ have assessed the aid effectiveness based on cross-country analysis. Economists R.Cassen⁷⁵, H.Pak⁷⁶, T.Loyd⁷⁷, S.Edwards⁷⁸ and F.Bourguignon and M.Sundberg⁷⁹ proved that aid effectiveness should preferably be assessed based on country-specific investigations.

The evolution of foreign aid as an instrument of development financing, its role in the world economy, modern trends in global aid architecture, and factors determining the effectiveness of these funds have been investigated by CIS scholars as A.K.Morozkina⁸⁰, M.Y.Beletskaya⁸¹, D.A.Degterev⁸² Y.K.Zaytsev⁸³.

The topic of foreign aid and its effectiveness has been studied by various Uzbek scholars as I.R.Mavlanov⁸⁴, N.A.Qosimova⁸⁵ va T.Dadabayev⁸⁶. Their works focus on actors of the foreign aid architecture, types of donors, and the role of foreign aid in economic diplomacy. In addition, the cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with international financial organizations and the projects implemented with their participation, their role in international economic relations, mechanism of enhancement the effectiveness of projects within the framework of cooperation, the legal framework of cooperation with multilateral organizations, mechanism of financing are widely covered in the scientific research conducted by scholars B.Islamov, N.Talipova, Sh.Goyibnazarov⁸⁷, A.Isadjanov⁸⁸, B.Samarkhodjayev,

⁷³ Bearce D. H., Tyrone D. C. (2010). Foreign aid effectiveness and the strategic goals of donor governments. *The Journal of Politics*. 72(3). pp. 837-851.

⁷⁴ Chauvet L., Guillaumont P. (2001). Aid and performance: a reassessment. *Journal of Development Studies*. 37(6). pp. 66-92

⁷⁵ Cassen R. (1994). Does aid work? Report to an Intergovernmental Task Force. OUP Catalogue. Oxford University Press. (2).9780198773863. pp.56-112.

⁷⁶ Pack H., Pack J. R. (1990). Is foreign aid fungible? The case of Indonesia. *The Economic Journal*. 100(399) pp.188-194.

⁷⁷ Lloyd T., Morrisey O., Osei R. (2001). Aid, export and growth in Ghana. Credit Research Paper No. 01/01. The University of Nottingham. Centre for Research in Economic Development and International Trade .

⁷⁸ Edwards S. (2014). Economic development and the effectiveness of foreign aid: A historical perspective. National Bureau of Economic Research. Working Paper 20685 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w20685>

⁷⁹ Bourguignon F. and Sundberg M. (2007). "Aid Effectiveness: Opening the Black Box." *The American Economic Review* 97(2).pp. 316-321.

⁸⁰ Морозкина А. К. (2019). Официальная помощь развитию: тенденции последнего десятилетия. *Мировая экономика и международные отношения*. 63(9). с.86-92.

⁸¹ Белецкая М. Ю. (2019). Двусторонняя официальная помощь развитию: факторы для стран-доноров. *Журнал новой экономической ассоциации*. (3). с.95-114.

⁸² Дегтерев Д. А. (2010). Официальная помощь развитию в контексте глобального экономического и финансового кризиса. *Мировое и национальное хозяйство*. (2). с. 29-35.

⁸³ Зайцев Ю. К. (2022). Международная помощь развитию крупных инфраструктурных проектов в странах Центральной Азии. *Экономическое развитие России*. 29(10). с.24-34.

⁸⁴ Мавланов И. Р. (2011). Дипломатия содействия международному развитию. *Вестник МГИМО Университета*. (6). с.107-118.

⁸⁵ Касымова Н. А. (2011). Национальные модели иностранной помощи. *Вестник МГИМО Университета*. (6). с. 119-130.

⁸⁶ Dadabaev T. (2016). Japan's ODA assistance scheme and Central Asian engagement: Determinants, trends, expectations. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*. 7(1). с.24-38.

⁸⁷ Goyibnazarov Sh., Talipova N., Islamov B., Islamov D. (2021) "Uzbek model of combating on new stage of foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan". International Conference "Science of the 21st century: society and digitalization" Conference Proceedings / Part-1. Scope Academic House. Sheffield, UK. pp.53-59.

⁸⁸ Исаджанов А. (2014) Инновационные факторы экономического роста: современные тенденции и национальные приоритеты. *Экономика и финансы*. №. 9. – 9-17 с.

N.Sirajiddinov⁸⁹, R.Yuldashev⁹⁰, U.Ziyadullayev⁹¹, Sh.Toshmatov⁹²
Sh.Sharifkhodjayev⁹³, Sh.Yovqochev⁹⁴ and others.

However, there is a research gap in the literature, no solid assessment of the impact of foreign aid on economic growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan applying econometric modeling techniques has been conducted. Therefore, it is important to conduct country-specific investigation on the topic to formulate the mechanisms of improving aid effectiveness.

The relevance of the dissertation theme to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research within the given dissertation was conducted in compliance with the promising research plan of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy – on the topic “Issues of innovative development of the national economy in the conditions of integration into the world”.

The **aim of the research** is to develop scientific proposals and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of foreign aid provided by international financial organizations to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The **tasks of the research** are:

-to study the evolution and classification of the official development assistance, as a mean of financing the development;

-to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of empirical and institutional approaches to the evaluation of the effectiveness of foreign aid and its modernization;

-to analyze modern trends and tendencies in the global aid architecture;

-to investigate successful experience of developing countries in foreign aid management;

-to identify the institutional and legal framework of the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the foreign aid system, the donors, sector, and geographical distribution of the foreign aid;

-to evaluate the relationship between foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan and indicators of economic growth;

-to elaborate mechanism of enhancing the effectiveness of foreign aid received by the Republic of Uzbekistan from international financial institutions through identification of existing challenges.

⁸⁹Sirajiddinov, N. (2020). Trade and Economic Cooperation of Uzbekistan with Central Asia Countries. International Relations: Politics, Economics, Law. (34). pp.25-36.

⁹⁰Юлдашев Р.З.(2004). Повышение эффективности сотрудничества Республики Узбекистан с международными финансовыми институтами: Дис. канд. наук; Экономические науки; 08.00.09 / МИД РУз Университет мировой экономики и дипломатии. –Т.:–19 с.

⁹¹Зиядуллаев У.С. (2018) Императивы обеспечения национальной безопасности в условиях интеграции экономики Узбекистана в мировой рынок капитала. Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Экономика.26 (1). с.125-139.

⁹²Тошматов Ш. (2017). Иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш ва либераллаштиришда давлат бюджети даромадлари манбаларини кенгайтириш йўналишлари. Ўзбекистонда молия секторини ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари. Республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари тўплами. 10. 27-28 б.

⁹³Шарифхўжаев Ш., Вохидова М. (2018).Необходимость улучшения инновационной инфраструктуры в стране. Экономика и финансы. №5. 61-66 с.

⁹⁴ Yovqochev Sh.Sh. (2020). O‘zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro moliya institutlari bilan hamkorligi istiqbollari. Monografiya. – Т.: Tafakkur, 208 b.

The **object of the research** is the foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan by international financial organizations and its impact on economic growth.

The **subject of the research** is methods and mechanisms for increasing the effectiveness of the foreign aid received by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The **research methods** The methods of systematic and complex approach, bibliometric and content analysis, economic-statistical analysis, as well as methods comparative analysis, econometric, and factor analysis method have been applied.

The **scientific novelty** of the research consists of:

In accordance with the methodology of conducting bibliometric and content analysis, the results of empirical studies on the assessment of the effectiveness of foreign aid in the period of the 60s of the XX century to the present are systematized and importance of single country investigations in aid effectiveness has been scientifically proven;

The econometrical model assessing the impact of foreign aid on economic growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been elaborated by applying ARDL and VAR methods of cointegration analysis;

The mechanism of enhancing aid effectiveness received by the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developed by systematizing the criteria and principles of international declarations on aid effectiveness;

The draft of the national aid policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developed through an investigation of national aid policies of aid-recipient countries.

The **practical results** of the research are as follows:

A bibliometric and systematic literature review of the scientific papers on the topic of foreign aid effectiveness based on the analysis of the top 50 papers highly cited papers in the international scientific database "Scopus" has been conducted for the first time in scientific practice. According to the results of the analysis, in 27% of studies, found that aid is effective, and in 38% of studies effectiveness of development assistance is found as conditional, that is it depends on the quality of the macroeconomic policy carried out in the recipient-country, and in 35% of studies found out that aid is ineffective;

A classification of official development assistance instruments has been developed, a new phase of its evolutionary process has been identified, and transformational trends and features in the architecture of multilateral development assistance in the first and second decades of the 21st century have been identified;

Revealed the advantages of cooperation with multilateral development banks based on the analysis of multilateral institutions per the criteria within the framework of the platform "Global partnership for effective development cooperation;

The necessity of reducing the share of foreign aid provided in the form of project-based aid due to the high probability of fragmentation and duplication of foreign aid has been revealed based on the results of the investigation of the distribution of development assistance among donors, sectors, modalities, etc. received by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Reliability and validity of the research results. The theoretical approaches to the evaluation of the impact of foreign aid on economic development mentioned in

the scientific results of the prominent scholars published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. The statistics used in the research were obtained from official sources such as World Bank and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. The validity of the results of the study is explained by the effectiveness of development assistance is assessed using modern econometric research methods, based on principles approved by international declarations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the results of the study is explained by the fact that the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the global architecture of foreign aid is analyzed in a complex way and its impact on the country's economy has been assessed.

The practical significance of the results of the study can be applied in the development of recommendations for expanding the cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with international financial organizations and improving the effectiveness of projects implemented in cooperation.

Implementation of achieved results. Based on the scientific results obtained on the mechanism of improving the effectiveness of foreign assistance attracted to the Republic of Uzbekistan from international financial organizations:

The created econometric model ARDL and VAR, assessing the impact of development assistance funds attracted by the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main macroeconomic indicators of the country, as well as the mechanism for ensuring the effectiveness of official development assistance funds allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan by international financial organizations, developed as a result of systematization of criteria and principles of international declarations on enhancing the effectiveness of foreign aid, they were used in fulfilling the functional tasks of the Department for attracting funds from international financial institutions and financial organizations of foreign governments of the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan (reference of the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. № 03-41-01163 dated June 26, 2024). The implementation of the above proposals will serve to fulfill the tasks of expanding the geography of cooperation for the implementation of external support projects and the search for new potential sources of financing, outlined in Resolution No. 786 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2021.

Scientific conclusions on the impact of multilateral development assistance on the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, optimization of the aid modalities, and expansion of cooperation with regional development banks were used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the preparation of information and analytical materials (Reference of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 14, 2024, No. 28/5086). The implementation of these proposals into practice will create an opportunity to activate country's participation in global foreign aid architecture and increase the effectiveness of development assistance.

Based on the methodology of conducting bibliometric and content analysis, the results of empirical research on the assessment of the effectiveness of development assistance for the period from the 60s of the 20th century to the present are

systematized. The results of the bibliometric and content analysis were published in the scientific journal “Journal of International Development” (issue 4, 2021. impact factor - 1.4). As of June 2024, the number of citations in Scopus database - 21, and in Google Scholar database -36. Following paragraph 7 of Resolution No. 239/9 of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 31, 2017, the implementation of scientific results of bibliometric and content analysis has been approved. (Reference letter of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy No. 01/4-879 dated June 11, 2024, Reference letter of the Sultan Qaboos University of the Sultanate of Oman dated March 17, 2024). Based on the results of bibliometric and content analysis, the necessity of conducting a single-country assessment when evaluating the impact of official development assistance on economic development has been theoretically justified. Cross-country analysis may result in biased indicators due to ignorance of the socio-economic, political, and other factors of the recipient country.

Approbation of the results of scientific research. The main scientific and practical results of scientific research were discussed in 6 scientific and practical conferences, including 5 international and 1 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 16 research papers have been published in the topic of the dissertation, including 8 articles published in the scientific journals included in the recommended list of the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 1 article in the Scopus database.

Outline of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, a main part including three chapters and 9 sections, a conclusion, a reference list, and appendices. The total volume of the dissertation is 177 pages, including appendices.

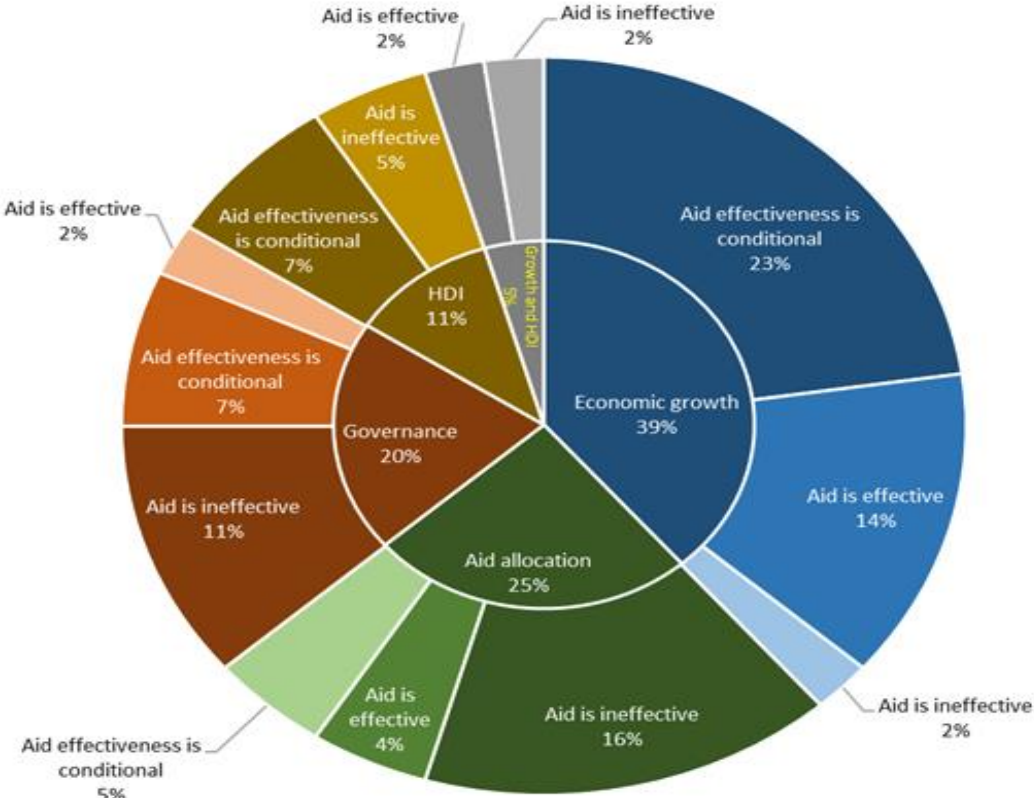
THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction part of the dissertation, the relevance of the research topic is based, the purpose, tasks, object, and subject of the research are determined, the relevance of the research topic to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, and the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described. The scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is explained, and the implementation of the research results into practice, the published works, and information on the structure of the dissertation are given.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Theoretical and methodological framework of foreign aid**”, covers the scientific-theoretical foundations of the foreign aid concept, the definition, classification, and evolution of foreign aid, the definition of the effectiveness of foreign aid, the international methodology of its assessment, the institutional foundations of ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid.

Considering that the number of scientific research devoted to the assessment of the effectiveness of foreign aid is constantly growing, there has been an attempt to systemize the existing literature for the time period 1960-2021. For this purpose, the total number of 1280 scientific publications have been compiled from the Scopus

database applying relevant keywords. Along with the bibliometric analysis of the total number of publications, content analysis of the top 50 scientific articles in terms of the average number of citations per year has been conducted. It is evident that, despite the large number of theoretical and empirical studies dedicated to assessing the effectiveness of foreign aid, there is no general consensus on the existence of the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth in aid-recipient countries. Therefore, with the help of content analysis of scientific research, there was an attempt to determine whether there is a relationship between the results of existing scientific research and the indicators used in them (the indicators selected as dependent and independent variables, the size of the countries included in the sample, the length of the observation period, the form of foreign aid, applied econometric techniques and etc.)



1-pic. Results of the content analysis of the top 50 scientific articles on foreign aid effectiveness

Source: author’s elaboration.

According to the result of the content analysis, 41% of researchers concluded that the aid effectiveness is conditional, that is, it depends on some external factors. The results of the 16 studies demonstrated that foreign aid is ineffective, and 10 scientific papers showed results that, on the contrary, confirm the effectiveness of foreign aid. With respect to the indicators chosen as dependent variables in the studies, scientific articles in the sample evaluated the impact of these funds on the economic growth, governance, and Human development indicators of the aid-recipient country. In particular, 39% of the studies analyzed the impact of foreign aid on the country's economic growth, of which 23% concluded that aid

effectiveness is conditional, 16% revealed the effectiveness of foreign aid, and only 2% concluded that aid is not effective (*see pic. 1*).

Based on the results of the content analysis of the top 50 papers, it can be concluded that no clear links have been identified among the indicators and methods used in the assessment of the effectiveness of foreign aid. However, all of the 50 top scientific articles have evaluated the effectiveness of foreign aid in cross-country analysis, the cross-country approach does not take into account the social, economic, and institutional factors of each country. Therefore, based on the content analysis of the cross-country studies and taking into account that no evidence of the relationship between expected outcome areas, dependent and independent variables, methodology applied, and results of investigations, the necessity of conducting a single country study in assessing the aid effectiveness has been scientifically proven.

Along with scientific research, policymakers have also addressed the issue of ensuring aid effectiveness. Since 2000, several high-level forums dedicated to the effectiveness of foreign aid. These international events have resulted adoption of declarations on aid effectiveness, such as the Rome Declaration (2003), Paris Declaration (2005), Accra Action Agenda (2008), and Busan Declarations (2011) which define the generally accepted principles that ensure the effectiveness of foreign aid. It is worth noting that declarations did not achieve significant progress in ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid, since the practical proposals and recommendations contained in the declarations are not binding in character.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Analysis of the modern state of development assistance system in the global economy and the mechanisms of increasing its effectiveness**”, is devoted to the examination of the current trends in the global aid architecture focusing on multilateral aid provided by international financial organizations as well as mechanisms of ensuring the aid effectiveness. The investigations revealed the main trends and recent transformations taking place in the aid architecture during the period of 2012-2022. Particularly, during the period under study, the share of multilateral foreign aid in the global aid architecture remained relatively the same, in 2022, 27,2% of the total foreign aid was allocated through international financial organizations. The total foreign aid provided through international financial organizations has been distributed among major groups accordingly: EU institutions provided 42,3% of the total multilateral foreign aid, 24,5% of the World Bank Group, and 7,4% of the multilateral aid allocated through regional development banks in 2022⁹⁵.

Through the analysis of the distribution of the flow of foreign aid among recipient groups, donor groups, sectors, and modalities of the aid funds, main trends in the global multilateral aid architecture have been identified for the period 2012-2022 (*see Table 1*). It should be noted that along with the transformation taking place in the distribution and modalities of the foreign aid, global measures dedicated to ensure the aid effectiveness has also undergone through several reforms. In particular, the monitoring process within the framework of The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) put into practice on the basis of

⁹⁵ OECD. Credit reporting system (CPS)” <https://stats.oecd.org/>

the Busan Declaration to ensure effective development assistance, has undergone several reforms⁹⁶.

Table 1.

Main trends of the multilateral foreign aid architecture

2012	2022
The share of multilateral development aid remains relatively unchanged in the global aid architecture	
28.2%	27.2%
Increase of the share of aid modality - budget support in the total multilateral foreign aid flows	
12.8%	25.2%
Increase in share of multilateral foreign aid allocated to low-income countries	
26.7%	38%
Decreasing share of the foreign aid provided in the form of project aid	
78.1%	68.5%

Source: Author's elaboration based on statistics of OECD Flows by donor [DAC1].

Within the framework of this platform, monitoring of the effectiveness of the foreign aid system has been carried out every two years since 2013. Due to the above-mentioned reforms, monitoring has not been carried out for 2020-2022. The next monitoring round will be carried out in 2023-2025, and the results of monitoring round will be published by 2026⁹⁷.

The analysis of the results of this monitoring is beneficial even for developing countries that do not participate in it, and the reason behind this is that aid-recipient countries will have the opportunity to assess the outcomes of foreign aid donors in terms of ensuring the effectiveness of development assistance. In this regard, within the framework of the research, an analysis of the results of multilateral aid donors has been carried out. In accordance with the principles of aid effectiveness adopted in the Busan Declaration on aid effectiveness in 2011, 12 indicators for the assessment of development assistance have been formulated by the Global partnership for effective cooperation development (*See pic. 2*).

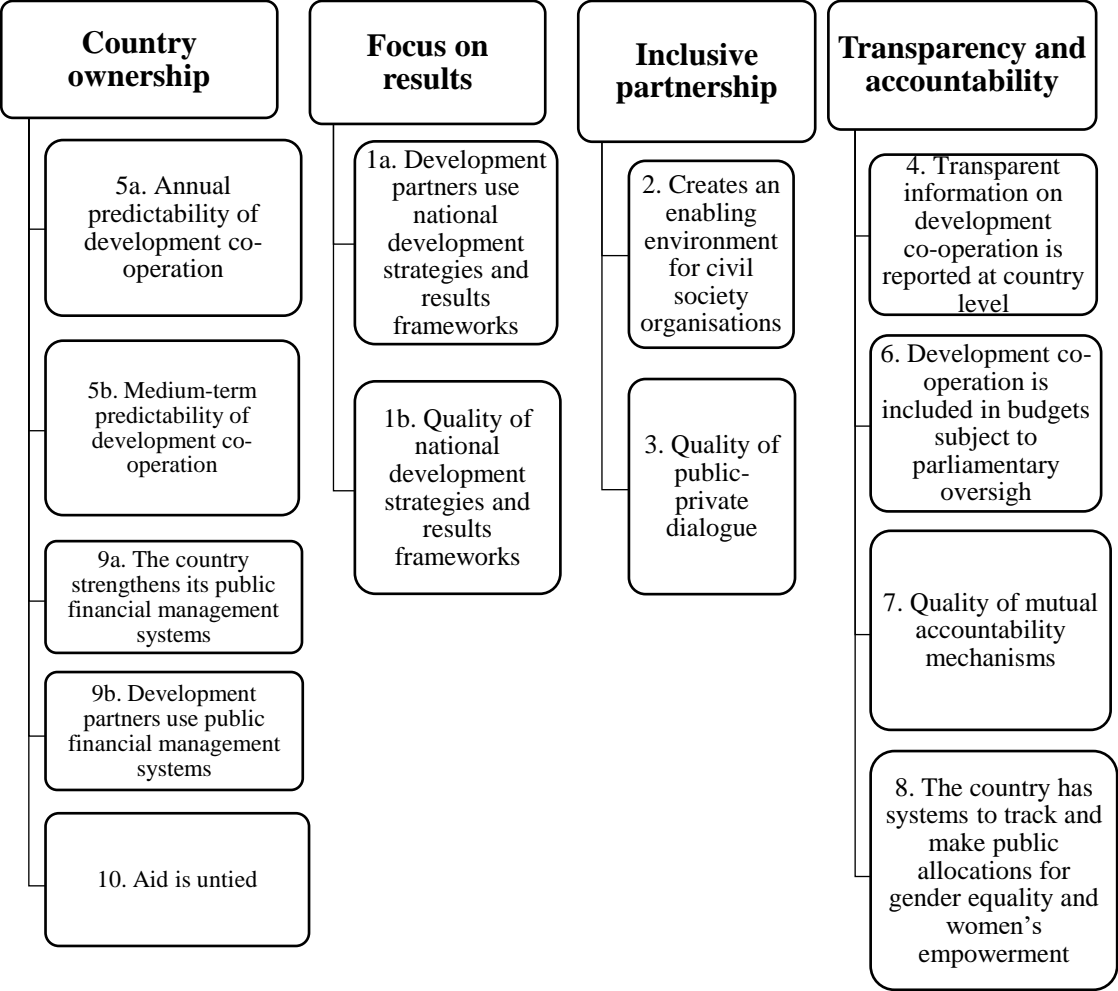
Based on the results of the latest available monitoring round, several advantages of multilateral foreign aid over bilateral one with regard to the effectiveness criterions highlighted above can be indicated. The multilateral system has demonstrated better outcomes in the majority of the indicators. More precisely, 88% of multilateral aid is allocated to priorities determined in the development strategy of the recipient country (indicator 1a).

Predictability of the aid allocated by international financial organizations has been ensured in 83% of cases. The indicator of annual predictability takes into consideration whether funds were delivered to the developing country in the planned year. In addition, discrepancies among the commitments and disbursement are also considered. For example, in 2018, the disbursement of the foreign aid funds

⁹⁶Official website of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/4thMonitoringRound>

⁹⁷ *ibid.*

allocated through 17 international finance organizations was less than the commitments of \$ 1 billion⁹⁸. It is evident that a mismatch of the commitments and disbursements, as well as lags in the delivery of the aid funds, have a negative impact on the accomplishment of the development objectives, thus impeding aid effectiveness⁹⁹



Pic. 2. Classification of monitoring indicators of Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Source: Official website of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/4thMonitoringRound>

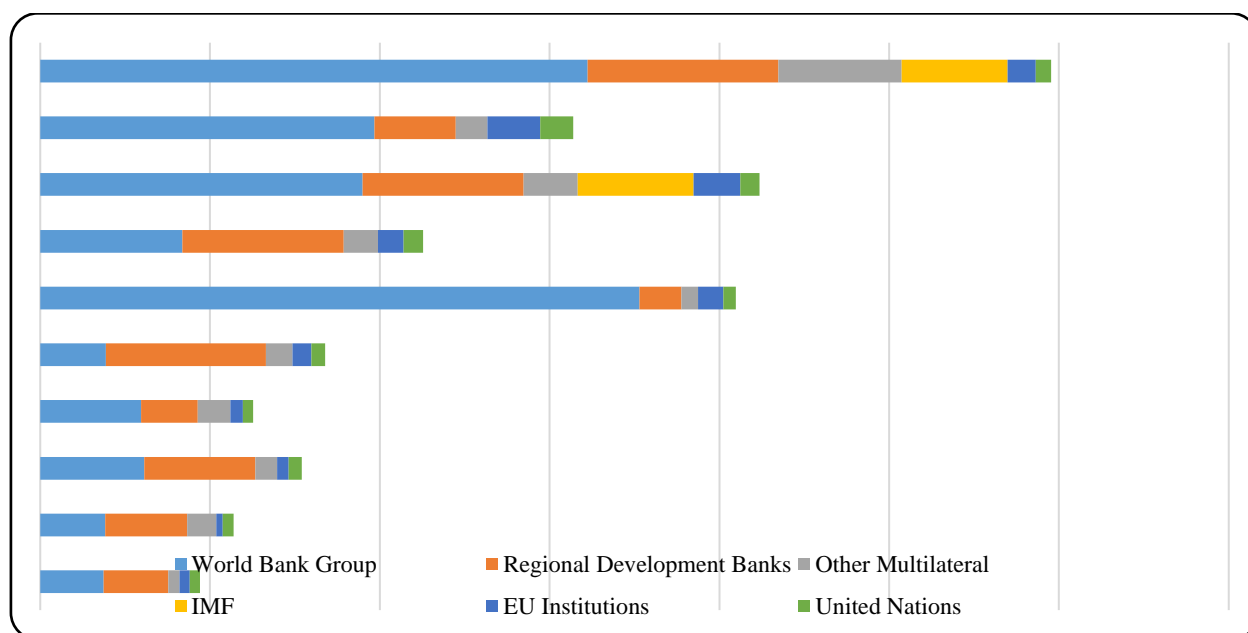
It should be noted that, even though the multilateral system has demonstrated better outcomes in ensuring aid effectiveness, it is important to assess the results of the participants of the multilateral development system separately. The results of the analysis conducted within the multilateral development system demonstrate the difference in outcomes for the participants. Multilateral development banks Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank have a relative advantage over other participants in the criteria of timely allocation of funds (86%), predictability of flows (75%), use of the financial management system of an aid-

⁹⁸ OECD (2020). Multilateral Development Finance 2020. OECD Publishing. Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/e61fdf00-en>.

⁹⁹ Hudson J. (2013). Promises kept, promises broken? The relationship between aid commitments and disbursements. Review of Development Finance. 3(3). pp. 109-120.

recipient country (57%) and other indicators. Based on the results of the monitoring round, taking into account advantages in ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid, it can be concluded that, through the expansion of the cooperation with regional development banks, aid-recipient countries will have the opportunity to enhance aid effectiveness.

The third chapter of the dissertation called “**Priority direction and prospects for increasing the effectiveness of foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan by international financial organizations**” analyzes the current state of participation of Uzbekistan in the foreign aid system, offering an overview of the geographical, sectoral distribution of foreign aid flows and its tendencies over the recent years. In addition, an empirical assessment of the impact of official development assistance on the economic growth of Uzbekistan has been conducted by applying the ARDL econometric model. Considering the growing amount of foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan, existing challenges of ensuring aid effectiveness have been identified and mechanisms of enhancing aid effectiveness have been developed.



Pic 3. Distribution of multilateral development assistance received by the Republic of Uzbekistan among donor groups (2013-2022, million USD)

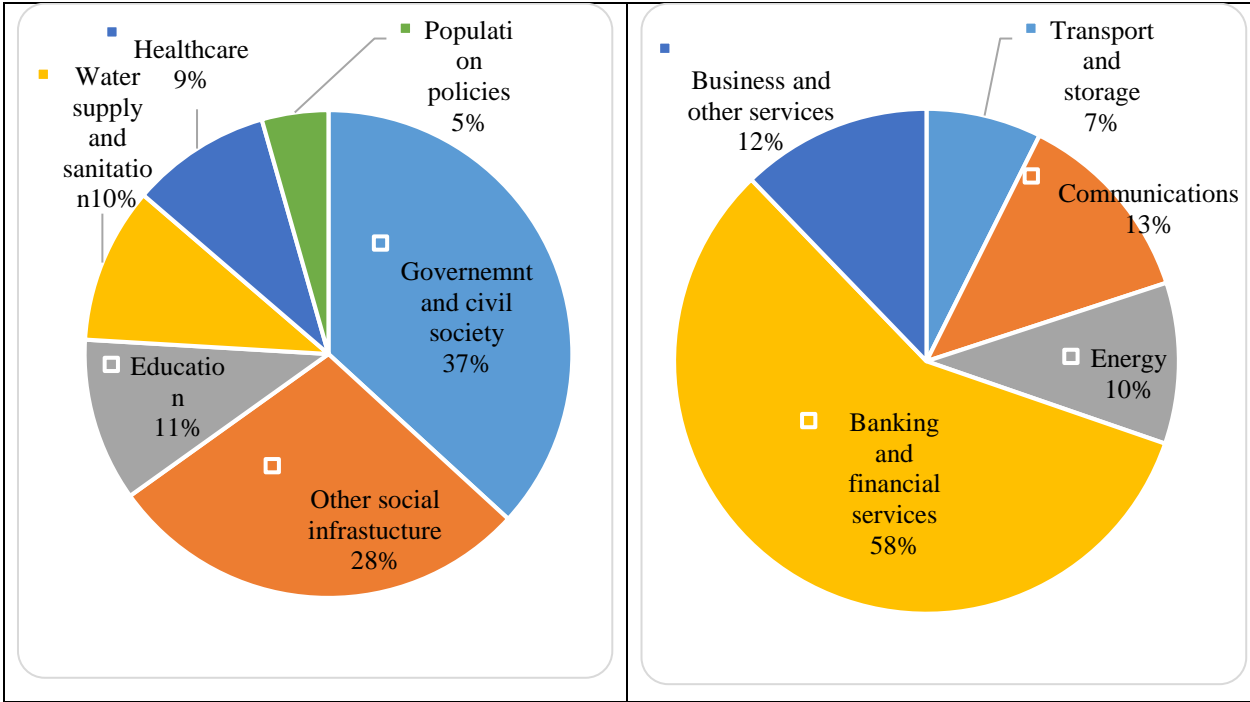
Source: Author’s computation based on OECD GeoBook: Geographical flows to developing countries

According to the list provided by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) OECD for 2024-2025, the Republic of Uzbekistan is eligible to receive official development assistance in the form of grants and concessional loans¹⁰⁰ and the amount of development assistance received by Uzbekistan reached 1.6 billion USD in 2022. According to the statistical data presented by the OECD, in 2022, 71,2% of foreign aid flows to Uzbekistan were delivered through international financial organizations. It should be noted that the share of the multilateral aid in the total

¹⁰⁰ OECD. List of ODA recipients <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/DAC%20List/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf>

development assistance provided to Uzbekistan has been subject to fluctuations in recent years. In particular, the share of multilateral aid was 47% in 2017, 71,8% in 2018, 35,7% in 2019, and 54,6% in 2020.

The distribution of the multilateral foreign aid provided to the Republic of Uzbekistan among donor groups, reveals the two largest donor international financial organizations: World Bank Group (\$ 644 million in 2022) and regional development banks (\$ 224 million in 2022). While the analysis of the sectoral distribution of multilateral development assistance reflects its diversification. In particular, 38,9% of the multilateral foreign aid funds allocated in 2022 have been addressing social infrastructure and 34,1% economic infrastructure. The distribution of sub-sectors as part of these two groups shows that in 2022, the largest share in the social infrastructure group of multilateral development aid was public administration and civil society. Among the 36,8% of the funds allocated to social infrastructure, 14,3% of the total multilateral aid is aimed at such areas as decentralization and empowerment of the local government authorities, improvement of state budget management, and ensuring human rights. Although 10,8% of funding was allocated to the education sector, there was a 240% increase from 2021.



Pic.4. Sectoral distribution of the multilateral foreign aid provided to the Republic of Uzbekistan (2022).

Source: Designed by the author using the data provided in the Credit reporting system of the OECD <https://stats.oecd.org/>

The largest share of the foreign aid provided to the economic infrastructure sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the banking and financial sector. 57,5% of multilateral aid is provided for the development of economic infrastructure costs, and 19,6% of total multilateral aid has been allocated for the further development of the banking sector.

In recent years, the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has faced an increasing need to evaluate the effectiveness of external support funds received by the country. This is particularly important given the growing number and scale of projects being implemented with the assistance of international financial organizations. Despite the significance of this issue, no research has been conducted to assess the relationship between external support and economic growth in Uzbekistan using modern econometric methods. Therefore, the author has attempted to empirically evaluate the effectiveness of foreign aid received by Uzbekistan. As outlined in section 1.2, the effectiveness of foreign aid has been analyzed through a single-country study. To assess the impact of development assistance on Uzbekistan's economic growth, we employ econometric modeling techniques based on the economic growth model.

$$Y = f(X, Z) \quad (1)$$

Where Y is the production, X is a vector of capital factors, and Z is a vector of factors of technological and policy-related determinants of economic growth. In the endogenous economic growth model introduced by T. Romer¹⁰¹ and R. Lucas¹⁰², human capital and investments in the field of innovation are factors of the long-term development of the country. Also, the endogenous model of economic growth, it is based on the assumption that the economic policy of the state affects its long-term economic growth rate. Based on the economic growth model, the economic growth equation for time series regression is given as:

$$PGDP_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \gamma Z_t + \mu_t \quad (2)$$

Where, $PGDP_t$ is the economic growth indicator that is GDP per capita, and μ_t is errors. Following the investigations of researchers P.M.Kargbo¹⁰³ and G. Mohapatra¹⁰⁴, U.Golder, M.Sheikh, and F.Sultana foreign aid and private investments were identified as capital factors of economic growth¹⁰⁵. Within this research, the ratio of official development assistance to GDP has been used as an indicator of foreign aid, and the ratio of gross capital formation to GDP is an indicator of private investments. The factors of economic growth related to technology and policy are defined as indicators of public consumption expenditure (fiscal policy), consumer price index (monetary policy), and trade freedom index (foreign trade policy).

The dataset was collected for Uzbekistan for the period covering 2005-2021. The total number of observations included in the analysis amounted to 25. Indicators are expressed in US dollars and aggregated. Based on the experience of P.M.

¹⁰¹ Romer P. M. (1986). Increasing returns and long run growth. *Journal of Political Economy*. 94. pp.1002–1037.

¹⁰² Lucas R. (1988). On the mechanics of economic development. *Journal of Monetary Economics*. 22. pp.3–42.

¹⁰³ Kargbo P. M. (2012). Impact of foreign aid on economic growth in Sierra Leone: Empirical Analysis (No. 2012/07). WIDER Working Paper. pp. 24-28.

¹⁰⁴ Mohapatra G., Giri A. K., Sehrawat M. (2016). Foreign aid, macroeconomic policies and economic growth nexus in India: An ARDL bounds testing approach. *Theoretical & Applied Economics*. 23(4).

¹⁰⁵ Golder U., Sheikh M. I., Sultana F. (2021). The relationship between foreign aid and economic growth: Empirical evidence from Bangladesh. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*.

Kargbo, the logarithm of the indicators was obtained, which allows for determining the coefficient of elasticity of these indicators¹⁰⁶. “E Views 9” statistical program was used for econometric analysis.

First, the method of least squares (OLS, multivariate regression equation) was used to determine the impact of foreign aid on Uzbekistan’s economic growth. After selecting the main parameters, the most optimal and statistically significant model was selected and it is reflected in the following function equation

$$L_PGDP_t = 4.75 + 0.08 * L_REM_t + 0.15 * L_ODA_t + 0.17 * L_GFCE_{tu} \quad (3)$$

According to the results, GDP depends on per capita money transfers, official development assistance, and government expenditure for final consumption. The outcome indicates that variables are statistically significant, but the impact of development assistance on economic growth is not significant, 0-0.15%. The regression equation is statistically significant, with f-statistics 308. When examined using Darbin–Watson’s d-criterion, consistent autocorrelation was found to be absent.

In order to assess the impact of development assistance on the economic growth of Uzbekistan, the next stage of empirical analysis was assessment of the relationship between these indicators using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method of cointegration analysis. According to the results of the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method of cointegration analysis, the general equation is as follows:

$$L_PGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i L_PGDP_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^{q1} \gamma_j L_ODA_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^{q2} \delta_k L_GCF_{t-k} + \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

Table 2.

Evaluation of the Autoregressive distributed lag model

	ARDL (1, 2, 1,)			
Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-statistics	probability
L_PGDP(-1)	0.655469	0.121581	5.391231	0.0002
L_GCF(-2)	0.058761	0.025790	2.278399	0.0437
L_ODA(-1)	0.038138	0.017351	2.198008	0.0503
C	1.949883	0.617533	3.157538	0.0091
R ²	0.997655	Mean dependent var		7.842740
Adjusted R ²	0.997016	S.D. dependent var		0.200657
S.E. of regression	0.010962	Akaike info criterion		-5.965665
Sum squared resid	0.001322	Schwarz criteria		-5.776852
Log-likelihood	48.74249	Hannan-Quin criteria		-5.967677
F-statistics	1560.098	Durbin-Watson stat		2.668415
Prob (F-statistics)	0.000000			

Source: Author’s estimation.

¹⁰⁶ Kargbo P. M. (2012). Impact of foreign aid on economic growth in Sierra Leone: Empirical Analysis (No. 2012/07). WIDER Working Paper. pp. 24-28.

The results of the econometric modeling demonstrate that GDP per capita depends on the previous value (inertia) of 0.65%. The inclusion of the inertial component also prevents autocorrelation in the residues and aligns the effect of the parameters not taken into account using the previous value. According to the results of the ARDL model, the impact of development assistance on the economic growth of a recipient country is observed with a one-year lag. It should be noted that the coefficient of influence of foreign aid on the GDP per capita is small, but it is statistically important. Also, according to the results of the econometric model, the effect of fixed capital investments on economic growth is observed by two years of lag. Based on the results of impulse functions based on the generated econometric model, the effect of development assistance is uncertain. Government spending on GDP per capita growth according to the impulse reaction result has proved statistically significant.

According to the results of the three models obtained, we can conclude that the impact of external support on GDP per capita is relatively limited and is in the range of 0-0.25%. The limitation of the impact of foreign aid on the country's economic development can be explained by the following factors:

The existing system of the implementation of foreign aid is not effective;
 a relatively limited amount of foreign aid received (1.5-2% of GDP);
 issues related to the management of foreign aid (failure to provide data transparency, management separately from budget execution).

The assessment through econometric methods revealed that a key reason for the limited impact of foreign aid on Uzbekistan's economy is the ineffectiveness of the current mechanisms of management these funds. In this regard, investigation of advanced international experience and identification of best practices in attracting and managing official development assistance.

Table 3.

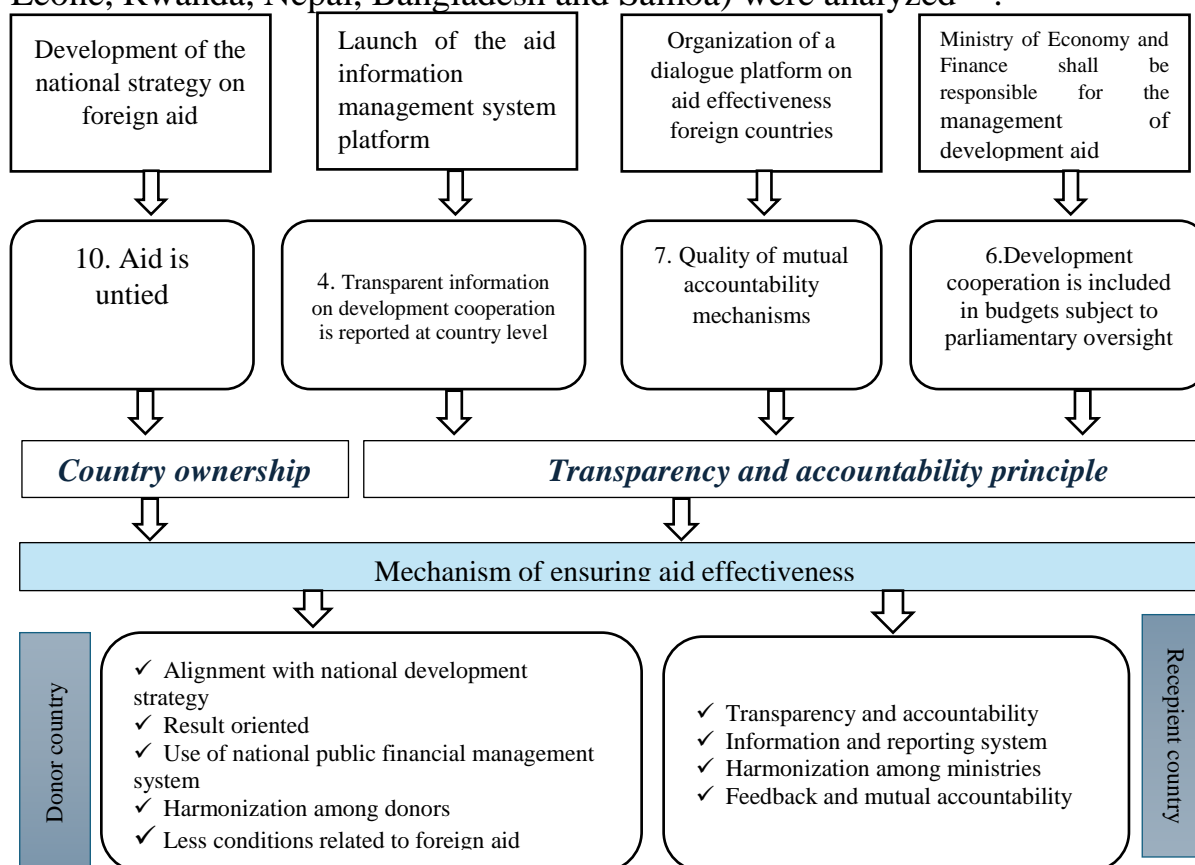
Main sections of the foreign aid policies of aid-recipient countries

Section	Content
Introduction	Goals and objectives, the scope of the policy
Aid policy principles	Principles defining the country's participation in the global aid system
Priority sectors, type and modality of foreign aid	Priority areas and modalities of foreign aid planned to be raised, the preferred form of aid type, the upper limit of volume of foreign aid
Mechanism of implementation	The rights and obligations of the government authority responsible for aid flow management, mechanism of accountability within the framework of development assistance, the role and obligations of the ministry and government agencies involved in the field of foreign aid
Monitoring and evaluation	Launch of the aid information management system, monitoring the implementation of the foreign aid projects, evaluation of the results.

Source: Compiled by the author based on a comparative analysis of foreign aid policy from Cambodia, Myanmar, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Samoa.

Comparative analysis of the foreign aid implementation mechanisms by aid-recipient countries has been conducted within the framework of the research, to

identify best practices in the field. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the existing system in Uzbekistan is not sufficiently effective. The reason is that today the foreign aid management in most developing countries' participation of most recipient countries is implemented in accordance with the national aid policy of the recipient country. This policy paper highlights the aid-recipients strategy in the management of the aid flows, indicating the type, modality, and sectors which will be given priority. In this regard, as part of the research work, foreign aid policies developed and implemented by 8 countries (Cambodia, Myanmar, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Nepal, Bangladesh and Samoa) were analyzed¹⁰⁷.



Pic.5. Mechanism of ensuring foreign aid effectiveness received by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Source: Designed by the author based on the indicators of GPEDC.

The first section of the aid policy covers information on the goal, objectives, and scope of the policy, as well as identifies the regulatory body for the aid management in the recipient country. For instance, Bangladesh's aid policy outlines

¹⁰⁷ Myanmar Ministry of Investment and foreign economic relations. (2020). Myanmar development assistance policy . <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mya201761.pdf> ; Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Republic of Liberia. (2020). National Aid and NGO Policy of Liberia. <https://www.mfdp.gov.lr/index.php/component/edocman/policy-procedure/national-aid-and-ngo-policy-of-liberia?Itemid=1757> Sierra-Leone government. Aid policy. https://unipsil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sl_aid_policy.pdf Nepal Ministry of Finance (2019). International Development Cooperation Policy https://www.mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/print_copy_IDCMP-2019_Eng-fullpage_20191107071739.pdf ; Bangladesh government portal. National policy on development cooperation https://erd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/erd.portal.gov.bd/notices/594d272c_6917_4891_a62a_5d14a629c9b9/Latest%20Version_HFM_NPDC.pdf; Samoa Ministry of finance Aid coordination and debt management division (2010). Development cooperation policy partners in development: promoting aid effectiveness. <https://www.mof.gov.ws/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Development-Cooperation-Policy.pdf>

that development assistance encompasses various sources, including grants, concessional loans, resources from vertical funds, South-South cooperation, and other collaborative mechanisms such as tripartite cooperation¹⁰⁸.

In the third section national aid policy, it is important to define the limit-the maximum amount of development assistance to be received, beyond which foreign aid funds will be declined. For instance, Sierra Leone's approach to development assistance specifies that in the short-term the government will seek the necessary foreign aid to implement its development strategy. However, in the long term, Sierra Leone aims to decrease its reliance and dependence on foreign aid¹⁰⁹.

Based on the comparative analysis, practical recommendations on developing Uzbekistan's foreign aid policy have been proposed. It is recommended that the policy prioritize results-based aid, technical grants, and general budget support as aid modalities, with a focus on human development and social infrastructure in the sectoral distribution of aid. Following these recommendations, the Republic of Uzbekistan can demonstrate its commitment to the country ownership principle of aid effectiveness.

Another reason behind the weak correlation between foreign aid received and economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the relatively limited volume of foreign aid¹¹⁰. For instance, the ratio of official development assistance to GNI was 2% in 2022 and 1.7% in 2021¹¹¹. In this regard, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan aligned the task to take measures to increase the amount of foreign aid received. One of the obstacles behind increasing the amount of foreign aid is that the Republic of Uzbekistan has not adopted international declarations on ensuring aid effectiveness and as a result, does not have any obligations on aid effectiveness. As one of the principles of aid effectiveness is transparency, the availability of information on aid flows shall contribute to enhancing aid effectiveness and increasing the amount of aid flows. Aid information management system has been launched and run by more than 70 recipient countries across the globe.

Within the framework of the analysis of the aid modalities provided to the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was revealed that the share of the budget support modality in the aid modalities allocated shall be increased. In this regard, it is preferable that foreign is managed by the body that mobilizes financial resources in the country, prepares a budget project, and executes it. Therefore, it can be concluded that the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the foreign aid system should be managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Uzbekistan Republic.

Considering the accelerated participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in global aid architecture and that the country has not adopted international declarations on aid effectiveness, it is important to develop a complex of measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of foreign aid received. The mechanism of enhancing

¹⁰⁸ Bangladesh government portal. National policy on development cooperation https://erd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/erd.portal.gov.bd/notices/594d272c_6917_4891_a62a_5d14a629c9b9/Latest%20Version_HFM_NPDC.pdf

¹⁰⁹ Sierra-Leone government. Aid policy. https://unipsil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sl_aid_policy.pdf

¹¹⁰ Мавланов И.Р.(2016). Экономическая дипломатия: Учебное пособие-2-е издания – М:Аспект Пресс.525-с.

¹¹¹ World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS?locations=UZ>

aid in the Republic of Uzbekistan, developed by the author, is formulated based on the principles and target indicators of the Pusan Declaration on the effectiveness of foreign aid. The measures proposed to ensure the effectiveness of foreign aid flows by harmonizing and coordinating aid flows among donors and recipient countries.

CONCLUSION

Within the framework of scientific research devoted to the assessment of the effectiveness of official development assistance, several important scientific-theoretical conclusions, as well as, practical proposals, and recommendations have been formulated. Here are the main points:

1. The result of the bibliometric and content analysis of the top 50 scientific articles devoted to the empirical assessment of aid effectiveness, selected by the average number of annual citations, reveals that the effectiveness of foreign aid cannot be assessed using panel regressions and cross-country empirical research.

2. The beginning of the 21st century marked the launch of the high-level forums dedicated to the effectiveness of development assistance, which resulted in adoption of the international declarations on aid effectiveness. From the perspective of the recipient country, declarations serve as an instrument for increasing the volume of official development assistance received. This can be explained by the fact that declarations impose commitments for the aid-recipient country and thus, donors are more secure and tend to increase the volume of funds delivered.

3. The declarations and action plans adopted as a result of these forums set out principles related to ensuring the effectiveness of development assistance. However, as practical proposals and recommendations stated in these declarations are not binding, their contribution to the effectiveness of foreign aid has not been significant.

4. The architecture of foreign aid allocated by international financial organizations changes under the influence of factors occurring in the world economy. In particular, the sustainable development goals set to be achieved by 2030 will increase the need for foreign aid. In the last 10 years, the participation and share of the multilateral foreign aid system in the foreign aid system stagnant (27.2% in 2022), aid modality of budget support has a growing tendency (25.2% in 2022), the share of multilateral aid funds allocated to low-income countries is increasing (38% in 2022), and that the project financing instrument of foreign aid dominates to date (68.5% in 2022), but it has a downward trend (78.1% in 2012).

5. Based on the results of biannual monitoring within the framework of the Global partnership for effective development cooperation implemented on the basis of the Pusan declaration on aid effectiveness, the regional development banks have the advantage in ensuring the effectiveness of development assistance through the use public financial management systems of the developing country and the alignment of the allocation of the development assistance with national development strategies of aid recipient countries.

6. The results of the Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) and vector autoregression methods of cointegration analysis developed for the assessment of the relationship between economic growth of Republic of Uzbekistan and official development assistance received during the period of 2005-2021, the impact of

foreign aid on GDP per capita is relatively limited, with an increase of 1% of development assistance resulting in a 0.25% increase in GDP per capita. a relatively limited amount of foreign aid received (1.5-2% of GDP), as well as, issues related to the management of foreign aid (failure to provide data transparency, management separately from budget execution) could be stated as main reason behind the limited impact.

7. Based on the results of the empirical analysis, it can be noted that it is advisable to further intensify Uzbekistan's participation in the global development assistance architecture and take measures devoted to increasing the amount of foreign aid received and enhancing the system to enhance the effectiveness of the funds raised.

Based on the result of the scientific research on the mechanism of enhancing the effectiveness of multilateral foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan made it possible to formulate the following proposals:

1. In order to ensure the effectiveness of aid, the Republic of Uzbekistan needs to develop a clear development cooperation strategy that outlines the country's participation in the aid architecture. The strategy should be modeled after the successful example of Botswana and prioritize which sectors, types, and modalities of aid should be allocated. Based on theoretical and practical research, it is recommended that the strategy prioritize results-based aid, technical grants, and general budget support as aid modalities, with a focus on human development and social infrastructure in the sectoral distribution of aid. By following these recommendations, the Republic of Uzbekistan can demonstrate its commitment to the country ownership principle of aid effectiveness.

2. To promote transparency in the distribution, allocation, and implementation of aid flows, the aid information management system shall be launched. This platform provides comprehensive information about foreign aid allocated to the Republic of Uzbekistan to donors, parliament, civil society, academia, business entities, and the general public in the recipient country. The launch of the aid information management system platform serves to eliminate the issues related to project duplication and fragmentation of development assistance among donors. This will eventually lead to compliance with the inclusive partnership, transparency, and mutual accountability, principles of the aid effectiveness.

3. Taking into account that one of the criteria for ensuring the effectiveness of foreign aid funds is the formation of a stable platform for constant communication with donors, based on the experience of Myanmar, foreign aid with the participation of representatives of foreign aid agencies and international financial organizations it is considered that a conference dedicated to the effectiveness of development assistance should be organized.

4. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the proposal is to appoint the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Republic Uzbekistan as a competent authority for the management of foreign assistance funds. Based on the outcomes of the investigation, the advantages budget support modality of aid have been scientifically proven. Therefore, measures should be taken to increase the share budget support modality of the aid in the structure development aid received by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In this regard, it is preferable for foreign aid funds to be managed by a body that mobilizes financial resources in the country, prepares a budget project, and executes it.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ**

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ

АБДУРАХИМОВА ЗИЁДА АНВАР КИЗИ

**МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВНЕШНЕЙ
ПОДДЕРЖКИ, ВЫДЕЛЯЕМОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ ФИНАНСОВЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ**

08.00.09. – Мировая экономика

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за B2024.1.PhD/Iqt3853.

Диссертация выполнена в Университете мировой экономики и дипломатии при Министерстве иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.uwed.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «__» _____ 2024 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Университете мировой экономики и дипломатии. Адрес: 100077, г. Ташкент, ул. Мустакиллик, 54. Тел.: (99871) 267-67-69; факс: (99871) 267-09-00; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии (зарегистрировано за №____). Адрес: 100077, г. Ташкент, ул. Мустакиллик, 54. Тел.: (99871) 267-67-69; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии)

Целью исследования является разработка научных предложений и практических рекомендаций, направленных на повышение эффективности средств иностранной помощи, привлекаемых в Республику Узбекистан через международные финансовые институты.

В качестве **объекта исследования** взята иностранная помощь, выделяемая Республике Узбекистан международными финансовыми организациями и ее влияние на экономический рост.

Предметом исследования являются методы и механизмы повышения эффективности использования средств иностранной помощи, привлекаемых в нашу страну.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

на основе международной методики проведения библиометрического и контент-анализа систематизированы результаты эмпирических исследований по оценке эффективности официальной помощи развитию в период 60-годов XX века по настоящее время и научно обоснована целесообразность использования странового подхода;

создана эконометрическая модель авторегрессии и распределенного лага (Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL)), и векторной авторегрессии (Vector Autoregression (VAR)), оценивающая влияние средств официальной помощи развитию, привлеченных в Республику Узбекистан от зарубежных стран-доноров и международных финансовых организаций, на основные макроэкономические показатели страны;

посредством систематизации критериев и принципов, установленных международными декларациями по повышению эффективности помощи развитию, разработан механизм обеспечения эффективности средств внешней помощи, привлекаемых Республикой Узбекистан;

на основе передового зарубежного опыта разработаны структура, принципы и основные направления концепции помощи развитию, привлекаемой в Республику Узбекистан со стороны донорских организаций и международных финансовых организаций.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов исследования, полученных по повышению эффективности средств официальной помощи развитию выделяемой Республике Узбекистан международными финансовыми организациями:

созданная эконометрическая модель ARDL и VAR, оценивающая влияние средств содействия развитию, привлекаемых Республикой Узбекистан, на основные макроэкономические показатели страны, а также механизм обеспечения эффективности средств официальной помощи развитию выделяемой Республике Узбекистан международными финансовыми организациями, разработанный в результате систематизации критериев и принципов международных деклараций по повышению эффективности внешней помощи были использованы при выполнении функциональных задач департамента по привлечению средств международных финансовых

институтов и финансовых организаций иностранных правительств Министерства инвестиций, промышленности и торговли Республики Узбекистан (справка № 03-41-01163 Министерства инвестиций, промышленности и торговли Республики Узбекистан от 26 июня 2024 г.). Внедрение вышеперечисленных предложений послужит выполнению задач по расширению географии сотрудничества для реализации проектов внешней поддержки и поиска новых потенциальных источников финансирования, обозначенных в постановлении № 786 Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 29 декабря 2021 года;

научные выводы о влиянии внешней помощи, выделяемой международными финансовыми организациями, в экономику Республики Узбекистан, предложения по оптимизации привлекаемых форм внешней помощи и расширению сотрудничества с региональными банками развития среди многосторонних доноров внешней помощи были использованы Министерством иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан при подготовке информационно-аналитических материалов (справка № 28/5086 Министерства иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан от 14 января 2024 г.). Внедрение этих предложений в практику позволит активизировать участие страны в глобальной архитектуре внешней поддержки и повысит эффективность внешней поддержки;

на основе методики проведения библиометрического и контент-анализа систематизированы результаты эмпирических исследований по оценке эффективности содействия развитию за период с 60-х годов XX века по настоящее время. Результаты библиометрического и контент-анализа были опубликованы в научном журнале «Journal of International development» (выпуск 4, 2021 г. импакт-фактор-1,4.). По состоянию на июнь 2024 года, цитируемость статьи в «Scopus» составляет 21, а в «Google scholar» - 36. В соответствии с пунктом №7 постановления № 239/9 Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан от 31 мая 2017 года утверждены внедрения научных результатов библиометрического и контент-анализа (справка № 01/4-879 Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии от 11 июня 2024 года, справка Университета Султана Кабуса Султаната Оман от 17 марта 2024 г.). На основе результатов библиометрического и контент-анализа научно обоснована целесообразность анализа эффективности официальной помощи развитию на основе страновой оценки, включающей социальные, экономические и институциональные условия страны-реципиента, в отличие от широко применяемого межстранового подхода.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав и 9 параграфов, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем диссертации, включая приложения, составляет 177 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
THE LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I часть; part I)

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