

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY
UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.1.01.10 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY
UNIVERSITETI**

CAO GANG

**TASHQI SAVDONI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA HUDUDLAR
SALOHIYATIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISHNING USTUVOR
YO‘NALISHLARI (XXR NING SINSZIYAN VA O‘ZBEKISTONNING
TOSHKENT SHAHRI MISOLIDA)**

08.00.12 – “Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot”

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2026

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экономическим наукам**

Cao Gang

Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishning
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon mamlakatlarida xalqaro savdo oqimlarining barqaror o'sishini ta'minlash, hududlararo iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish, transport-logistika tizimlarini integratsiyalash va tranzit salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy siyosatning ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda. "Global Trade Update" hisobotiga ko'ra, 2030-yilga borib jahon eksporti hajmi 40 trillion AQSh dollaridan oshishi prognoz qilinmoqda. 2024 - yilda xalqaro savdo aylanmasi tarixiy rekord darajaga yetib 33 trillionni tashkil etgan hamda bir yil davomida 1,2 trillionga kengaygan. Ushbu o'sishning asosiy qismi xizmatlar sohasi hissasiga to'g'ri kelib, u 700 milliardlik qo'shimcha qiymat yaratgan bo'lsa tovarlar aylanmasi 500 milliardga ortgan¹. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, hududlarning mavjud eksport va ishlab chiqarish salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, tashqi savdo tarkibini diversifikatsiya qilish hamda xalqaro bozorlardagi raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda.

Jahonda olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda tashqi savdo samaradorligini oshirish, hududlarning eksport salohiyatidan oqilona foydalanish hamda ularning xalqaro iqtisodiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini kengaytirish masalalari ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida o'rganilmoqda. Shu jumladan, hududlarning eksport ixtisoslashuvini takomillashtirish, global qiymat zanjirlariga integratsiyalashuv darajasini oshirish, transport-logistika infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, eksport geografiyasini diversifikatsiya qilish, yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish, investitsion jozibadorlikni kuchaytirish, hududlarning raqobat ustunliklaridan samarali foydalanish hamda tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni rag'batlantirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalari ilmiy tadqiqotlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylanmoqda.

Yangi O'zbekistonni shakllantirish sharoitida "Bir makon - bir yo'l" tashabbusi doirasida Xitoy Xalq Respublikasining Shinjon-Uyg'ur avtonom rayoni hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasining Toshkent shahri o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikning strategik ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda. Jumladan, Uzbekistan Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 7-oktabrdagi PF-6306-sonli Farmonida "...Eksport faoliyatini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlashni yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi ..."² masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan bo'lib, ushbu vazifalar hududlarning tashqi savdo salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, zamonaviy logistika tizimlarini rivojlantirish va xalqaro iqtisodiy integratsiyani chuqurlashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shinjon hududi Xitoyning g'arbga ochilgan asosiy transport-logistika darvozasi sifatida Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari bilan savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Toshkent shahri esa O'zbekistonning yirik sanoat, moliyaviy va transport markazi sifatida mamlakat tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatining asosiy drayverlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

¹ <https://unctad.org/news/global-trade-hits-record-33-trillion-2024-driven-services-and-developing-economies>

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 07.09.2021 yildagi PF-6306-sonli farmoni

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi 2022 - 2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan to‘g‘risida”da 2023 - yil 11 - sentabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston - 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2021-yil 7-sentabrdagi PF - 6306-son “Eksportchi korxonalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, tashqi savdo faoliyatini yanada rag‘batlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2022-yil 2-dekabrdagi PQ-436-son “2030-yilgacha O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tishiga qaratilgan islohotlar samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirish, tranzit salohiyatini oshirish va xalqaro transport yo‘laklarini kengaytirishga oid boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarida eksport salohiyatini oshirish vazifalarni bajarishga mazkur dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining “Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma’naviy-axloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovasion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari hamda raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda turli modellardan foydalanish masalalarining nazariy jihatlarini chuqur o‘rganilmagan bo‘lsada, qisman xorijlik olimlardan I.Walter, M. E. Porter, P. R. Krugman, F. Masahisa, N. K. Nikolayevich, Lu Dadao, Don Tapscott, T. L. Mesenbourg, W. George³ kabilarning ilmiy ishlarida yoritilgan.

MDH mamlakatlari iqtisodchi olimlaridan tashqi savdo, hududiy iqtisodiyot va raqamli iqtisodiyot masalalarini qisman A.G. Grigorevich, A. Aganbegyan, E. Primakov, S. Glazev hamda O. Inshakov⁴ kabi iqtisodchi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida hududiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiy rayonlashtirish, integratsion jarayonlar, transchegaraviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik va raqamli iqtisodiyotning institutsional asoslari nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbekistonda mintaqalar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining. Nazariy metodologik asoslari A.M. Sodiqov, A.T. Umarov T.M. Axmedov, F.T. Egamberdiyev, Sh.X. Nazarov, B.B. Ruzmetov, S.S. Zokirov, B.B. Valiyev, N.R. Raxmonov⁵ kabi olimlar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. O‘zbekiston mintaqalarining

³ Walter Isard. Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Science. — Cambridge: MIT Press, 1960.

⁴ Александр Григорьевич Гранберг. Региональное развитие и экономическая интеграция. — Москва: Наука, 2020.

⁵ Sodiqov A.M. O‘zbekiston mintaqalarining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va uni tartibga solish mexanizmlari: iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun dissertatsiya avtoreferati. —Toshkent, 2006. - 20 b.; Umarov A.T. Mintaqa iqtisodiy salohiyatidan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishning ekologik jihatlarini (Toshkent viloyati misolida) dissertatsiya avtoreferati. —Toshkent, 2007. - 160 b.; Axmedov T.M. Управление территориальной организацией производительных сил и комплексным развитием регионов Узбекистана: iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun dissertatsiya avtoreferati. —Toshkent, 1992. — 26 b.; Эгамбердиев Ф.Т. Совершенствование структуры производства на внутрорегиональном уровне // Молодой ученый. — 2016. — №. 21-1. — С. 61-63; Назаров Ш.Х. Эндогенные факторы конкурентоспособности региона и их эконометрическое тестирование. // Регион: Экономика и Социология, 2013. — С. 316-329.; Ruzmetov B.B., Ruzmetov Sh.B. Mintaqani kompleks rivojlantirishda raqobatbardoshlik afzalliklarini o‘rni // Молодой ученый. - 2016. - № 12.4 (116.4). - С. 57-60. - URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/116/32193/>; Valiyev B.B. Hududlarda iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini

ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va uni tartibga solish mexanizmlari, Mintaqa iqtisodiy salohiyatidan foydalanish samaradorligini, oshirishning ekologik jihatlari, Hududlarda iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini moliyalashtirishni oshirishda investitsiya resurslarini faol jalb qilish yo'llari, Mintaqaviy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish asosida oliy ta'lim tizimida kadrlar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish

Biroq, yuqoridagi mamlakatimiz va xorijiy iqtisodchi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, hududlarning eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, transchegaraviy iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish hamda logistika infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish masalalari qisman tadqiq etilgan bo'lsa-da, XXRning Shinjon hududi va O'zbekistonning Toshkent shahri o'rtasidagi tashqi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari, hududiy salohiyatdan samarali bajarilmaganligi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishining dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi hududlar o'rtasida iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirish istiqbollari bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

transchegaraviy hududlararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirishga oid nazariy yondashuvlarni tizimli o'rganish va ilmiy umumlashtirish;

hududlararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini rivojlantirishning zamonaviy usullari hamda mexanizmlarini tahlil qilish va ularni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini asoslash;

global mintaqaviy iqtisodiy integratsiya jarayonlari va amaliyotini qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

Toshkent va Shinjon hududlarining iqtisodiy-geografik xususiyatlari hamda ularning iqtisodiy salohiyatini o'rganish;

hududlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligi tendensiyalarini hamda logistika infratuzilmasi rivojlanishidagi mavjud muammolarni kompleks tahlil qilish;

Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi mintaqaviy integratsiya darajasini qiyosiy baholash va rivojlanish farqlarini aniqlash;

qishloq xo'jaligi texnologiyalari, xalqaro moliya va xalqaro logistika sohalarida o'zaro hamkorlikning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash;

hududlar o'rtasida iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirish istiqbollari bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti Toshkent shahri va Shinjon-Uyg'ur avtonom rayoni hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan foydalanishni samarali tashkil etish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan iqtisodiy munosabatlar.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida tizimli yondashuv, abstrakt-mantiqiy fikrlash, tahlil va sintez, qiyosiy tahlil, statistik tahlil, ma'lumotlarni moslashtirish (data fitting), entropiya og'irlik usuli, shuningdek, sifat va miqdoriy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Shinjon-Uyg'ur avtonom rayoni va Toshkent shahrini ikki yadroli o'sish markazlari sifatida shakllantirish hamda Xitoy va O'zbekistonning uchinchi tomon shaharlari yoki hududlarini jalb etish orqali ochiq "2+X" hamkorlik modelini yaratish g'oyasiga asoslangan bo'lib, bu hududiy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish, ishlab chiqarish omillarining transchegaraviy erkin harakati va optimal taqsimlanishini jadallashtirish, ishlab chiqarish hamda bozor ko'lamini kengaytirish, miqyos samaradorligiga erishish va ikki tomonlama iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligining diversifikatsiyalashgan hamda barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shinjon va Toshkent o'rtasidagi savdo o'sish tendensiyalarini prognozlashga asoslangan bo'lib, bunda Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi savdo statistikasi qayta ishlanib, Toshkent hamda Shinjonning import-eksport ma'lumotlari tizimlashtirilgan va ma'lumotlar taqsimoti xususiyatlariga mos keluvchi data fitting usuli orqali kelgusidagi savdo rivojlanish tendensiyalari ilmiy asosda baholangan.

Hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiyani baholash tizimini shakllantirishga asoslangan bo'lib, umumiy iqtisodiy rivojlanish, sanoat bazasi, logistika rivoji, savdo taraqqiyoti va innovatsion salohiyat kabi beshta birlamchi ko'rsatkich hamda 20 ta ikkilamchi ko'rsatkichlardan iborat tizim yaratilgan va entropy weight usuli yordamida 2011 - 2025 yillarda Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi integratsiya darajasi baholangan.

Shinjon va Toshkent o'rtasida kompleks iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligini rivojlantirish mexanizmini shakllantirishga asoslangan bo'lib, transmilliy hududiy hamkorlik tajribalarini umumlashtirish orqali ikki tomonlama iqtisodiy-savdo munosabatlarini chuqurlashtirishning maqsadlari, asosiy kafolatlari, ustuvor yo'nalishlari hamda amalga oshirish strategiyalari belgilab berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

Shinjon va Toshkentni ikki yadroli o'sish markazlari sifatida shakllantirishga asoslangan ochiq "2+X" transchegaraviy submintaqaviy hamkorlik modeli taklif etilgan bo'lib, u hududiy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish, ishlab chiqarish omillarining transchegaraviy harakati va samarali taqsimlanishini jadallashtirish hamda ishlab chiqarish va bozor ko'lamini kengaytirish orqali miqyos samaradorligiga erishishga xizmat qiladi;

Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo statistikasi qayta ishlanib, ma'lumotlarga mos keluvchi data fitting usullari tanlangan va savdo o'sish tendensiyalari miqdoriy jihatdan prognoz qilingan;

5 ta birlamchi va 20 ta ikkilamchi ko'rsatkichlardan iborat hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiyani baholash indeksi tizimi ishlab chiqilgan hamda 2011-2025 yillar

davomida Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi integratsiya darajasi entropy weight usuli yordamida o'lchangan;

transmilliy hududiy hamkorlik tajribalariga tayangan holda Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligini rivojlantirishning maqsadlari, asosiy kafolatlari, ustuvor yo'nalishlari va rivojlanish strategiyalarini qamrab oluvchi kompleks konseptual asos ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tegishli nazariy yondashuvlar, metodlar hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi, Xitoy Milliy statistika byurosi, Xitoy Bosh bojxona boshqarmasi, shuningdek, tegishli davlat organlari, ilmiy muassasalar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning rasmiy veb-saytlaridan olingan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish orqali ta'minlangan. Natijalar data fitting, entropy weight usuli hamda kompleks miqdoriy va sifat tahlillari asosida ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan bo'lib, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalar tadqiqot institutlari, tarmoq assotsiatsiyalari va ikki tomonlama savdo-sanoat palatalari tomonidan qabul qilinib amaliyotga joriy etilgan hamda ilmiy tadqiqotlar va amaliy hamkorlik jarayonlarida o'z tasdig'ini topgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati transchegaraviy submintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik hamda hududiy ishlab chiqarish komplekslarining sinergetik rivojlanishi nazariyalarini boyitishda, "ikki yadroli o'sish markazlari" bog'liqligining ichki mexanizmini aniqlashtirishda, hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiyani o'lchash tizimi va savdo tendensiyalarini prognoz qilish metodini ishlab chiqishda, ochiq "2+X" hamkorlik modelining nazariy asoslari va ishlash mexanizmini taklif etishda hamda Xitoy va Markaziy Osiyo o'rtasidagi transchegaraviy submintaqaviy hamkorlik uchun mos ilmiy tahlil tizimi va metodologik yondashuvni shakllantirishda o'z ifodasini topadi. Mazkur ilmiy natijalar mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot bo'yicha nazariy tadqiqotlarni chuqurlashtirish, transchegaraviy iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorlik modellarini takomillashtirish, ishlab chiqarish omillari oqimi va resurslarni taqsimlash bo'yicha tadqiqotlarni optimallashtirish hamda shunga o'xshash transchegaraviy submintaqaviy hamkorliklar uchun nazariy asos va tahliliy vosita sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy takliflar va amalga oshirish rejalari Xitoyning Shinjon-Uyg'ur avtonom rayoni va O'zbekistonning Toshkent shahri o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligini chuqurlashtirishni bevosita yo'naltirish, savdo tarkibini optimallashtirish, savdo nomutanosibligini yumshatish hamda O'zbekistonning sanoatlashtirish va qishloq xo'jaligini modernizatsiya qilish jarayonlariga ko'maklashish imkonini berishi bilan izohlanadi. Tegishli natijalar hukumat tomonidan mintaqaviy hamkorlik dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda, korxonalar tomonidan transchegaraviy investitsiya va savdoni amalga oshirishda ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi, shuningdek, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot", "xalqaro savdo" va "transchegaraviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik" kabi fanlar bo'yicha darsliklar, o'quv qo'llanmalarini tayyorlash hamda kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonida ham qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha dissertatsiya ishida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ishlab chiqarish modeli takomillashtirilib, iqtisodiy o‘shish va hududiy iqtisodiy hamkorlikning nazariy hamda amaliy jihatlariga oid ilmiy yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilgan. Mazkur yondashuvlar Xitoy, Mo‘g‘uliston ,O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy koridori bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar uchun hamkorlikdagi innovatsion markaz hamda Ichki Mo‘g‘uliston avtonom rayoni sovuq zanjir sanoati assotsiatsiyasi tomonidan qabul qilinib, amaliyotga joriy etilgan.

Shuningdek, ishlab chiqilgan taklif O‘zbekiston savdo - sanoat palatasi tomonidan ham ko‘rib chiqilib, amaliyotga joriy etish uchun qabul qilingan (“O‘zbekiston savdo - sanoat palatasi”ning 2025-yil 22-avgustdagi 06-05-33-9486-sonli ma’lumotnomasi asosida), bu esa uning amaliy ahamiyati va qo‘llanilish imkoniyatlari yuqori ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

Shinjon va O‘zbekiston o‘rtasidagi, shuningdek Toshkent va Xitoy o‘rtasidagi savdo tendensiyalari prognoz qilingan bo‘lib, Toshkent va Shinjon o‘rtasida sezilarli savdo salohiyati mavjudligi aniqlangan. Olingan prognoz natijalari va ilmiy xulosalar Ichki Mo‘g‘uliston avtonom rayoni sovuq zanjir logistika sanoati assotsiatsiyasi tomonidan amaliyotda qo‘llanilgan.

Shuningdek, mazkur natijalar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Savdo-sanoat palatasi tomonidan ham ko‘rib chiqilib, amaliyotga joriy etish uchun qabul qilingan (“O‘zbekiston savdo-sanoat palatasi”ning 2025-yil 22-avgustdagi 06-05-33-9486-sonli ma’lumotnomasi asosida), bu esa ishlab chiqilgan yondashuvlarning amaliy ahamiyati va iqtisodiy prognozlashdagi samaradorligini tasdiqlaydi.

5 ta birlamchi va 20 ta ikkilamchi ko‘rsatkichlardan iborat hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiyani baholash indeksi tizimi ishlab chiqildi hamda 2011 - 2025-yillar oralig‘ida Shinjon va O‘zbekiston o‘rtasidagi integratsiya darajasi entropy weight usuli asosida kompleks tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar mintaqalararo iqtisodiy integratsiya jarayonining vaqt bo‘yicha o‘zgarishlarini chuqur o‘rganish, uning asosiy omillarini ajratib ko‘rsatish va ular o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik darajasini baholash imkonini berdi.

Ushbu yondashuv O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Savdo-sanoat palatasi tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilib, amaliyotga joriy etish uchun qabul qilingan (“O‘zbekiston savdo-sanoat palatasi”ning 2025-yil 22-avgustdagi 06-05-33-9486-sonli ma’lumotnomasi asosida), bu esa ishlab chiqilgan metodikaning amaliyot uchun foydali ekanini hamda boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonida ishonchli ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishini tasdiqlaydi.

Transmilliy hududiy hamkorlik tajribalarini tizimli o‘rganish asosida Toshkent va Shinjon o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy-savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan kompleks konseptual asos ishlab chiqildi. Mazkur yondashuv hamkorlikning strategik maqsadlarini aniq belgilash, uni amalga oshirishni ta’minlovchi institutsional-iqtisodiy kafolatlar tizimini shakllantirish, ustuvor yo‘nalishlarni ilmiy asosda ajratish hamda uzoq muddatli rivojlanish strategiyalarini kompleks tarzda ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu ilmiy natijalar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Savdo-sanoat palatasi tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilib, amaliyotga joriy etish uchun qabul qilingan (“O‘zbekiston savdo-sanoat palatasi”ning 2025-yil 22-avgustdagi 06-05-33-9486-sonli ma’lumotnomasi asosida), bu esa ishlab chiqilgan konseptual asosning amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanini hamda mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish jarayonida samarali metodologik instrument sifatida xizmat qilishini tasdiqlaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalari aprobasiyasi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada, jumladan 5 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish bo‘yicha tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta ilmiy maqola (ulardan 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda), xalqaro va respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallarida 7 ta ma’ruza tezislari chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, uning umumiy hajmi 131 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslab berilgan, uning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublikada fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga muvofiqligi ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi hamda ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, chop etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Mintaqaviy iqtisodiy rivojlanishning nazariy va metodologik asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida hududlararo iqtisodiy hamkorlikning mazmun-mohiyati va nazariy asoslari yoritilgan. Jumladan, hududlararo iqtisodiy hamkorlik turli mamlakatlar yoki mintaqalar o‘rtasida resurslar hamda tovarlarning bozordagi savdo-iqtisodiy faoliyatini anglatishi ta’kidlangan. Hamda, xalqaro miqyosdagi raqobatga zid bo‘lmagan o‘zaro manfaatli mehnat taqsimoti, ishlab chiqarish va iste’mol munosabatlarining muhim shakli sifatida tavsiflangan. Shuningdek, “hududlararo iqtisodiy aloqalar iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytirish, hududlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish hamda iqtisodiy resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlashda muhim omil ekanligi asoslab berilgan”⁶.

Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishda Jacob Vinerning savdo yaratish va savdoni chetga og‘dirish nazariyasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Olimning ta’kidlashicha, “hududlar o‘rtasidagi ishlab chiqarish

⁶ Asian Development Bank. Asian Economic Integration Report 2024. Manila, 2024.

xarajatlari farqidan oqilona foydalanish savdo hajmi va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi. Tashqi tariflarning yuqori darajada belgilanishi savdo oqimining qisqarishiga va iqtisodiy samaradorlikning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin”⁷.

Tashqi savdoni samarali rivojlantirish uchun hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiyani chuqurlashtirish, ishlab chiqarish omillarining harakatchanligini oshirish va miqyos tejamkorligidan foydalanish muhimdir. Bu borada “James Meade ishlab chiqarish va iste’mol tarkibidagi o’zgarishlarni birgalikda baholash zarurligini ta’kidlaydi”⁸.

Bundan taqashqari, “Bela Balassa integratsiyaning bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishi orqali bozorlarni kengaytirish savdo samaradorligini oshirishini ko’rsatadi deb fikrlarini ilgari surgan”⁹.

Shu qatorda, “Tibor Scitovskyning fikricha, bozorlarning kengayishi ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirib, miqyos tejamkorligi orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikni kuchaytiradi. Biroq, bunday jarayon ayrim yirik korxonalarning ustun mavqega ega bo’lishi va monopolistik holatlar yuzaga kelish xavfini ham keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu sababli, u raqobatni himoya qiluvchi siyosatni kuchaytirish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi”¹⁰. Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish - bu hududlarning tabiiy-resurs ishlab chiqarish infratuzilma va ixtisoslashuv imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish orqali eksport hajmini oshirish importga bog’liqlikni optimallashtirish hamda tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar samaradorligini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy jarayondir”¹¹.

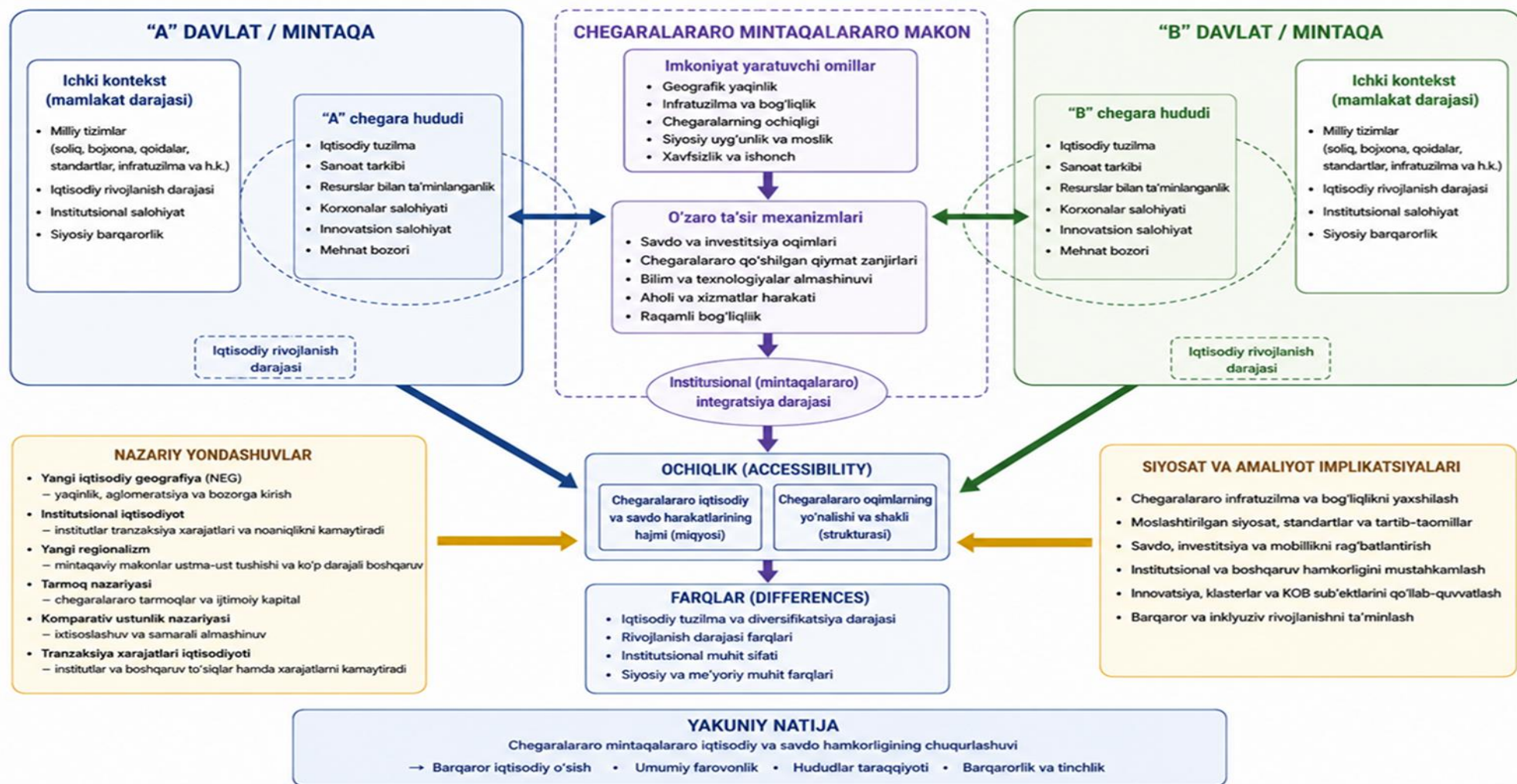
⁷ Viner, Jacob. The customs union issue. Oxford University Press, USA, 2014

⁸ Meade, James Edward. "The theory of customs unions." North-Holland Publishing (1955).

⁹ Balassa, B. (1961). The Theory of Economic Integration (Routledge Revivals) (1st ed.). Routledge.

¹⁰ Tibor Scitovsky. Economic Theory and Western European Integration. Stanford University Press, 1958.

¹¹ Muallif ta’rifi



1 - rasm. Chegaralararo mintaqalararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini chuqurlashtirishning nazariy tasnifi¹²

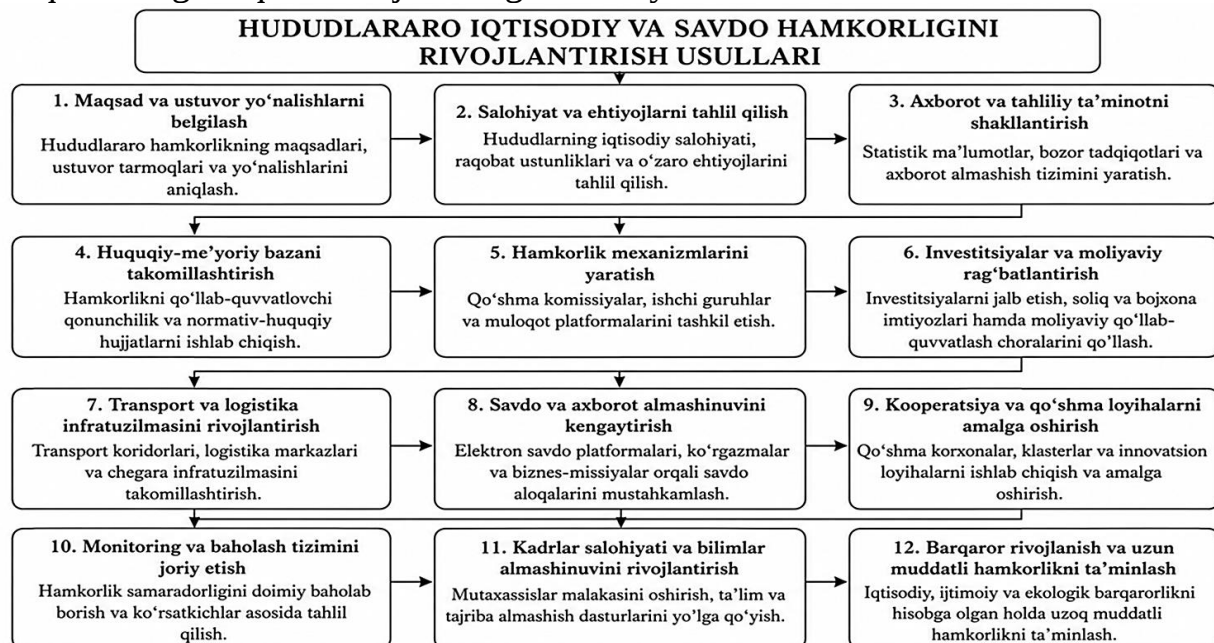
¹² Muallif ishlanmasi

Shunday qilib, chegaralararo mintaqalar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini chuqurlashtirishning nazariy hamda amaliy asoslarini tizimli ravishda ifodalaydi. Modelda "A" va "B" davlatlari yoki mintaqalarining ichki iqtisodiy muhiti, institutsional salohiyati, infratuzilma darajasi va chegaradosh hududlarning resurs imkoniyatlari o'zaro ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar sifatida ko'rsatilgan.

Ta'kidlash joizki, geografik yaqinlik, transport va logistika tizimlari, siyosiy moslik hamda xavfsizlik omillari chegaralararo iqtisodiy makon shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi ta'kidlangan. Shu bilan birga, savdo-investitsiya oqimlari, texnologiyalar almashinuvi va mehnat migratsiyasi kabi mexanizmlar iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytiruvchi vositalar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Ushbu rasmda yangi iqtisodiy geografiya, institutsional iqtisodiyot, tarmoq nazariyasi va komparativ ustunlik nazariyalari asosiy nazariy yondashuv sifatida qo'llanilib, ular orqali hududlararo hamkorlikning samaradorligi tushuntirilgan. Natijada, chegaralararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini chuqurlashtirish hududlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, umumiy farovonlikni ta'minlash hamda barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishga erishishda muhim omil ekanligi asoslab berilgan.

Hududlararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini rivojlantirishning muhim yo'nalishlari o'zaro uzviy bog'liq holda tasvirlangan. Unda, avvalo, hududlarning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini chuqur tahlil qilish, mavjud resurs va ehtiyojlarni aniqlash hamda hamkorlikning ustuvor maqsadlarini belgilash zarurligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, samarali iqtisodiy aloqalarni shakllantirishda huquqiy-meyoriy bazani mustahkamlash, investitsion muhitni yaxshilash va zamonaviy boshqaruv mexanizmlarini joriy etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu jarayonlar hududlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiyani kuchaytirib, savdo aloqalarining barqaror rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi.



2 - rasm. Hududlararo iqtisodiy va savdo hamkorligini rivojlantirish usullarining tasnifi¹³

¹³ Muallif ishlanmasi

Rasmning keyingi qismida esa transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirish, axborot almashinuvini kengaytirish va qo‘shma loyihalarni amalga oshirish orqali iqtisodiy faollikni oshirish masalalari aks ettirilgan. Shu bilan birga, monitoring va baholash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish, malakali kadrlar tayyorlash hamda uzoq muddatli hamkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash hududlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshiruvchi asosiy omillardan biri sifatida yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari, hududlararo iqtisodiy hamkorlikni izchil rivojlantirish orqali ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish va aholi farovonligini yuksaltirishga xizmat qilishi bilan ahamiyatli hisoblanadi.

Ishlab chiqarish nuqtai nazaridan iqtisodiyot - bu iqtisodiy subyektlarning ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari va boshqaruv usullarini oqilona takomillashtirish orqali ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishi hamda kapital, material va mehnat kabi ishlab chiqarish omillarini tejashga erishish jarayonidir.



3 - rasm. Ishlab chiqarishning kontseptual modeli¹⁴

Ishlab chiqarish modeli beshta asosiy elementdan iborat: kirish resurslari, ishlab chiqarish jarayoni, chiqish natijalari, cheklovlar va qayta aloqa. Kirish resurslariga inson resurslari, materiallar va kapital kabi omillar kiradi. Ishlab chiqarish jarayoni esa kirish resurslaridan boshlanib, tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarish bilan yakunlanadigan operatsiyalar ketma-ketligini anglatadi.

Iqtisodiy o‘shishning mohiyati ishlab chiqarish omillari -mehnat, xomashyo, kapital va texnologiyalar oqimining tezligini oshirish hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayonidagi transformatsiya samaradorligini kuchaytirishdan iboratdir.

Har qanday hududda tabiiy resurslar va mehnat kabi ishlab chiqarish omillarining miqdori cheklangan bo‘lganligi sababli, hududiy mehnat taqsimoti va o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirish zarur hisoblanadi. Hozirgi davrda global savdo-iqtisodiy tizim “samaradorlik ustuvorligi” modelidan “xavfsizlik va samaradorlik muvozanati” modeliga o‘tmoqda. Shu sababli, mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik globallashuvning parchalanish jarayonida davlatlar uchun muhim rivojlanish yo‘nalishiga aylanmoqda. Ushbu o‘zgarishning asosiy mazmuni savdo oqimlari, logistika, kapital oqimlari va axborot oqimlarini tizimli integratsiya qilish orqali mintaqaviy qiymat zanjirlarining raqobatbardoshligini qayta shakllantirishdan iborat.

¹⁴ Muallif ishlanmasi

Savdo oqimlari mintaqaviy qiymat zanjirlarini qayta tashkil etishda institutsional yondashuvlarning muhim omili hisoblanadi. Mintaqaviy qiymat zanjirlarini qayta shakllantirishning asosiy maqsadi institutsional islohotlar orqali tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish va resurslarni samarali taqsimlashni optimallashtirishdir.

Logistika - ta'minot zanjiri barqarorligini ta'minlovchi jismoniy bog'liqlik omilidir. Globallashuv sur'atlarining pasayishi va ta'minot zanjiri xavfsizligi bilan bog'liq tahdidlarning ortib borishi sharoitida infratuzilmaviy bog'liqlik an'anaviy yordamchi omildan mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlikning strategik tayanchiga aylanmoqda.

Kapital oqimlari esa mintaqaviy moliyaviy integratsiyani rivojlantirishdagi institutsional innovatsiyalar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Chegaralararo moliyaviy oqimlarning samarali tashkil etilishi mintaqaviy savdo hajmini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, ular moliyaviy to'siqlarni kamaytirish va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlashning muhim strategik vositasi sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Axborot oqimlari ma'lumotlarni boshqarish qoidalari asosidagi raqobat va hamkorlik jarayonini ifodalaydi. Mintaqaviy axborot almashinuvi platformalari axborot integratsiyasini ta'minlashning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Hududiy iqtisodiy, savdo, logistika va moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni yagona tizimga birlashtirish orqali axborot almashinuvi va o'zaro bog'liqlik kuchayadi, bu esa axborotdan foydalanish samaradorligini oshiradi.

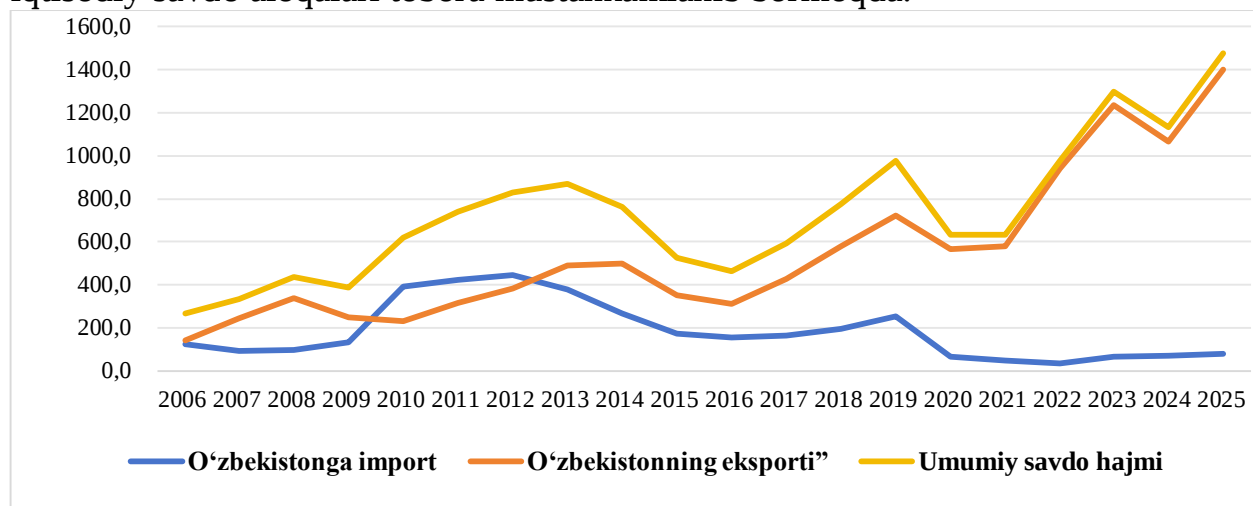
Mintaqaviy iqtisodiy integratsiya dunyo miqyosida turli modellarda namoyon bo'lib, Yevropa Ittifoqi institutsional hamkorlikka asoslangan eng rivojlangan model sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Yevropa Ittifoqining "supramilliy" integratsiya modeli a'zo davlatlar o'rtasida ko'p bosqichli boshqaruv va qaror qabul qilish tizimini shakllantirib, bozor integratsiyasi asosida ishlab chiqarish omillarining erkin harakatlanishini ta'minlaydi. Yevropa Ittifoqining muvaffaqiyati nafaqat a'zo davlatlar o'rtasidagi chuqur integratsiyada, balki submintaqaviy hamkorlik tashabbuslarining samarali rivojlanishida ham namoyon bo'ladi.

"Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligi tahlili" deb nomlangan dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobida Toshkent va Shinjonning iqtisodiy-geografik xususiyatlari, ikki hudud o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy-savdo hamkorligi hamda logistika infratuzilmasi muammolarining rivojlanish tendensiyalari, shuningdek, Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi mintaqaviy integratsiya darajalarining qiyosiy tahlili bilan bog'liq ilmiy-amaliy masalalar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Shinjon iqtisodiyoti jadal sur'atlarda rivojlanmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda Shinjon sanoati miqyosiy kengayish bosqichidan sifat va samaradorlikni oshirish bosqichiga o'tmoqda. Texnologik innovatsiyalarni kuchaytirish, sanoat tarkibini optimallashtirish hamda tashqi ochiqlikni chuqurlashtirish orqali "Bir makon, bir yo'l" tashabbusining asosiy hududini barpo etish uchun mustahkam sanoat tayanchi yaratilmoqda. Shinjonning axborot texnologiyalari sanoati allaqachon nisbatan to'liq ekotizimni shakllantirgan bo'lib, hududning yuqori sifatli rivojlanishini

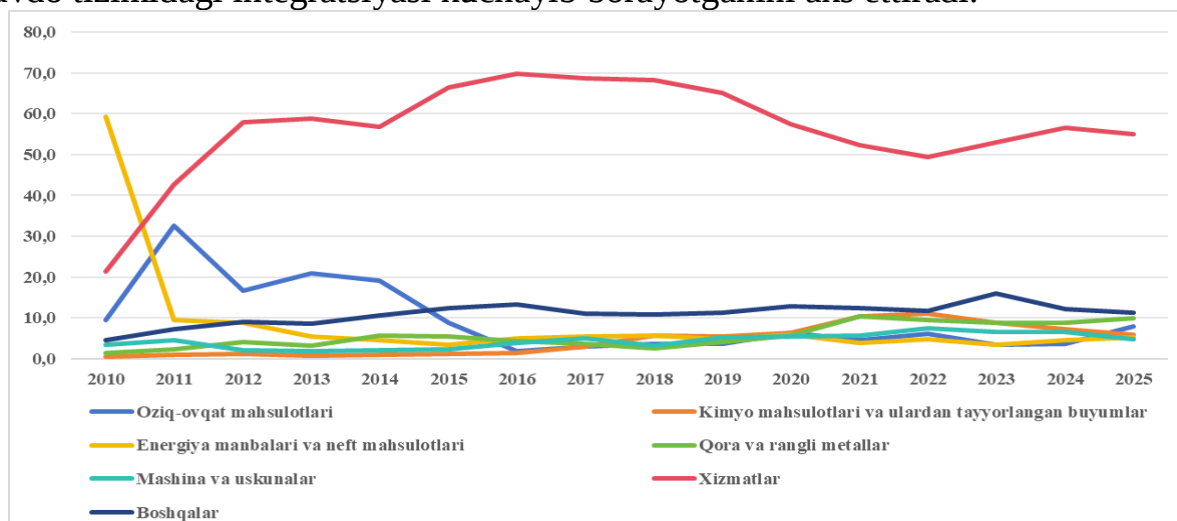
harakatga keltiruvchi asosiy omilga aylangan. Raqamli texnologiyalar qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoat kabi sohalarda keng qo‘llanilmoqda.

“Bir makon, bir yo‘l” tashabbusining izchil amalga oshirilishi natijasida Shinjonning tashqi savdosi jadal rivojlanmoqda. Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari Shinjonning asosiy savdo hamkorlariga aylangan bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston bilan iqtisodiy-savdo aloqalari tobora mustahkamlanib bormoqda.



4 - rasm. 2006 - 2025 yillarda XXR shinjon provensiyasi va (O‘zbekiston) Toshkent o‘rtasidagi savdo ko‘rsatkichlari (mln AQSH dollari)¹⁵

2006 - 2025-yillar davomida O‘zbekistonning tashqi savdo hajmi asta-sekin o‘sib borgan. Ayniqsa, so‘nggi yillarda eksport hajmining sezilarli oshgani mamlakatning tashqi bozorlardagi faolligi kuchayganini ko‘rsatadi. 2020 - 2021 yillarda savdo hajmida biroz sekinlashuv kuzatilgan bo‘lsa-da, keyingi davrda yana yuqori o‘sish qayd etilgan. Shu bilan birga, o‘zgarishlar mamlakatning xalqaro savdo tizimidagi integratsiyasi kuchayib borayotganini aks ettiradi.



5 - rasm. 2010 - 2025 yillarda Toshkent eksporti tarkibidagi o‘zgarishlar¹⁶

¹⁵Muallif tomonidan Shinjon statistika byurosi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

¹⁶ Muallif tomonidan Toshkent statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

2006 - 2025-yillar davomida Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalar sezilarli darajada rivojlandi. Ushbu davrda o'zaro savdo hajmi 266 million dollardan 1,479 milliard dollargacha oshib, hamkorlikning yangi bosqichga ko'tarilganini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa ikki hudud o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiya va savdo aloqalarining tobora mustahkamlanayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Toshkent O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy jihatdan eng rivojlangan hududi hisoblanadi. 2025-yilda shaharning yalpi hududiy mahsuloti 252,11 trillion so'mni tashkil etib, 2024-yilga nisbatan 11,2 foizga o'sdi. Bu esa hududda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi, savdo va ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarining yuqori sur'atlarda rivojlanayotganini ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, Toshkent mamlakatda bozor xizmatlari ko'rsatish sohasida yetakchi o'rinni egallab kelmoqda.

2010 - 2025-yillar davomida Toshkentning tashqi savdo aylanmasi keskin "V-shaklli" tiklanish va barqaror o'sish tendensiyasini namoyon etdi. Natijada eksport-import operatsiyalari hajmi 9,0 milliard AQSH dollaridan 30,6 milliard AQSH dollarigacha oshdi. Bu esa hududning tashqi iqtisodiy faolligi, logistika imkoniyatlari va xalqaro bozorlar bilan integratsiyasi tobora kuchayib borayotganini anglatadi.

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Toshkent eksport tarkibida xizmatlar sohasi ustuvor ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning ulushi boshqa tovar guruhlariga nisbatan sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'lgan. Bu holat shahar iqtisodiyotida yuqori qo'shimcha qiymat yaratuvchi xizmatlar sektori, jumladan transport, moliya, axborot texnologiyalari va savdo xizmatlarining strategik ahamiyati ortib borayotganini ifodalaydi.

1 - jadval

Toshkentdan eksport qilinadigan eng yirik to'rtta mahsulotidagi o'zgarishlar dinamikasi¹⁷

№	Mahsulot nomi	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Xizmatlar	2026.1	2299.5	2883.8	3373.4	3620.1
2	Tosh, gips, sement va asbest mahsulotlari	2.8	3.5	8.6	433.1	466.8
3	Paxta va noto'qima matolar	15.4	26.2	20.6	275.7	274.8
4	Bosh kiyimlar	1.9	1.5	4.1	262.6	218.7

Shunday qilib, 2021 - 2025 yillarda Toshkent eksportida xizmatlar sohasi ustuvor mavqega ega bo'lib qolayotganini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, qurilish materiallari va to'qimachilik mahsulotlari eksportida yuqori o'sish sur'atlari kuzatilgan. Bu esa Toshkent shaharining eksport tarkibi bosqichma-bosqich diversifikatsiyalanib, qayta ishlangan mahsulotlar ulushi ortib borayotganidan dalolat beradi.

2 - jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki 2021 - 2025 yillarda Toshkentning Xitoy bilan tashqi savdo munosabatlari sezilarli darajada faollashganini ko'rsatadi. Xususan, tashqi savdo aylanmasida import hajmining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sishi kuzatilib bu Xitoy mahsulotlarining Toshkent bozoridagi ahamiyati ortib borayotganini anglatadi.

¹⁷ Muallif tomonidan Toshkent statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi

**2021 - 2025 yillarda Xitoy O'zbekiston umumiy eksport import hajmida
Toshkent ulushining o'zgarishi¹⁸**

Yil	Xitoyga eksport (mln. AQSH dollari)	Ulushi	Xitoydan import (mln. AQSH dollari)	Ulushi	Jami (mln. AQSH dollari)	Ulushi
2021	781.7	20.32%	2705.0	21.24%	3486.7	21.03%
2022	788.4	16.88%	3205.7	21.46%	3994.1	20.37%
2023	744.0	13.65%	5473.8	27.74%	6217.8	24.69%
2024	777.1	36.93%	4572.5	43.26%	5349.6	42.21%
2025	1149.9	61.49%	6857.1	48.19%	8007.0	49.73%

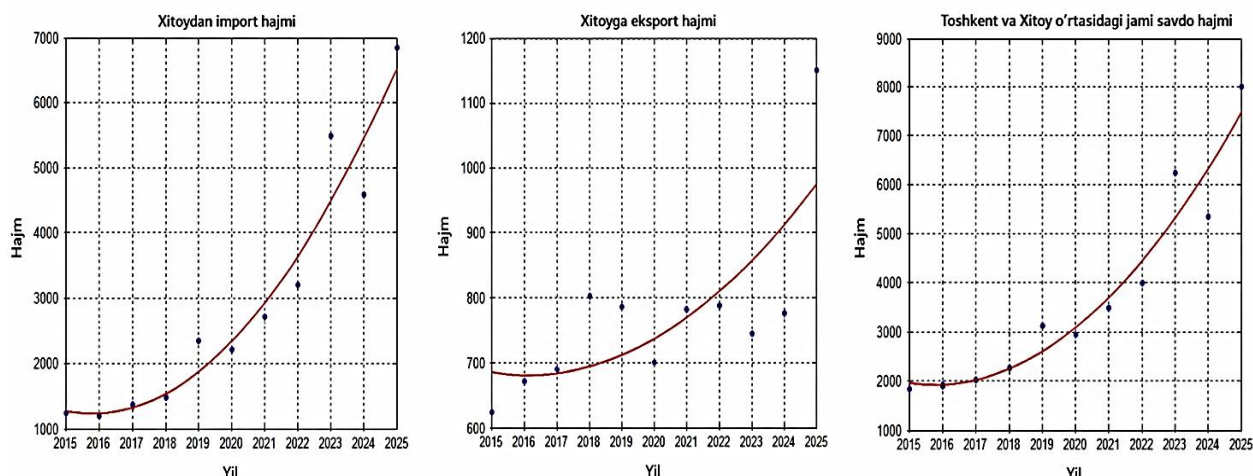
Shu bilan birga, umumiy savdo hajmida Toshkent ulushining ortishi ikki hudud o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy integratsiyaning mustahkamlanayotganini ko'rsatadi. Biroq importning eksportga nisbatan tezroq o'sishi tashqi savdo balansida manfiy tafovut kengayib borayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Toshkentning Xitoy bilan umumiy tashqi savdo hajmidagi ulushi doimo yuqori darajada saqlanib kelmoqda, bu esa ikki tomon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar yaqinligini ko'rsatadi. Toshkentning Xitoyga umumiy eksport hajmi oshib borayotgan bo'lsa-da, uning o'sish sur'atlari sezilarli darajada sekinlashgan. Shu bilan birga, Xitoydan import qilinayotgan tovarlar hajmi tezlashgan o'sish tendensiyasini namoyon etmoqda. Mazkur holat Toshkentning Xitoy bilan tashqi savdosida manfiy savdo balansi bosqichma-bosqich kengayib borayotganini anglatadi.

Shuningdek, 2024-yilda GYBrand Global Brand Research Institute tomonidan e'lon qilingan dunyoning "Top 500 Cities in the World" reytingida Toshkent 463-o'rinni, Xitoyning Shinjon hududidagi Urumchi shahri esa 466-o'rinni egallagan. Bu esa ikki hudud o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy va institutsional aloqalar mustahkamlanayotganini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasida o'zaro tashriflar hamda hamkorlik almashinuvlari izchil chuqurlashib bormoqda.

Mazkur tadqiqotda, avvalo, Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo munosabatlarining rivojlanish tendensiyalari prognoz qilingan. Tahlil uchun Toshkent statistika boshqarmasi tomonidan taqdim etilgan eksport-import savdo ma'lumotlaridan foydalanilgan. Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo hajmining tarqalish xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ikki hudud o'rtasidagi tashqi savdo rivojlanishini bashorat qilish uchun mos ma'lumotlarni modellashtirish usuli tanlangan.

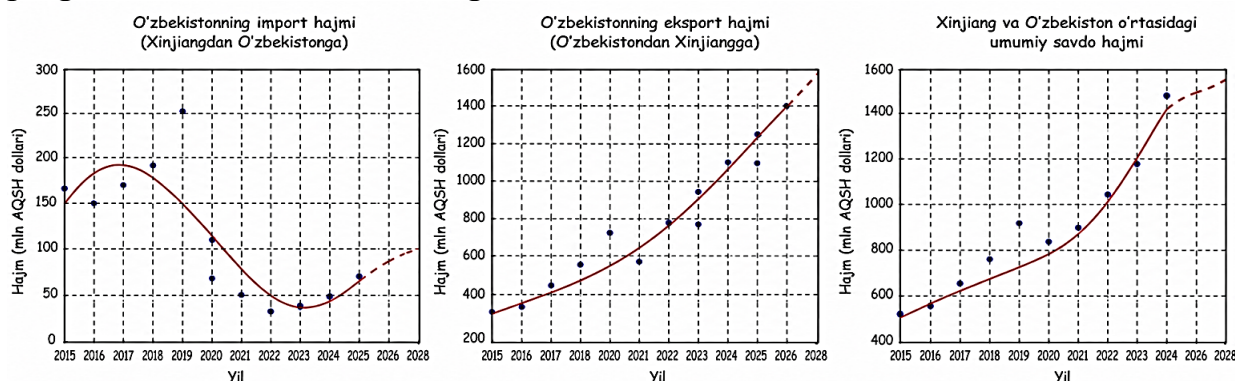
Matlab 7.0 dasturida olingan moslashtirish natijalari samaradorligiga ko'ra, ikkinchi darajali moslashtirish usulini tanlash maqsadga muvofiq deb topildi. Mazkur dissertatsiyada 2015 - 2025-yillarda Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi eksport-import savdo ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish hamda prognozlash uchun MATLAB 7.0 dasturidan foydalanildi. 6-rasmda 2015 - 2025-yillarda Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo hajmining moslashtirilgan egri chiziqlari, shuningdek 2026 va 2028-yillar uchun prognoz natijalari keltirilgan.



6 - rasm. Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo hajmining moslashtirilgan egri chiziqlari¹⁹

2026 - 2028-yillarda Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi ikki tomonlama savdo hajmi prognozi savdo aloqalarining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sish tendensiyasi saqlanib qolishini ko'rsatmoqda. Prognozlarga ko'ra, umumiy import va eksport hajmi 8 789 mln AQSH dollaridan 11 753 mln AQSH dollarigacha oshadi. Bunda Toshkentning Xitoydan import hajmi o'sish sur'ati Xitoyga eksport hajmi o'sishidan sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'lishi kutilmoqda, natijada savdo balansidagi manfiy tafovutning yanada kengayishi kuzatiladi. Mazkur tendensiya tomonlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy o'zaro to'ldiruvchanlik hamda hamkorlik salohiyatining izchil ro'yobga chiqayotganini aks ettiradi.

MATLAB 7.0 dasturida olingan moslashtirish natijalari samaradorligiga ko'ra, kubik (uchinchi darajali) moslashtirish usulini tanlash maqsadga muvofiq deb topildi. Mazkur dissertatsiyada MATLAB 7.0 dasturi yordamida 2015–2025-yillarda Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi import-eksport savdo ma'lumotlari moslashtirildi. 6-rasmda 2015–2025-yillarda Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi savdo hajmining moslashtirilgan egri chiziqlari hamda 2026 va 2028-yillar uchun prognoz ko'rsatkichlari keltirilgan.



7 - rasm. 2015 - 2025-yillarda Toshkent va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo hajmining moslashtirilgan egri chiziqlari hamda 2026 va 2028-yillar uchun prognoz ko'rsatkichlari²⁰

¹⁹ Muallif tomonidan MATLAB 7.0 dasturi yordamida hisoblab chiqilgan.

²⁰ Muallif tomonidan MATLAB 7.0 dasturi yordamida hisoblab chiqilgan.

2026 - 2028-yillar uchun Shinjon va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi ikki tomonlama savdo prognozi savdo hajmining barqaror va yuqori sur'atlarda o'sishini ko'rsatadi. Prognozlarga ko'ra, umumiy savdo hajmining o'rtacha yillik murakkab o'sish sur'ati (CAGR) taxminan 10,13 foizni tashkil etadi. Bunda Shinjonning O'zbekistondan import hajmi o'sish sur'ati (31,32 foiz) uning O'zbekistonga eksport hajmi o'sish sur'atidan (7,69 foiz) sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Ushbu tendensiya ikki tomonlama savdo tuzilmasining bosqichma-bosqich takomillashib borayotganini, shuningdek, iqtisodiy hamkorlikning nafaqat miqyosi, balki sifati ham izchil yaxshilanayotganini anglatadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik asosan bozor tamoyillari asosida shakllanib, unda tovarlar importi va eksporti yetakchi o'rin egallamoqda. Hamkorlik, ayniqsa, yengil sanoat mahsulotlari, elektrotexnika va elektromexanik uskunalari hamda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari sohalarida yuqori darajadagi o'zaro to'ldiruvchanlikni namoyon etmoqda. Logistika infratuzilmasining takomillashuvi va bojxona rasmiylashtiruv samaradorligining ortib borishiga qaramay, hamkorlik rivojlanishida quyidagi cheklovlar hana saqlanib qolmoqda:

1. Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasida institutsional asosdagi hukumatlararo muloqot mexanizmining mavjud emasligi hamkorlik siyosatini muvofiqlashtirishda kechikishlarga hamda qo'shma loyihalarni amalga oshirish jarayonida samaradorlikning pasayishiga olib kelmoqda.

2. Mavjud sanoat kooperatsiyasi va mehnat taqsimoti tizimi Toshkent hamda Shinjonning resurs va ishlab chiqarish ustunliklaridan to'liq foydalanish imkonini bermayapti. Shu bilan birga, faqat tovar ayirboshlashga asoslangan hamkorlik sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan texnologik transfertni yetarli darajada ta'minlamayotgani sababli sanoat rivojlanishi nisbatan sust kechmoqda.

3. Korxonalar moliyalashtirish manbalarining cheklanganligi va an'anaviy kredit vositalariga yuqori darajada qaramligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bundan tashqari, milliy valyutalarda o'zaro hisob-kitoblar mexanizmlaridan foydalanish darajasi pastligicha qolmoqda. Madaniy va huquqiy tafovutlar esa investitsion nizolarni hal etishda arbitraj va huquqiy himoya tizimlarining samaradorligini cheklamoqda.

Xitoy va O'zbekiston umumiy chegaraga ega bo'lmaganligi sababli, Shinjon va Toshkent o'rtasidagi transport va logistika aloqalari uchinchi davlatlar hududi orqali amalga oshiriladi.

3 - jadval

Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi asosiy quruqlik transport yo'nalishlari tasnifi²¹

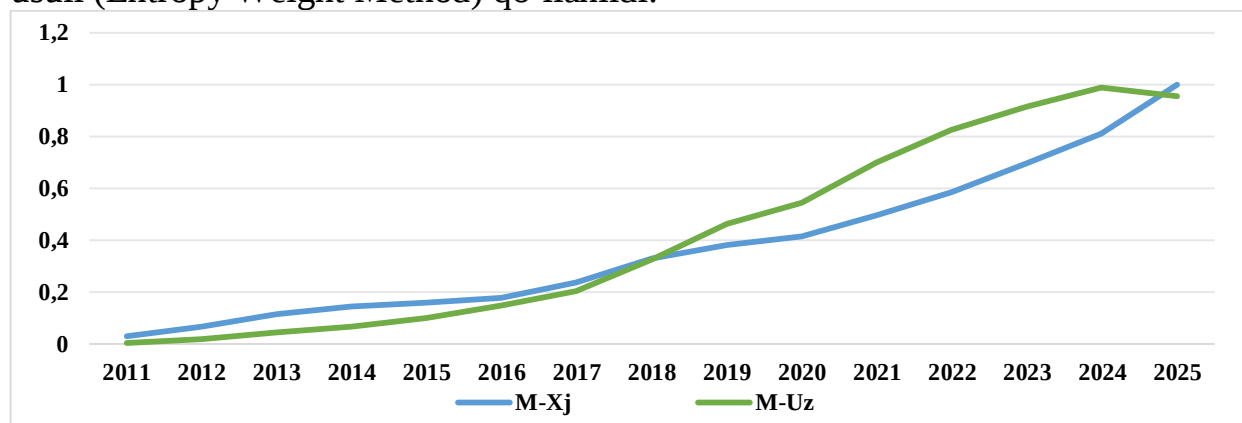
Yo'nalish	O'tuvchi portlar va shaharlar	Transport turi	Masofa
1yo'nalish	Urumchi – Xorgos porti – Olmaota – Chimkent – Toshkent	Avtomobil va temir yo'l transporti	Taxminan 1700 km
2yo'nalish	Urumchi – Alashanko' porti – Olmaota – Chimkent – Toshkent	Avtomobil va temir yo'l transporti	Taxminan 1700 km
3yo'nalish	Qashg'ar – Irkeshtom porti – O'sh – Andijon – Toshkent	Avtomobil transporti	Taxminan 800 km

²¹ muallif tomonidan internet ma'lumotlari asosida tuzilgan

Shinjon va O‘zbekiston o‘rtasidagi transchegaraviy yuk tashuvlarining yetkazib berish vaqti kamayib, logistika operatsiyalarining samaradorligi oshdi. O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan bozorni liberallashtirish islohotlari, jumladan, bojxona tartib-taomillarining soddalashtirilishi va raqamli rasmiylashtirish tizimlarining joriy etilishi Shinjonning logistika siyosati bilan uyg‘unlashib, savdo qilinayotgan mahsulotlar tarkibining diversifikatsiyalashuviga hamda import-eksport tuzilmasining takomillashuviga xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, Toshkent - Shinjon logistika koridorining yuk o‘tkazish quvvati muntazam kengayib borayotgani uning iqtisodiy integratsiya, hududiy klasterlashuv va tranzit salohiyatini yanada kuchaytirmoqda.

Toshkent va Shinjon o‘rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikning asosiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari transport bog‘liqligining kuchayishi, savdo va sanoat integratsiyasining chuqurlashuvi, raqamli savdo mexanizmlarining rivojlanishi, institutsional hamkorlik platformalarining takomillashuvi hamda yashil va yuqori texnologiyali hamkorlikning kengayishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Tadqiqotda hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiya darajasini kompleks baholash hamda ko‘rsatkichlarning nisbiy ahamiyatini aniqlash maqsadida entropiya og‘irliklari usuli (Entropy Weight Method) qo‘llanildi.



8-rasm. Shinjon va O‘zbekiston o‘rtasidagi hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiya darajasi ko‘rsatkichlar²²

2011- 2025-yillarda O‘zbekiston va Shinjonning hududiy iqtisodiy integratsiya darajasi izchil o‘sish tendensiyasini namoyon etdi. Tadqiqot davrining dastlabki bosqichida Shinjon aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan yuqori iqtisodiy samaradorlik (F12), rivojlangan logistika infratuzilmasi va mustahkam sanoat bazasi hisobiga O‘zbekistonga nisbatan yuqoriroq natijalarni qayd etdi.

Biroq, 2018-yildan boshlab O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy liberallashtirish va tarkibiy islohotlarning chuqurlashuvi mamlakatning o‘sish salohiyatini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Hududiy integratsiya darajasi ko‘rsatkichi jadal sur‘atlarda ortib, O‘zbekistonning baholash natijalari Shinjon ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori darajaga chiqdi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ikki hudud o‘rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari va istiqbollari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida Shinjon va Toshkent o‘rtasidagi qishloq xo‘jaligi texnologiyalari

²² muallifning Stata 15.0 dasturida amalga oshirgan hisob-kitoblari asosida tuzilgan.

sohasidagi hamkorlik masalalari tadqiq etilgan. Mazkur hamkorlik “Bir makon, bir yo‘l” tashabbusining Markaziy Osiyodagi amaliy natijalaridan biri sifatida baholanadi. O‘zbekistonning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ilmiy-ta’lim markazi hisoblangan Toshkent ikki tomonlama hamkorlik doirasida siyosiy tashabbuslarni amalga oshirish, innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini muvofiqlashtirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu bilan birga, Shinjon qurg‘oqchil hududlarda qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirish, ayniqsa, suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish texnologiyalari bo‘yicha to‘plangan ilg‘or tajribasi bilan ajralib turadi va O‘zbekistonga zamonaviy agrotexnologiyalar transferini amalga oshirishda Xitoyning muhim tayanch hududlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston qishloq xo‘jaligi jiddiy ekologik cheklovlarga duch kelmoqda. Avvalo, suv resurslari tanqisligi tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Ikkinchidan, tuproq sho‘rlanishi va degradatsiyasi muammolari qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishi samaradorligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Mazkur muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida O‘zbekiston hukumati suvni tejovchi qishloq xo‘jaligi texnologiyalarini joriy etish va kengaytirishni milliy strategik ustuvor yo‘nalish sifatida belgilagan.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishida uchrayotgan texnologik muammolarni hal etish maqsadida qo‘shma ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlari tashkil etilgan. Jumladan, “Xitoy (Shinjon) - Markaziy Osiyo (O‘zbekiston) qishloq xo‘jaligi texnologiyalarini almashish markazi” genetik resurslar almashinuvi, ilg‘or texnologiyalarni namoyish etish hamda qo‘shma ilmiy-tadqiqot va tajriba-konstruktorlik ishlarini amalga oshirishning muhim platformasiga aylangan.

Toshkent va Shinjon o‘rtasidagi qishloq xo‘jaligi texnologiyalari bo‘yicha hamkorlik samaradorligini yanada oshirish maqsadida hamkorlikni “qo‘shma platformalarni rivojlantirish”, “texnologik sinergiyani kuchaytirish” hamda “inson kapitalini rivojlantirish” yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha tizimli ravishda chuqurlashtirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekiston cho‘llanish, yer degradatsiyasi va qurg‘oqchilik kabi ekologik muammolarning salbiy ta’sirini boshdan kechirmoqda. O‘zbekistonning ilmiy-ta’lim markazi sifatida Toshkent ekologik tadqiqotlar va innovatsion ishlanmalarni amalga oshirish bo‘yicha yuqori ilmiy salohiyatga ega. Shinjon esa cho‘llanishning oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish sohasida boy amaliy tajriba hamda samarali texnologik yechimlarni shakllantirgan. Shu sababli Toshkent va Shinjon o‘rtasida yerlarning cho‘llanishiga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha hamkorlikni rivojlantirish O‘zbekistonda ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash, yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsuldorligini oshirish nuqtai nazaridan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shinjon Xitoyda cho‘llanishning oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha yetakchi hududlardan biri sifatida o‘zining muvaffaqiyatli tajribasi hamda texnologik yechimlarini Toshkent orqali Markaziy Osiyo va “Bir makon, bir yo‘l” tashabbusida ishtirok etuvchi mamlakatlarga keng tatbiq etish imkoniyatiga ega.

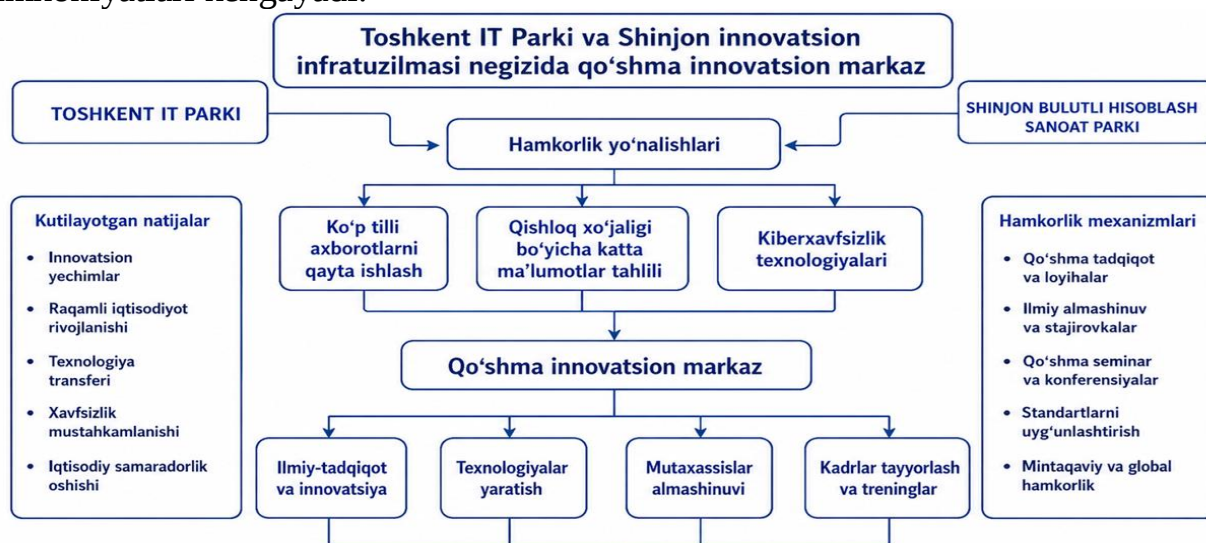
Birinchidan, Toshkentning O‘zbekistonning ilmiy va siyosiy markazi sifatidagi mavqeidan kelib chiqib, cho‘llanishga qarshi kurash texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish, mahalliy sharoitlarga moslashtirish, sinovdan o‘tkazish va amaliyotga joriy

etishga ixtisoslashgan qo'shma ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi yoki texnologik namoyish parkini tashkil etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ikkinchidan, Shinjonning "yashil hududlarni kengaytirish va cho'l maydonlarini qisqartirish" bo'yicha tajribasiga tayangan holda, saksovul (Haloxylon ammodendron) ekish hamda cho'l dorivor o'simliklarini yetishtirishga oid texnologiyalar va sanoat modellarini O'zbekistonga joriy etish orqali cho'llanishga qarshi kurashni iqtisodiy manfaatlar bilan uyg'unlashtirish imkoniyati mavjud. Bu esa ekologik muammolarni hal etish bilan birga, cho'l hududlarida maxsus sanoat tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, ilmiy almashinuvlar, malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlash va mahalliy texnik xodimlarning kasbiy ko'nikmalarini oshirishni qamrab oluvchi ko'p bosqichli va barqaror hamkorlik mexanizmini shakllantirish zarur hisoblanadi. Bu ikki hudud o'rtasida bilim va texnologiyalar transferini jadallashtirish hamda ekologik barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Toshkent IT Parki hamda Shinjonning Bulutli Hisoblash Sanoat Parki yoki yetakchi oliy ta'lim muassasalari negizida ko'p tilli axborotlarni qayta ishlash, qishloq xo'jaligi bo'yicha katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va kiberxavfsizlik kabi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda qo'shma innovatsion markazlarni tashkil etish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Mazkur markazlar doirasida qo'shma ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari, innovatsion mahsulotlar yaratish, texnologik yechimlarni ishlab chiqish hamda ikki tomon mutaxassislari uchun ilmiy almashinuv platformalarini shakllantirish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.



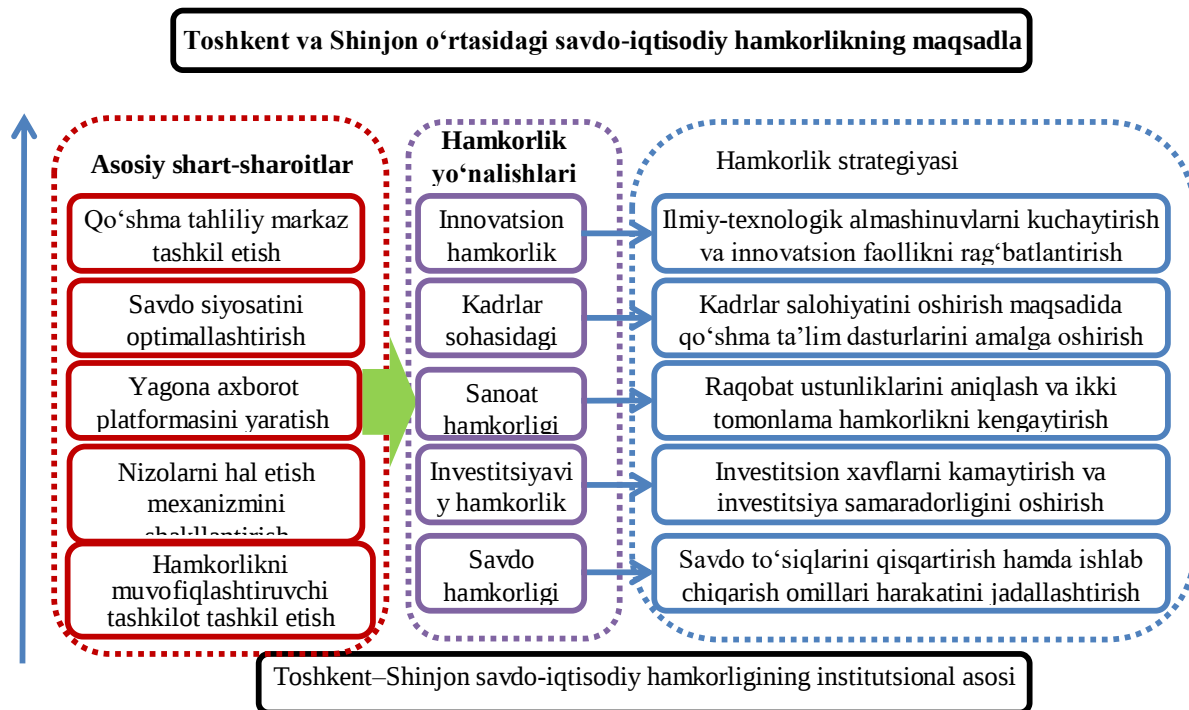
9 - rasm. Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasida qo'shma innovatsion markazni rivojlantirishning konseptual tasnifi²³

Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasida innovatsion hamkorlikni rivojlantirishning taklif etilgan mexanizmi aks ettirilgan. Unda ko'p tilli axborotlarni qayta ishlash, qishloq xo'jaligiga oid katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish hamda kiberxavfsizlik texnologiyalari hamkorlikning asosiy yo'nalishlari sifatida belgilangan.

Bu yo'nalishlarda amalga oshiriladigan qo'shma ilmiy tadqiqotlar texnologiyalar yaratish mutaxassislar almashinuvi va kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonlari

²³ Muallif ishlanmasi

ikki hududning ilmiy-texnologik salohiyatini yanada kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Innovatsion mahsulotlar va amaliy yechimlarni ishlab chiqish, ilg'or texnologiyalar transferini jadallashtirish hamda raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish imkoniyati kengayadi. Bu esa Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish va uzoq muddatli barqaror hamkorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.



10 - rasm. Shinjon va Toshkent o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish mexanizmi²⁴

Shunday qilib, Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi institutsional mexanizmning tarkibiy elementlari keltirilgan. Ushbu yondashuvga ko'ra, hamkorlikning samaradorligi avvalo muvofiqlashtiruvchi institutlar axborot almashinuvi tizimlari va savdo siyosatini uyg'unlashtirish kabi asosiy omillar bilan belgilanadi.

Mazkur omillar negizida savdo investitsiya, sanoat, innovatsiya va inson kapitalini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlarida o'zaro manfaatli aloqalarni kengaytirish nazarda tutilgan. Buning natijasida savdo xarajatlarini kamaytirish, investitsion xavflarni pasaytirish, texnologiyalar transferini jadallashtirish va hududlararo iqtisodiy bog'liqlikni mustahkamlash orqali Toshkent hamda Shinjon o'rtasidagi uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy hamkorlikning barqaror modelini shakllantirish mumkin bo'ladi.

XULOSA

Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda hududlar salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini (XXR ning sinsziyan va O'zbekistonning Toshkent shahri misolida) tadqiq qilish natijasida quyidagi xulosalar olindi:

²⁴ Muallif ishlanmasi

1. Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikning rivojlanishi mintaqalararo integratsiyaning muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari ikki hudud iqtisodiyotlari o'rtasida ishlab chiqarish, logistika, investitsiya va texnologik salohiyat jihatidan yuqori darajadagi o'zaro to'ldiruvchanlik mavjudligini tasdiqladi. savdo aloqalarini kengaytirish hamda iqtisodiy integratsiyani chuqurlashtirish uchun qulay sharoitlar shakllanmoqda.

2. Mintaqaviy integratsiya darajasini baholash maqsadida 5 ta birlamchi va 20 ta ikkilamchi ko'rsatkichlardan iborat baholash tizimi ishlab chiqildi hamda entropiya vaznlari usuli asosida tahlillar amalga oshirildi. Hisob-kitoblar 2021-yildan boshlab O'zbekistonning integratsion rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlari sezilarli darajada yaxshilanganligini va bu jarayon Shinjon bilan iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirish uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni yuzaga keltirganligini ko'rsatdi.

3. Toshkent va Shinjon o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida "2+X" hamkorlik mexanizmi ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu yondashuv Toshkent va Shinjonni tayanch hududlar sifatida e'tirof etgan holda, boshqa hududlarning bosqichma-bosqich integratsiyalashuvi orqali hamkorlik ko'lamini kengaytirish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish va iqtisodiy tavakkalchiliklarni diversifikatsiya qilish imkoniyatlarini asoslaydi.

4. Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda ikki hudud o'rtasidagi logistika hamkorligini rivojlantirishda Xitoy - Qirg'iziston - O'zbekiston temir yo'li, multimodal transport tizimlari va raqamli logistika infratuzilmasining strategik ahamiyati asoslab berildi. Mazkur yo'nalishlardagi loyihalar transport xarajatlarini qisqartirish, yuklarni yetkazib berish muddatlarini kamaytirish hamda savdo oqimlarining barqaror kengayishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

5. Tashqi savdoni rivojlantirishda Savdo va logistika jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida blokcheyn va IoT texnologiyalariga asoslangan "Toshkent - Shinjon logistika axborot platformasi"ni joriy etish taklif qilindi. Platforma yuklar harakatini real vaqt rejimida nazorat qilish, bojxona tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish va axborot almashinuvi shaffofligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

6. Tahlil natijalari qishloq xo'jaligi texnologiyalari, xalqaro moliya, logistika va raqamli iqtisodiyot yo'nalishlari ikki hudud o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning eng istiqbolli sohalari ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Qo'shma innovatsion markazlar va ilmiy-tadqiqot platformalarini tashkil etish innovatsion faollikni rag'batlantirish, ilg'or texnologiyalar almashinuvini jadallashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatni birlashtirish uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi.

7. Geosiyosiy ziddiyatlar, pandemiyalar va global iqtisodiy beqarorlik omillari savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik rivojiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkinligi qayd etildi. Shu bois muqobil ta'minot zanjirlarini shakllantirish, logistika yo'nalishlarini diversifikatsiya qilish va moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan mexanizmlarni keng qo'llash zarurati asoslandi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/2025.27.12.1.01.10 AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF
UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK**

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
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CAO GANG

**PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF REGIONAL
POTENTIAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE (ON THE
EXAMPLE OF THE XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION OF
THE PRC AND THE CITY OF TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN)**

08.00.12 –Regional economy

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in economic sciences

Tashkent – 2026

The topic of the thesis of Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD) is registered under the number B2026.1.PhD/IQT3586 in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (abstract)) on the Scientific council website (www.nuu.uz) and on the website “ZiyoNet” information and educational portal website (www.ziyo.net).

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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of PhD Dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic Ensuring the sustainable growth of international trade flows, strengthening interregional economic cooperation, integrating transport and logistics systems, and effectively utilizing transit potential have become increasingly important priorities of economic policy across the world. According to the Global Trade Update report, global exports are projected to exceed USD 40 trillion by 2030. In 2024, international trade reached a historic record of USD 33 trillion, expanding by USD 1.2 trillion over the course of the year. The majority of this growth was driven by the services sector, which generated an additional USD 700 billion in value, while merchandise trade increased by approximately USD 500 billion²⁵. These developments, in turn, underscore the need for more effective utilization of regional export and production capacities, diversification of the foreign trade structure, and strengthening the competitiveness of national economies in global markets.

Contemporary scientific research increasingly focuses on enhancing the efficiency of foreign trade, ensuring the effective utilization of regional export potential, and expanding the participation of regions in international economic processes. In particular, considerable attention is devoted to improving regional export specialization, increasing integration into global value chains, developing transport and logistics infrastructure, diversifying export destinations, expanding the production of high value-added goods, strengthening investment attractiveness, effectively leveraging regional competitive advantages, and improving mechanisms for promoting foreign economic activity. These issues have emerged as key priorities in both theoretical and applied economic research.

In the context of building the New Uzbekistan, the strategic importance of trade and economic cooperation between the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and the city of Tashkent of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been steadily increasing within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6306, dated October 7, 2021, “ On Measures to Further Expand Financial Support for Export Activities, ”²⁶ places special emphasis on strengthening export support mechanisms, enhancing the competitiveness of domestic producers in international markets, and expanding the country's export potential. These priorities are of significant importance for ensuring the effective utilization of regional foreign trade capacities, developing modern transport and logistics systems, and deepening international economic integration.

This dissertation research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the priorities and objectives set forth in the Decree of the President of the Republic

²⁵ <https://unctad.org/news/global-trade-hits-record-33-trillion-2024-driven-services-and-developing-economies>

²⁶ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, от 07.09.2021 г. № DP-6306

of Uzbekistan №. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026”; the Decree №. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023, “On the Uzbekistan - 2030 Strategy”; the Decree №. PF-6306 dated September 7, 2021, “On Measures to Support Exporting Enterprises and Further Stimulate Foreign Trade Activities”; the Resolution №. PQ-436 dated December 2, 2022, “On Measures to Increase the Effectiveness of Reforms Aimed at the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Green Economy by 2030”; as well as other regulatory and legal acts aimed at developing the transport and logistics system of Uzbekistan, enhancing its transit potential, expanding international transport corridors, and increasing the country’s export capacity.

Compliance of the Research with the Priority Areas of Science and Technology Development of the Republic. The dissertation research has been carried out within the priority area of science and technology development of the Republic, namely, “The Moral, Ethical, and Cultural Development of a Democratic and Law-Governed Society, and the Formation of an Innovative Economy.”

Degree of Research on the Problem. Although the theoretical aspects of the priority directions for the effective utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade, as well as the application of various models in the development of the digital economy, have not been comprehensively explored, these issues have been partially addressed in the scholarly works of foreign researchers such as I. Walter, M. E. Porter, P. R. Krugman, F. Masahisa, N. K. Nikolayevich, Lu Dadao, Don Tapscott, T. L. Mesenbourg, and W. George.²⁷

Among scholars from the CIS countries, issues related to foreign trade, regional economic development, and the digital economy have been investigated in the scientific works of economists such as A. G. Grigorevich, A. Aganbegyan, E. Primakov, S. Glazev, and O. Inshakov²⁸. Their research has contributed to the understanding of these phenomena through the examination of regional development patterns, economic zoning, integration processes, cross-border economic cooperation, and the institutional foundations underpinning the development of the digital economy.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the socio-economic development of regions in Uzbekistan have been studied by scholars such as A. M. Sodiqov, A. T. Umarov, T. M. Axmedov, F. T. Egamberdiyev, Sh. X. Nazarov, B. B. Ruzmetov, S. S. Zokirov, B. B. Valiyev, and N. R. Raxmonov.²⁹ The socio-

²⁷ Walter Isard. *Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Science*. — Cambridge: MIT Press, 1960.

²⁸ Александр Григорьевич Гранберг. *Региональное развитие и экономическая интеграция*. — Москва: Наука, 2020.

²⁹ Sodikov, A.M. *Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of Uzbekistan and Mechanisms for Its Regulation*: Dissertation Abstract Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences. – Tashkent, 2006. – 20 p.

Umarov, A.T. *Environmental Aspects of Improving the Efficiency of Utilizing Regional Economic Potential (A Case Study of Tashkent Region)*: Dissertation Abstract. – Tashkent, 2007. – 160 p. Akhmedov, T.M. *Management of the Territorial Organization of Productive Forces and Comprehensive Development of the Regions of Uzbekistan*: Dissertation Abstract Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences. – Tashkent, 1992. – 26 p.

Egamberdiyev, F.T. *Improving the Structure of Production at the Intra-Regional Level*. *Young Scientist*, 2016, No. 21-1, pp. 61–63. Nazarov, Sh.X. *Endogenous Factors of Regional Competitiveness and Their Econometric Testing*. *Region: Economics and Sociology*, 2013, pp. 316–329. Ruzmetov, B.B., & Ruzmetov, Sh.B. *The Role of Competitive*

economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan and the mechanisms for its regulation, the environmental aspects of improving the efficiency of regional economic potential utilization, approaches to enhancing the financing of economic sectors in the regions through the active attraction of investment resources, and the improvement of the quality of human capital development in the higher education system based on regional socio-economic development have been extensively examined in the national academic literature.

However, although the scientific works of both domestic and foreign economists have partially addressed issues related to the effective utilization of regional potential in foreign trade development, the expansion of regional export opportunities, the promotion of cross-border economic cooperation, and the improvement of logistics infrastructure, insufficient attention has been paid to the priority directions for enhancing trade and economic cooperation between the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and the city of Tashkent of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the mechanisms for the effective utilization of regional potential, the strengthening of investment and logistics integration, the improvement of the efficiency of export–import operations, and the development of trade relations based on modern transport and communication systems have not yet been comprehensively examined in the existing academic literature.

In particular, the limited number of comprehensive scientific studies and dissertation research devoted to identifying the priority directions for the effective utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade, using the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and the city of Tashkent of the Republic of Uzbekistan as case studies, underscores the relevance and significance of the present research.

Relevance of the Dissertation Topic to the Research Programs and Scientific Activities of the Higher Education Institution Where the Study Was Undertaken. The dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the fundamental research project F-1-101, entitled “Methodological Approaches to Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Regional Economy in the Context of Globalization” (2018–2020).

The aim of the research is to develop scientifically grounded proposals and recommendations for the further advancement of economic and trade cooperation between regions.

Research Objectives:

to systematically examine and scientifically generalize theoretical approaches to deepening cross-border interregional economic and trade cooperation;

Advantages in Comprehensive Regional Development. Young Scientist, 2016, No. 12.4 (116.4), pp. 57–60. Valiyev, B.B. Ways to Enhance the Financing of Economic Sectors in the Regions through the Active Attraction of Investment Resources. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), 2019, No. 5. Rakhmonov, N.R. Improving the Quality of Human Capital Development in the Higher Education System Based on Regional Socio-Economic Development. Specialty 08.00.12 – Regional Economics; 08.00.05 – Economics of Service Sectors. Tashkent, 2019. – 277 p.

to analyze contemporary methods and mechanisms for the development of interregional economic and trade cooperation and substantiate directions for their improvement;

to conduct a comparative analysis of the processes and practices of global regional economic integration;

to examine the economic and geographical characteristics of Tashkent and Xinjiang, as well as their economic potential;

to comprehensively analyze trends in economic and trade cooperation between the two regions and identify existing challenges in the development of logistics infrastructure;

to comparatively assess the level of regional integration between Tashkent and Xinjiang and identify disparities in their development;

to determine priority areas for cooperation in agricultural technologies, international finance, and international logistics;

to develop scientifically grounded proposals and recommendations aimed at further enhancing economic and trade cooperation between the regions.

The object of the research is the city of Tashkent and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The subject of the research is the economic relations arising in the process of effectively organizing the utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade.

Research Methods. The study employs a range of research methods, including the systems approach, abstract-logical reasoning, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, statistical analysis, data fitting techniques, the entropy weighting method, as well as qualitative and quantitative research methods.

The scientific novelty of the research is reflected in the following:

an open “2+X” cooperation model has been developed based on the concept of establishing the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the city of Tashkent as dual growth poles, while incorporating third-party cities and regions from China and Uzbekistan into the cooperation framework. This model facilitates the elimination of regional barriers, accelerates the cross-border mobility and optimal allocation of production factors, expands production capacity and market scale, promotes economies of scale, and contributes to the diversified and sustainable development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

a forecasting approach for trade growth trends between Xinjiang and Tashkent has been developed by processing trade statistics between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan, systematizing the import and export data of Xinjiang and Tashkent, and applying a data fitting method consistent with the characteristics of the data distribution. This approach provides a scientifically grounded assessment of future trade development trends between the two regions.

based on the formation of an evaluation system for regional economic integration, a framework consisting of five primary indicators overall economic development, industrial base, logistics development, trade advancement, and innovation potential and twenty secondary indicators was developed, and the level

of integration between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan during 2011–2025 was assessed using the entropy weight method.

a mechanism for fostering comprehensive economic and trade cooperation between Xinjiang and Tashkent has been developed. Through the synthesis of transnational regional cooperation experiences, the objectives, key safeguards, priority areas, and implementation strategies for deepening bilateral economic and trade relations have been identified.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

An open “2+X” cross-border subregional cooperation model has been proposed based on the establishment of Xinjiang and Tashkent as dual growth poles. The model facilitates the elimination of regional barriers, accelerates the cross-border mobility and efficient allocation of production factors, and promotes economies of scale through the expansion of production capacity and market size.

Trade statistics between Tashkent and Xinjiang were processed, appropriate data fitting methods were selected in accordance with the characteristics of the data, and future trade growth trends were quantitatively forecasted.

A regional economic integration assessment index system consisting of five primary indicators and twenty secondary indicators was developed, and the level of integration between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan during the period 2011–2025 was measured using the entropy weight method.

Drawing upon the experiences of transnational regional cooperation, a comprehensive conceptual framework was developed encompassing the objectives, key guarantees, priority areas, and development strategies for enhancing economic and trade cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang.

Reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research findings is ensured through the application of relevant theoretical approaches and research methods, as well as the use of data obtained from the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the General Administration of Customs of China, and the official websites of relevant government agencies, research institutions, and international organizations. The findings are scientifically substantiated through the application of data fitting techniques, the entropy weight method, and comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analyses. The conclusions, proposals, and recommendations have been accepted and implemented by research institutions, industry associations, and bilateral chambers of commerce and ind

Scientific and practical importance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research findings lies in their contribution to enriching the theories of cross-border subregional economic cooperation and the synergistic development of regional production complexes, clarifying the internal mechanisms underlying the linkage between “dual growth poles,” developing a system for measuring regional economic integration and a methodology for forecasting trade trends, proposing the theoretical foundations and operational mechanism of the open “2+X” cooperation model, and establishing an analytical framework and methodological approach suitable

for cross-border subregional cooperation between China and Central Asia. These scientific findings may serve to deepen theoretical research in regional economics, improve models of cross-border economic and trade cooperation, optimize studies on the flow of production factors and resource allocation, and provide a theoretical foundation as well as an analytical tool for similar cross-border subregional cooperation initiatives.

The practical significance of the research findings is reflected in the fact that the proposed scientific recommendations and implementation plans can directly facilitate the deepening of economic and trade cooperation between the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China and the city of Tashkent of the Republic of Uzbekistan, contribute to the optimization of trade structures, mitigate trade imbalances, and support the processes of industrialization and agricultural modernization in Uzbekistan. The research outcomes may serve as a scientific basis for the formulation of regional cooperation programs by government authorities and for the implementation of cross-border investment and trade activities by enterprises. Furthermore, the findings can be utilized in the preparation of textbooks and teaching materials, as well as in the training of specialists in such disciplines as regional economics, international trade, and cross-border economic cooperation at higher education institutions.

Implementation and practical application of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in the dissertation on the priority directions for the effective utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade:

The production model was refined, and scientific approaches addressing both the theoretical and practical aspects of economic growth and regional economic cooperation were developed. These approaches were adopted and implemented by the Collaborative Innovation Center for Research on the China–Mongolia–Uzbekistan Economic Corridor and the Cold Chain Industry Association of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, thereby contributing to the advancement of regional economic cooperation and applied research initiatives.

Furthermore, the proposed recommendation was reviewed and accepted for practical implementation by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (based on Reference №. 06-05-33-9486 dated August 22, 2025, issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan), thereby confirming its substantial practical significance and broad applicability.

Trade trends between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan, as well as between Tashkent and China, were forecasted, revealing substantial untapped trade potential between Tashkent and Xinjiang. The forecasting results and scientific conclusions derived from the study have been applied in practice by the Cold Chain Logistics Industry Association of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Furthermore, these findings were reviewed and accepted for practical implementation by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (based on Reference №. 06-05-33-9486 dated August 22, 2025, issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan), thereby confirming the practical significance of the proposed approaches and their effectiveness in economic forecasting.

A regional economic integration assessment index system consisting of five primary indicators and twenty secondary indicators was developed, and the level of integration between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan during the period 2011–2025 was comprehensively analyzed using the entropy weight method. The results obtained enabled an in-depth examination of the temporal dynamics of interregional economic integration, the identification of its key determinants, and the assessment of the degree of interrelationship among these factors.

This approach was reviewed and accepted for practical implementation by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (based on Reference № 06-05-33-9486 dated August 22, 2025, issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan), thereby confirming the practical usefulness of the developed methodology and its capacity to serve as a reliable scientific basis for managerial decision-making processes.

Based on a systematic examination of transnational regional cooperation experiences, a comprehensive conceptual framework for enhancing economic and trade relations between Tashkent and Xinjiang was developed. This approach facilitates the clear identification of strategic cooperation objectives, the establishment of an institutional and economic guarantee system to support their implementation, the scientific determination of priority areas of cooperation, and the formulation of comprehensive long-term development strategies.

These scientific findings were reviewed and accepted for practical implementation by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (based on Reference №. 06-05-33-9486 dated August 22, 2025, issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan), thereby confirming the practical significance of the developed conceptual framework and its effectiveness as a methodological instrument for promoting regional economic cooperation.

Approbation of the research results. The findings of this research were presented and discussed at 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 5 international and 2 national scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of the Research Results. a total of 15 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation have been published, including 5 scientific articles in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations (of which 3 were published in foreign journals), as well as 7 conference papers published in the proceedings of international and national scientific and practical conferences.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references, with a total length of 131 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction of the dissertation, the relevance and necessity of the research topic are substantiated. The objectives, tasks, object, and subject of the study are described, and its compliance with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic is demonstrated. Furthermore, the scientific

novelty and practical results of the research are presented, while the reliability, scientific significance, and practical value of the obtained findings are highlighted. Information is also provided on the implementation of the research results in practice, the published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Theoretical and methodological foundations of regional economic development,”** the essence and theoretical foundations of interregional economic cooperation are examined. In particular, interregional economic cooperation is defined as the trade and economic activities involving the exchange of resources and goods between different countries or regions within the market environment. It is also characterized as an important form of mutually beneficial division of labor, production, and consumption relations that does not contradict international competition. Furthermore, the study substantiates that interregional economic relations are a significant factor in strengthening economic integration, enhancing the competitiveness of regions, and ensuring the efficient utilization of economic resources”³⁰.

In promoting foreign trade through the effective utilization of regional potential, Jacob Viner’s theory of trade creation and trade diversion plays an important role. According to the scholar, “the rational use of differences in production costs among regions increases trade volume and economic efficiency. Conversely, the imposition of high external tariffs may lead to a reduction in trade flows and a decline in economic efficiency.” Furthermore, this theory emphasizes that the elimination of trade barriers and the expansion of economic cooperation contribute to greater market integration and improved resource allocation efficiency”³¹.

For the effective development of foreign trade, it is essential to deepen regional economic integration, enhance the mobility of production factors, and take advantage of economies of scale. In this regard, James Meade emphasized the necessity of jointly evaluating changes in both production and consumption structures. According to his approach, the effects of economic integration should be assessed not only through changes in production efficiency but also through their impact on consumption patterns and overall economic welfare”³².

Furthermore, Béla Balassa argued that the gradual development of economic integration contributes to the expansion of markets and enhances trade efficiency. According to his view, the progressive stages of integration from a free trade area to a customs union, common market, economic union, and ultimately full economic integration facilitate greater market access, strengthen economic cooperation, and promote more efficient allocation of resources, thereby increasing the overall effectiveness of trade”³³.

In addition, Tibor Scitovsky argued that market expansion increases production volumes and enhances economic efficiency through economies of scale. However, he also noted that such a process may create conditions in which certain large

³⁰ Asian Development Bank. Asian Economic Integration Report 2024. Manila, 2024.

³¹ Viner, Jacob. The customs union issue. Oxford University Press, USA, 2014

³² Meade, James Edward. "The theory of customs unions." North-Holland Publishing (1955).

³³ Balassa, B. (1961). The Theory of Economic Integration (Routledge Revivals) (1st ed.). Routledge.

enterprises gain dominant market positions, thereby increasing the risk of monopolistic practices. Therefore, Scitovsky emphasized the importance of strengthening competition policies and regulatory mechanisms to ensure fair market conditions and prevent excessive market concentration³⁴.

The effective utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade is an economic process aimed at increasing export volumes, optimizing dependence on imports, and enhancing the efficiency of external economic relations through the rational use of regions' natural resources, production capacities, infrastructure, and specialization advantages. This approach enables regions to strengthen their competitive position in international markets, promote sustainable economic growth, and improve the overall effectiveness of foreign trade activities³⁵.

Thus, the model systematically reflects the theoretical and practical foundations for deepening economic and trade cooperation between cross-border regions. It identifies the internal economic environment, institutional capacity, infrastructure development level, and resource potential of border areas in Countries or Regions "A" and "B" as the key interacting factors shaping the effectiveness of such cooperation. These factors collectively contribute to strengthening economic integration, expanding trade flows, and enhancing the sustainable development of cross-border regions.

It should be emphasized that geographical proximity, transport and logistics systems, political compatibility, and security factors play a crucial role in the formation of a cross-border economic space. At the same time, mechanisms such as trade and investment flows, technology transfer, and labor migration serve as important instruments for strengthening economic integration. These mechanisms facilitate closer economic cooperation, promote the efficient allocation of resources, and contribute to sustainable economic growth and regional development.

³⁴Tibor Scitovsky. *Economic Theory and Western European Integration*. Stanford University Press, 1958.

³⁵ Author's definition:

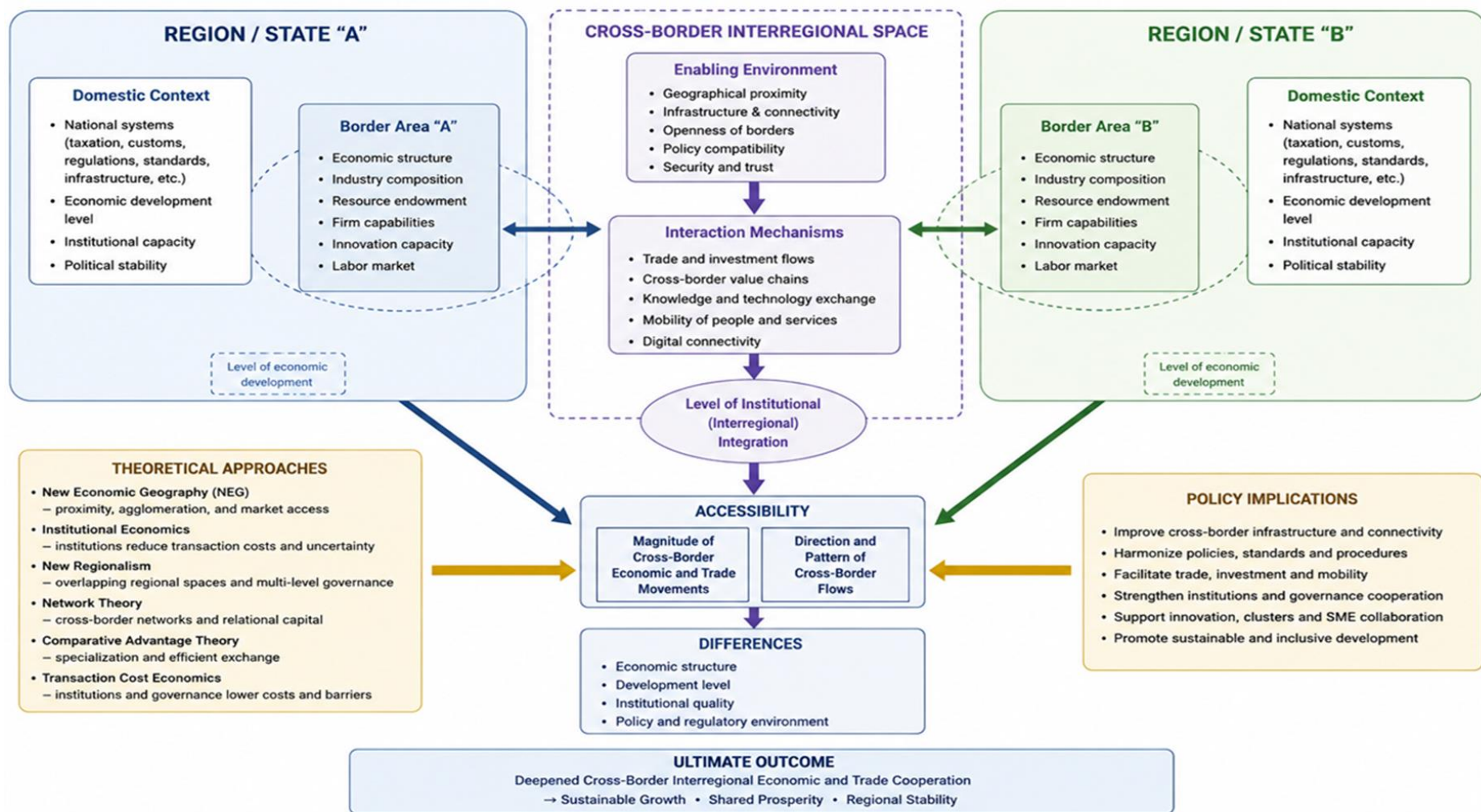


Figure 1. Theoretical classification of deepening cross-border interregional economic and trade cooperation³⁶

³⁶ Developed by the author.

The figure applies the theories of New Economic Geography, Institutional Economics, Network Theory, and Comparative Advantage as the principal theoretical approaches to explain the effectiveness of interregional cooperation. Through these theoretical perspectives, the mechanisms and benefits of economic interaction between regions are systematically analyzed. As a result, the study demonstrates that deepening cross-border economic and trade cooperation is a significant factor in enhancing regional competitiveness, improving overall welfare, and achieving sustainable economic development.

The key directions for developing interregional economic and trade cooperation are presented as an interconnected and integrated system. First, the model emphasizes the necessity of conducting a comprehensive assessment of regional economic potential, identifying available resources and development needs, and determining the strategic priorities of cooperation.

From another perspective, it highlights the importance of strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, improving the investment climate, and introducing modern governance mechanisms to foster effective economic relations. These processes contribute to deeper economic integration among regions and create a solid foundation for the sustainable development of trade relations. As a result, enhanced cooperation facilitates the efficient allocation of resources, promotes investment and innovation activities, and supports long-term regional economic growth.

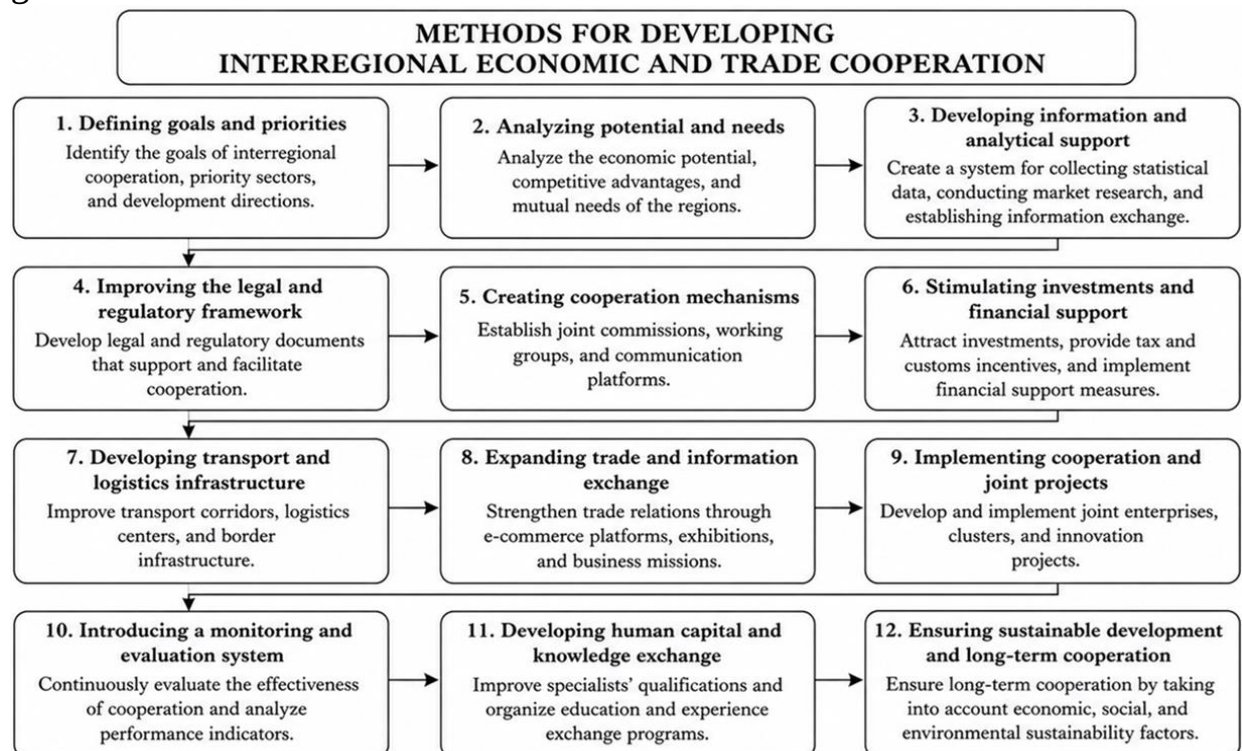


Figure 2. Classification of methods for developing interregional economic and trade cooperation³⁷

The subsequent part of the figure illustrates the enhancement of economic activity through the development of transport and logistics systems, the expansion

³⁷ Developed by the author.

of information exchange, and the implementation of joint projects. In addition, the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, the training of qualified personnel, and the promotion of long-term cooperation are identified as key factors contributing to the improvement of regional competitiveness. Furthermore, the consistent development of interregional economic cooperation is considered significant as it helps increase production efficiency, create new employment opportunities, and improve the overall welfare of the population. These outcomes contribute to sustainable economic growth and strengthen the long-term development prospects of the participating regions.

From the perspective of production, the economy can be understood as a process in which economic entities enhance production efficiency by rationally improving production technologies and management methods, while achieving savings in key factors of production such as capital, materials, and labor. This process contributes to increasing productivity, reducing production costs, improving resource allocation, and strengthening the overall competitiveness and sustainable development of the economy.

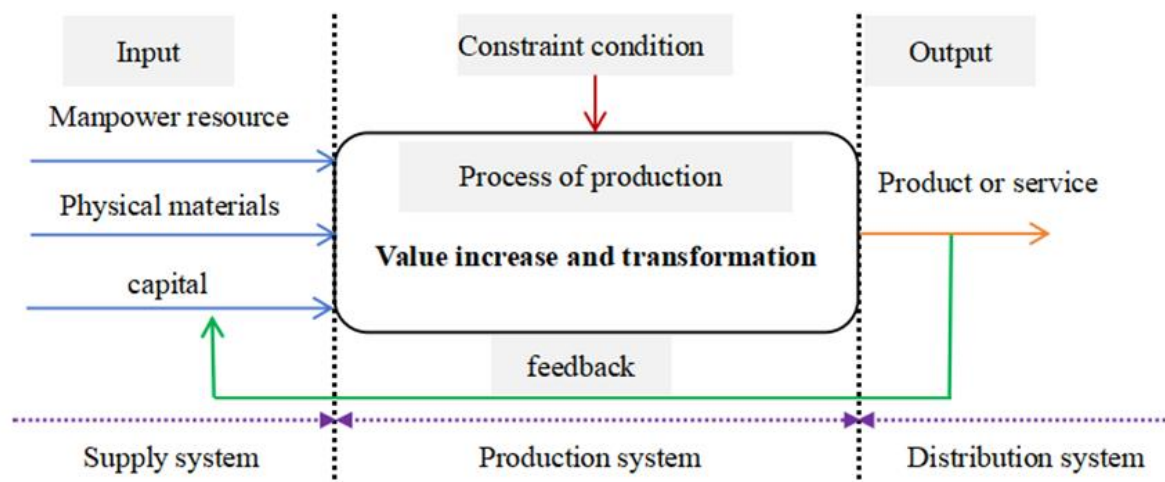


Figure 3. Conceptual model of production ³⁸

The production model consists of five key elements: input resources, the production process, output results, constraints, and feedback. Input resources include factors such as human resources, materials, and capital. The production process begins with the utilization of these inputs and involves a sequence of operations that ultimately result in the production of finished goods.

The essence of economic growth lies in increasing the flow and productivity of production factors namely labor, raw materials, capital, and technology—while enhancing the efficiency of the transformation process within production. Improved transformation efficiency enables economies to generate greater output from available resources, thereby increasing productivity, competitiveness, and sustainable economic development.

Since the availability of production factors such as natural resources and labor is limited in any region, regional division of labor and mutual coordination are essential. In the contemporary era, the global trade and economic system is gradually

³⁸ Developed by the author.

shifting from a model based primarily on efficiency maximization to one that emphasizes a balance between security and efficiency. Consequently, regional economic cooperation is becoming an increasingly important development strategy for countries amid the ongoing fragmentation of globalization.

The core of this transformation lies in the systematic integration of trade flows, logistics networks, capital movements, and information exchanges in order to reshape and strengthen the competitiveness of regional value chains. Such integration enhances economic resilience, improves resource allocation, reduces external vulnerabilities, and supports sustainable regional development in an increasingly complex global economic environment.

Trade flows represent a key factor within institutional approaches to the reorganization of regional value chains. The primary objective of restructuring regional value chains is to reduce transaction costs and optimize the efficient allocation of resources through institutional reforms. By improving trade regulations, customs procedures, and market coordination mechanisms, regional economies can enhance economic efficiency and strengthen their competitive position in international markets.

Logistics, in turn, serves as a physical connectivity factor that ensures the stability and resilience of supply chains. In the context of slowing globalization and increasing threats to supply chain security, infrastructure connectivity is evolving from a traditional supporting element into a strategic pillar of regional economic cooperation. The development of transport corridors, logistics hubs, and multimodal infrastructure not only facilitates the movement of goods and services but also enhances regional integration, improves economic resilience, and supports sustainable long-term growth.

Capital flows are closely associated with institutional innovations aimed at advancing regional financial integration. The effective management of cross-border financial flows contributes significantly to the expansion of regional trade and investment activities. Therefore, capital flows have emerged as an important strategic instrument for reducing financial barriers, facilitating resource mobilization, and strengthening economic stability within the region. Enhanced financial integration also improves access to capital, supports business development, and promotes sustainable economic growth.

Information flows, on the other hand, reflect the processes of competition and cooperation governed by data management frameworks and information-sharing mechanisms. Regional information exchange platforms serve as essential tools for achieving information integration. By consolidating regional economic, trade, logistics, and financial data into a unified system, these platforms facilitate greater information exchange and interconnectivity among participating regions. As a result, the efficiency of information utilization is improved, decision-making processes become more effective, and the overall coordination of regional economic activities is strengthened.

Regional economic integration is manifested through various models across the world, with the European Union (EU) widely recognized as the most advanced

model based on institutional cooperation. The EU's supranational integration model has established a multi-level governance and decision-making system among its member states, ensuring the free movement of production factors through deep market integration. This framework facilitates the efficient allocation of resources, strengthens economic cohesion, and enhances the overall competitiveness of the Union.

The success of the European Union is reflected not only in the depth of integration achieved among its member states but also in the effective development of subregional cooperation initiatives. Through coordinated policies, institutional harmonization, and cross-border cooperation mechanisms, the EU has fostered stronger economic linkages, reduced regional disparities, and promoted sustainable economic development across its territories. As a result, the European Union serves as a significant example of how regional integration can contribute to long-term economic growth, stability, and prosperity.

The European Union's experience in subregional cooperation is distinguished by its institutional innovations and multi-level governance system. This model not only facilitates the achievement of strategic objectives but also preserves the unique development pathways of individual regions. Through strategic agreements and coordinated policy frameworks, EU subregional cooperation ensures a balance of interests among participating stakeholders and establishes an effective governance network involving governments, businesses, and civil society organizations.

In the second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Analysis of economic and trade cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang**,” scientific and practical issues related to the economic and geographical characteristics of Tashkent and Xinjiang are examined. The chapter also analyzes the development trends of economic and trade cooperation between the two regions, as well as the challenges associated with logistics infrastructure. Furthermore, it provides a comparative assessment of the levels of regional integration between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan, highlighting the key factors influencing bilateral economic relations, trade development, connectivity, and regional cooperation. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the opportunities and constraints affecting the sustainable expansion of economic and trade ties between the two regions.

Xinjiang's economy is developing rapidly. At present, Xinjiang's industry is transitioning from a stage of quantitative expansion to a stage focused on improving quality and efficiency. By strengthening technological innovation, optimizing the industrial structure, and deepening external openness, a solid industrial foundation is being created for building the core region of the Belt and Road Initiative. Xinjiang's information technology industry has already formed a relatively complete ecosystem and has become a key driver of the region's high-quality development. Digital technologies are being widely applied in sectors such as agriculture and industry.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, Xinjiang's foreign trade has been developing rapidly. The countries of Central Asia

have become Xinjiang's major trading partners, and economic and trade relations with Uzbekistan have been steadily strengthening.

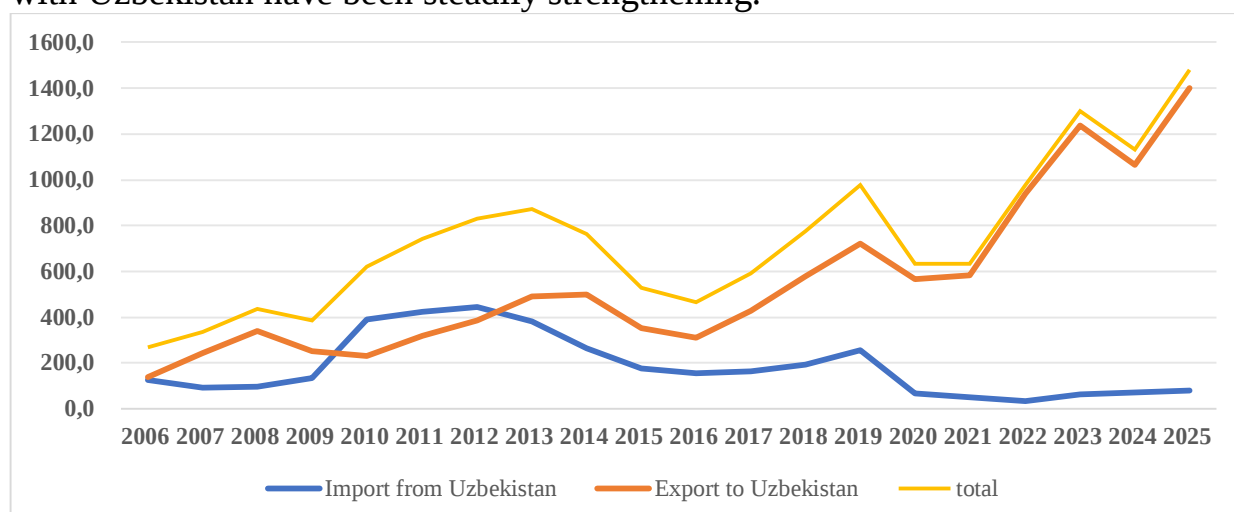


Figure 4. Trade Indicators between Xinjiang Province of China and Tashkent (Uzbekistan), 2006 - 2025 (Million US Dollars)³⁹

During the period 2006 - 2025, Uzbekistan's foreign trade volume increased gradually. In particular, the significant growth in exports in recent years indicates the country's increasing activity in international markets. Although a slight slowdown in trade volume was observed during 2020–2021, strong growth resumed in the subsequent years. At the same time, these developments reflect the strengthening of Uzbekistan's integration into the global trading system.

During the period 2006 - 2025, trade and economic relations between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan developed significantly. Over this period, bilateral trade volume increased from USD 266 million to USD 1.479 billion, indicating that cooperation had advanced to a new stage. This growth demonstrates the strengthening of economic integration and trade relations between the two regions.

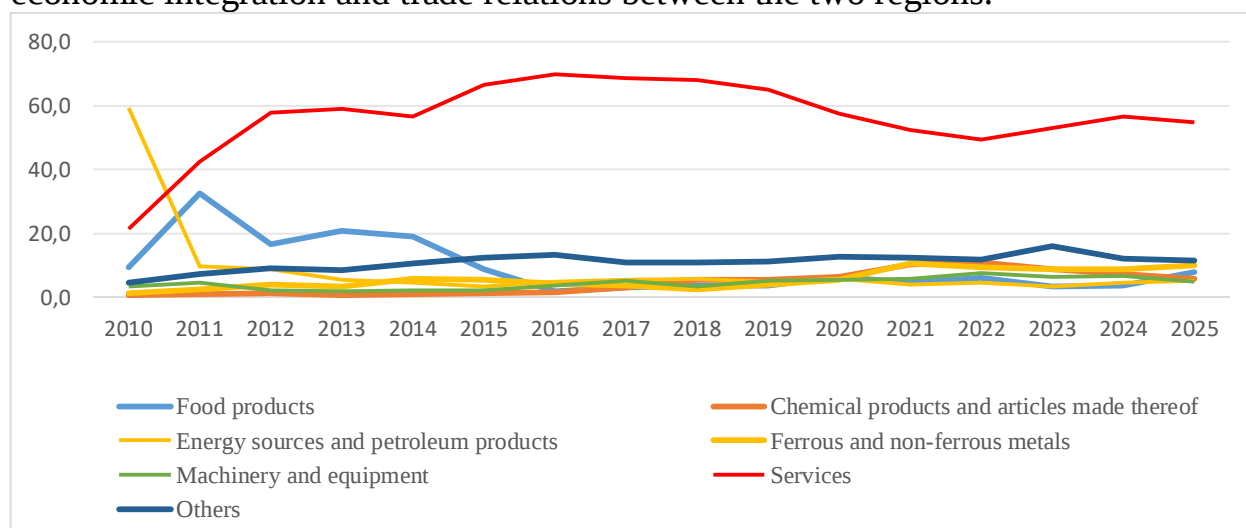


Figure 5. Changes in the Structure of Tashkent's Exports, 2010 - 2025⁴⁰

Tashkent is the most economically developed region of Uzbekistan. In 2025, the city's Gross Regional Product (GRP) reached UZS 252.11 trillion, representing

³⁹Compiled by the author based on data from the Xinjiang Statistics Bureau

⁴⁰Compiled by the author based on data from the Tashkent statistics committee

an 11.2 percent increase compared to 2024. This indicates the rapid development of the service sector, trade, and manufacturing industries in the region. Moreover, Tashkent continues to hold a leading position in the country in terms of market services.

During the period 2010 - 2025, Tashkent's foreign trade turnover demonstrated a pronounced V-shaped recovery followed by a sustained growth trend. As a result, the volume of export-import operations increased from USD 9.0 billion to USD 30.6 billion. This growth reflects the region's increasing external economic activity, expanding logistics capacity, and deeper integration into international markets.

The analysis shows that the services sector occupies a dominant position in Tashkent's export structure, with its share significantly exceeding that of other commodity groups. This trend indicates the growing strategic importance of high value-added service industries within the city's economy, particularly in the fields of transportation, finance, information technology, and trade services. It also reflects the ongoing transformation of Tashkent into a modern service-oriented economic center with increasing competitiveness in international markets.

Table 1

Dynamics of changes in the four largest export product categories from Tashkent⁴¹

№	Product Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Services	2026.1	2299.5	2883.8	3373.4	3620.1
2	Stone, Gypsum, Cement and Asbestos Products	2.8	3.5	8.6	433.1	466.8
3	Cotton and Nonwoven Fabrics	15.4	26.2	20.6	275.7	274.8
4	Headwear	1.9	1.5	4.1	262.6	218.7

Thus, the data indicate that the services sector continued to maintain a dominant position in Tashkent's exports during 2021 - 2025. At the same time, significant growth rates were observed in the exports of construction materials and textile products. This trend suggests that Tashkent's export structure has been gradually diversifying, with an increasing share of processed and value-added products in the city's export portfolio.

Table 2

Changes in Tashkent's share in Uzbekistan's total export and import trade with China, 2021 - 2025⁴²

Year	Exports to China (USD million)	Share (%)	Imports from China (USD million)	Share (%)	Total Trade (USD million)	Share (%)
2021	781.7	20.32%	2705.0	21.24%	3486.7	21.03%
2022	788.4	16.88%	3205.7	21.46%	3994.1	20.37%
2023	744.0	13.65%	5473.8	27.74%	6217.8	24.69%
2024	777.1	36.93%	4572.5	43.26%	5349.6	42.21%
2025	1149.9	61.49%	6857.1	48.19%	8007.0	49.73%

⁴¹ Compiled by the author based on data from the Tashkent Statistics Committee.i

⁴² Compiled by the author based on data from the Tashkent Statistics Committee.

The data presented in Table 2 indicate that Tashkent's foreign trade relations with China became significantly more active during 2021 - 2025. In particular, the rapid growth of import volumes demonstrates the increasing importance of Chinese products in the Tashkent market. This trend reflects the strengthening trade ties between the two sides, the growing demand for Chinese goods, and the deepening economic integration between Tashkent and China.

At the same time, the increase in Tashkent's share of total trade volume indicates the strengthening of economic integration between the two sides. However, the faster growth of imports compared to exports suggests that the negative trade balance is gradually widening.

Tashkent's share in the total trade volume between Uzbekistan and China has consistently remained at a high level, reflecting the close trade and economic relations between the two sides. Although Tashkent's total exports to China have continued to increase, their growth rate has slowed significantly. Meanwhile, the volume of goods imported from China has shown an accelerated growth trend. This situation indicates that Tashkent's trade deficit with China has been gradually expanding over time.

In addition, according to the "Top 500 Cities in the World" ranking published by the GYBrand Global Brand Research Institute in 2024, Tashkent ranked 463rd, while Urumqi, located in China's Xinjiang region, ranked 466th. This indicates the strengthening of economic and institutional ties between the two regions. At the same time, mutual visits and cooperation exchanges between Tashkent and Xinjiang have continued to deepen steadily.

In this study, the development trends of trade relations between Tashkent and China were first forecasted. The analysis was based on export and import trade data provided by the Tashkent Statistics Department. Considering the distribution characteristics of trade volumes between Tashkent and China, an appropriate data modeling method was selected to forecast the future development of foreign trade between the two sides.

According to the goodness-of-fit results obtained using MATLAB 7.0, the second-order fitting method was found to be the most appropriate. In this dissertation, MATLAB 7.0 was used to analyze and forecast the export and import trade data between Tashkent and China for the period 2015 - 2025. Figure 6 presents the fitted trade volume curves for trade between Tashkent and China during 2015 - 2025, as well as the forecast results for 2026 and 2028.

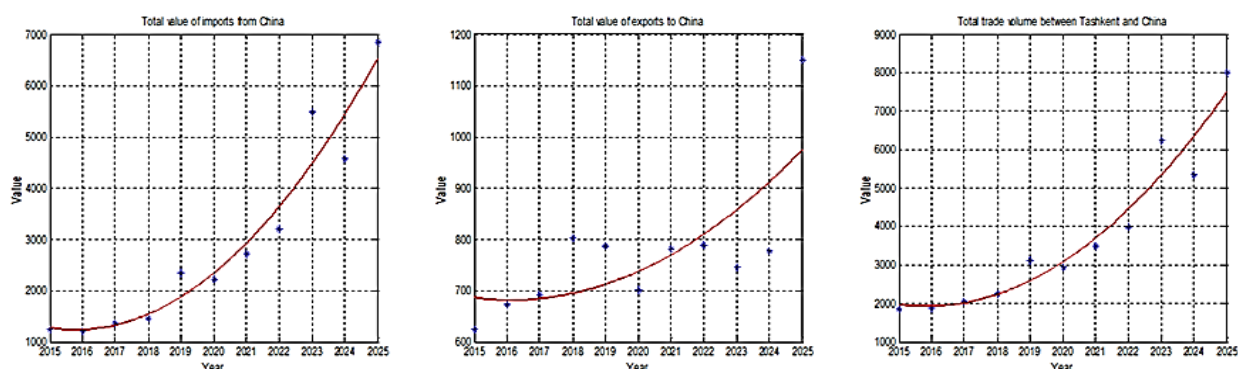


Figure 6. Fitted Curves of Trade Volume between Tashkent and China⁴³

The forecast for bilateral trade between Tashkent and China during 2026–2028 indicates that the strong growth trend in trade relations is expected to continue. According to the projections, the total volume of imports and exports will increase from USD 8,789 million to USD 11,753 million. It is anticipated that the growth rate of Tashkent's imports from China will significantly exceed the growth rate of its exports to China, resulting in a further widening of the trade deficit. This trend reflects the growing economic complementarity between the two sides and the continued realization of their cooperation potential.

According to the goodness-of-fit results obtained using MATLAB 7.0, the cubic (third-order) fitting method was found to be the most appropriate. In this dissertation, MATLAB 7.0 was employed to fit the import and export trade data between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan for the period 2015 - 2025. Figure 7 presents the fitted trade volume curves for trade between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan during 2015 - 2025, together with the forecast indicators for 2026 and 2028.

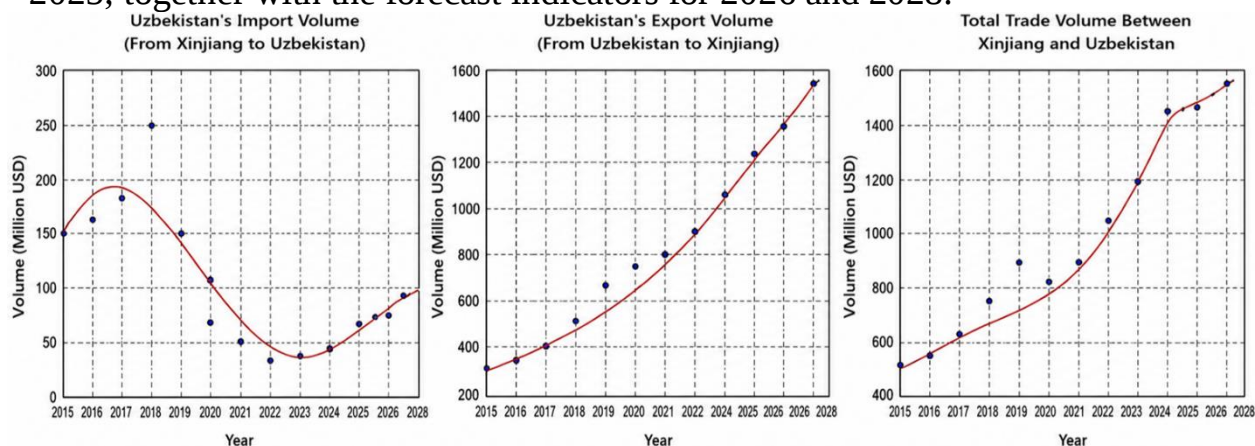


Figure 7. Fitted curves of trade volume between Tashkent and China during 2015 - 2025 and forecast indicators for 2026 and 2028⁴⁴

The forecast for bilateral trade between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan for 2026–2028 indicates a stable and rapid growth in trade volume. According to the projections, the average annual compound growth rate (CAGR) of total trade volume is expected to reach approximately 10.13%. In this context, the growth rate of Xinjiang's imports from Uzbekistan (31.32%) is projected to be significantly higher than the growth rate of its exports to Uzbekistan (7.69%). This trend suggests a gradual improvement in the structure of bilateral trade and indicates that economic cooperation between the two sides is continuously advancing not only in scale but also in quality.

Currently, trade and economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang is largely shaped by market principles, with imports and exports of goods playing a leading role. Cooperation demonstrates a high degree of complementarity,

⁴³Calculated by the author using MATLAB 7.0 software

⁴⁴Calculated by the author using MATLAB 7.0 software

particularly in the sectors of light industry products, electrical and electromechanical equipment, and agricultural commodities. Despite ongoing improvements in logistics infrastructure and the increasing efficiency of customs clearance procedures, the development of cooperation continues to face several constraints, including the following:

1. The absence of an institutionalized intergovernmental dialogue mechanism between Tashkent and Xinjiang has resulted in delays in coordinating cooperation policies and has reduced the efficiency of implementing joint projects.

2. The existing system of industrial cooperation and division of labor does not allow Tashkent and Xinjiang to fully utilize their resource endowments and production advantages. At the same time, cooperation based primarily on trade in goods has not provided a sufficient level of technology transfer necessary for industrial modernization, leading to a relatively slow pace of industrial development.

3. Enterprises are characterized by limited access to financing sources and a high dependence on traditional credit instruments. Furthermore, the use of national currencies in bilateral settlement mechanisms remains at a low level. Cultural and legal differences also constrain the effectiveness of arbitration procedures and legal protection systems in resolving investment disputes.

Since China and Uzbekistan do not share a common border, transportation and logistics links between Xinjiang and Tashkent are carried out through the territories of third countries.

Table 3

Classification of the main overland transportation routes between Tashkent and Xinjiang.⁴⁵

	Ports and cities passed	Mode of transport	Distance
Route 1	Urumqi-Khorgos Port-Almaty-Shymkent-Tashkent	Road, Railway	About 1700 km
Route 2	Urumqi - Alashankou Port - Almaty - Shymkent - Tashkent	Road, Railway	About 1700 km
Route 3	Kashgar-Irkeshtam Port-Osh-Andijan-Tashkent	Road	About 800 km

Furthermore, the implementation of a blockchain-based customs clearance system in Xinjiang has significantly reduced the time required for customs processing and border inspection of cargo, thereby enhancing the efficiency of cross-border trade and logistics operations.

The delivery time of cross-border freight transportation between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan has decreased, while the efficiency of logistics operations has improved significantly. Market liberalization reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, including the simplification of customs procedures and the introduction of digital clearance systems, are increasingly aligned with Xinjiang's logistics policies. This alignment contributes to the diversification of traded goods and the optimization of the import export structure. At the same time, the continuous expansion of the cargo-handling capacity of the Tashkent Xinjiang logistics corridor is further strengthening its role in economic integration regional clustering and transit development.

⁴⁵ compiled by the author based on data collected from various internet sources

The main directions of trade and economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang are characterized by the strengthening of transport connectivity, the deepening of trade and industrial integration, the development of digital trade mechanisms, the improvement of institutional cooperation platforms, and the expansion of green and high-tech collaboration.

In this study, the Entropy Weight Method (EWM) was employed to comprehensively evaluate the level of regional economic integration and to determine the relative importance of individual indicators.

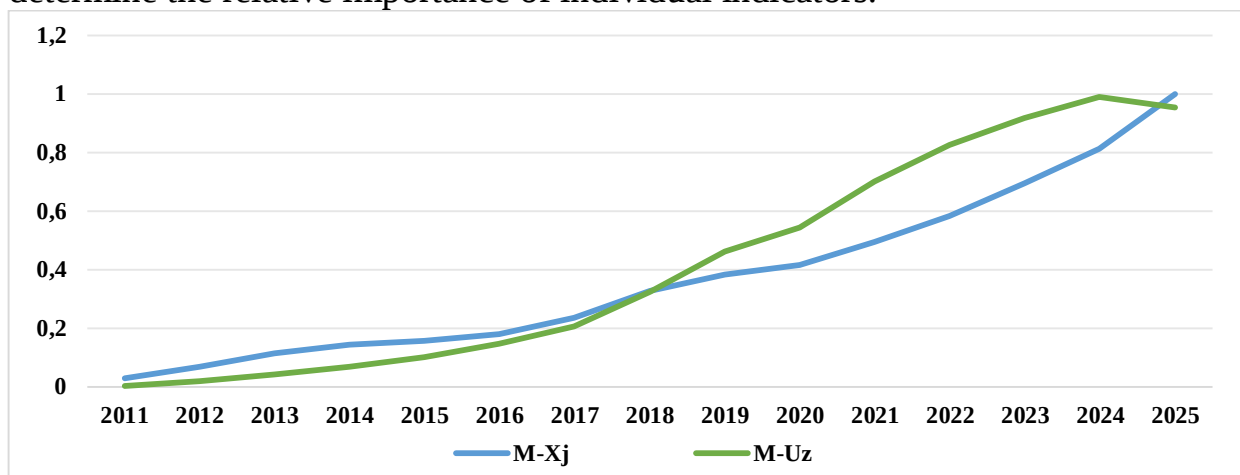


Figure 8. Indicators for assessing the level of regional economic integration between Xinjiang and Uzbekistan⁴⁶

Between 2011 and 2025, the level of regional economic integration between Uzbekistan and Xinjiang exhibited a steady upward trend. During the initial stage of the study period, Xinjiang achieved higher integration scores than Uzbekistan due to its higher economic productivity per capita (F12), well-developed logistics infrastructure, and strong industrial base.

However, beginning in 2018, the deepening of economic liberalization and structural reforms in Uzbekistan significantly enhanced the country's growth potential. As a result, the regional integration index increased rapidly, and Uzbekistan's assessment score eventually surpassed that of Xinjiang.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Priority directions and prospects for deepening trade and economic cooperation between the two regions”** examines the issues of cooperation between Xinjiang and Tashkent in the field of agricultural technologies. This cooperation is regarded as one of the practical outcomes of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Central Asia.

As the political, economic, scientific, and educational center of Uzbekistan, Tashkent plays a crucial role in implementing bilateral policy initiatives, promoting innovation activities, and coordinating scientific research within the framework of bilateral cooperation. At the same time, Xinjiang has accumulated advanced experience in agricultural development in arid regions, particularly in technologies for the efficient utilization of water resources. Owing to this expertise, Xinjiang serves as one of China's key strategic regions for transferring modern agricultural technologies to Uzbekistan.

⁴⁶ Compiled by the author based on calculations performed using Stata 15.0 software

Agriculture in Uzbekistan faces serious environmental constraints. First, the shortage of water resources is becoming increasingly severe. Second, problems related to soil salinization and land degradation are negatively affecting the efficiency of agricultural production. To address these challenges, the Government of Uzbekistan has identified the introduction and expansion of water-saving agricultural technologies as a national strategic priority.

To address the technological challenges encountered in agricultural production, several joint research centers have been established. Among them, the “China (Xinjiang) – Central Asia (Uzbekistan) Agricultural Technology Exchange Center” has become an important platform for the exchange of genetic resources, the demonstration of advanced agricultural technologies, and the implementation of joint research and development (R&D) activities.

To further enhance the effectiveness of agricultural technology cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang, it is advisable to systematically deepen collaboration in three key areas: the development of joint platforms, the strengthening of technological synergy, and the development of human capital. Such an approach would facilitate more effective knowledge exchange, accelerate technology transfer, and improve the long-term sustainability of agricultural innovation and development in both regions.

At present, Uzbekistan is experiencing the adverse effects of environmental challenges such as desertification, land degradation, and drought. As the country’s scientific and educational center, Tashkent possesses significant research capacity for conducting environmental studies and developing innovative solutions. Xinjiang, in contrast, has accumulated extensive practical experience and developed effective technological solutions in the prevention and control of desertification. Therefore, strengthening cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang in combating land desertification is of great importance for ensuring environmental sustainability in Uzbekistan, promoting the efficient use of land resources, and enhancing agricultural productivity.

As one of China’s leading regions in the prevention and control of desertification, Xinjiang has the potential to disseminate its successful experience and technological solutions through Tashkent to Central Asia and other countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Such cooperation would facilitate the transfer of advanced environmental management practices, strengthen regional ecological governance, and contribute to sustainable development across the broader Belt and Road region.

First, given Tashkent’s status as the scientific and political center of Uzbekistan, it would be appropriate to establish a joint research center or technology demonstration park specializing in the development, adaptation, testing, and implementation of desertification control technologies tailored to local conditions.

Second, drawing on Xinjiang’s experience in expanding green areas and reducing desertified land, there is considerable potential to introduce technologies and industrial models related to the cultivation of saxaul (*Haloxylon ammodendron*) and medicinal plants adapted to desert environments in Uzbekistan. This approach

would make it possible to integrate desertification control efforts with economic benefits. In addition to addressing environmental challenges, it would contribute to the development of specialized industries in desert regions and promote sustainable economic growth.

Furthermore, it is necessary to establish a multi-level and sustainable cooperation mechanism encompassing scientific exchanges, the training of qualified specialists, and the enhancement of the professional skills of local technical personnel. Such a mechanism would accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technologies between the two regions while contributing to environmentally sustainable development and long-term ecological resilience.

It is advisable to establish joint innovation centers based on Tashkent IT Park and Xinjiang's Cloud Computing Industrial Park or leading higher education institutions, focusing on priority areas such as multilingual information processing, big data analytics for agriculture, and cybersecurity. Within the framework of these centers, opportunities would be expanded for conducting joint research activities, developing innovative products, creating technological solutions, and establishing scientific exchange platforms for specialists from both sides. Such initiatives would contribute to strengthening technological cooperation, enhancing innovation capacity, and promoting the digital transformation of both regions.

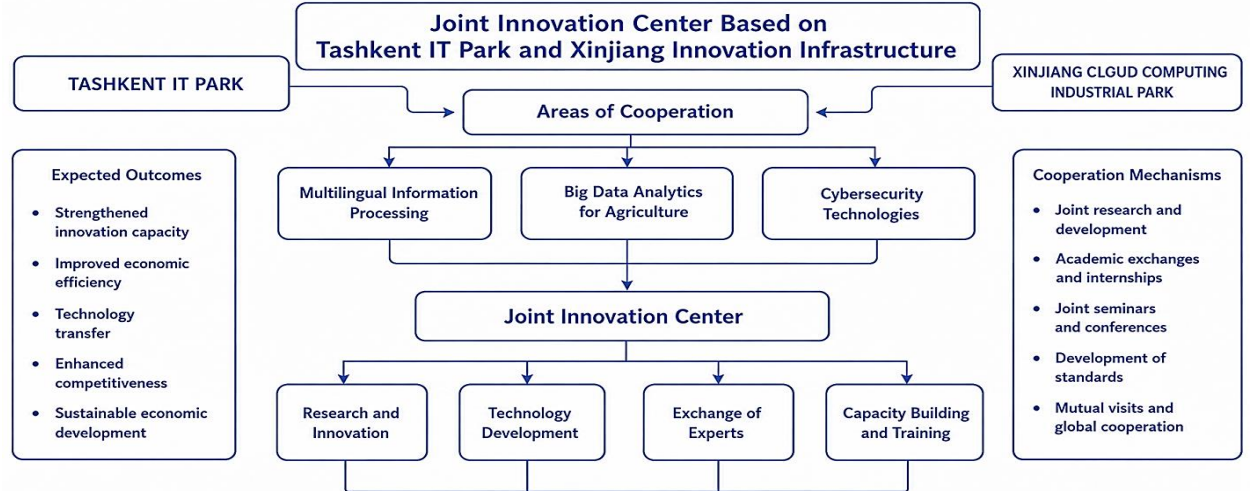


Figure 9. Conceptual framework for the development of a joint innovation center between tashkent and Xinjiang⁴⁷

The proposed mechanism for enhancing innovation cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang is presented. Within this framework, multilingual information processing, agricultural big data analytics, and cybersecurity technologies are identified as the principal areas of cooperation.

Joint research activities in these fields, together with technology development, specialist exchange programs, and human capital training initiatives, will further strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of both regions.

Moreover, they will create broader opportunities for the development of innovative products and practical solutions, accelerate the transfer of advanced technologies, and establish the necessary conditions for the growth of the digital

⁴⁷ Author's own elaboration

economy. This, in turn, will elevate trade and economic relations between Tashkent and Xinjiang to a new level and contribute to ensuring long-term sustainable cooperation.

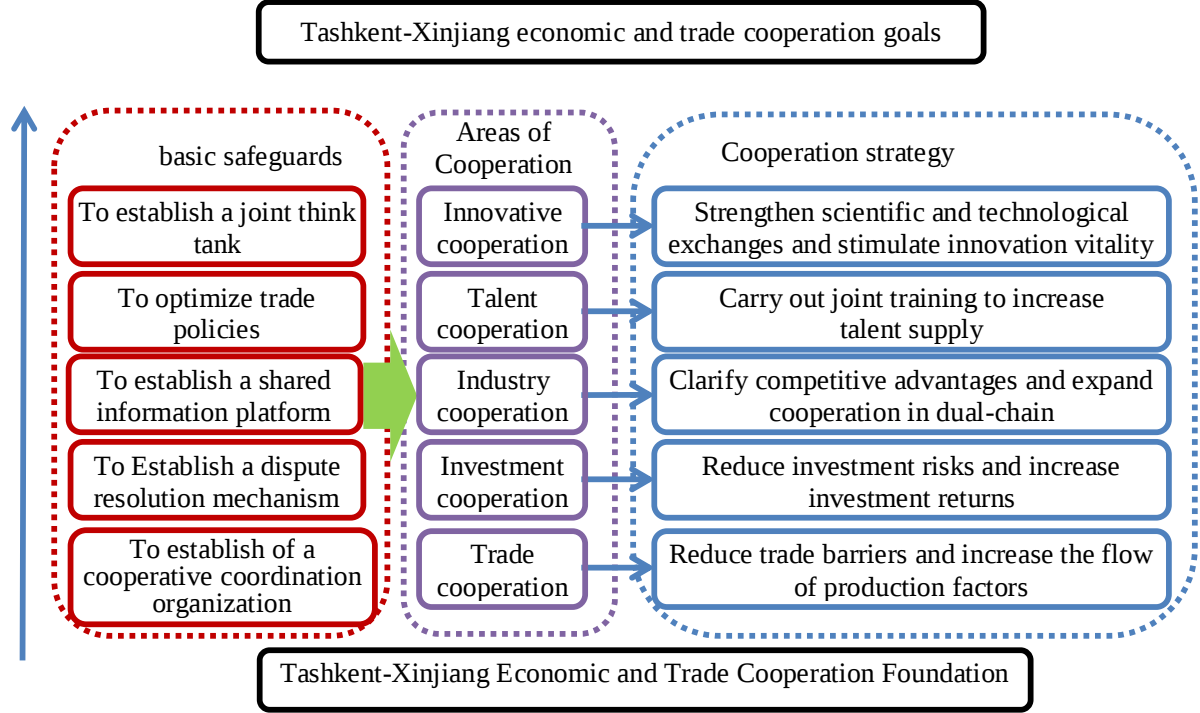


Figure 10. Mechanism for the development of trade and economic cooperation between Xinjiang and Tashkent⁴⁸

Thus, the structural elements of the institutional mechanism aimed at enhancing trade and economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang are presented. According to this approach, the effectiveness of cooperation is primarily determined by key factors such as coordinating institutions, information exchange systems, and the harmonization of trade policies.

Based on these factors, the mechanism envisages the expansion of mutually beneficial relations in the fields of trade, investment, industry, innovation, and human capital development. As a result, it will be possible to establish a sustainable model of long-term economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang by reducing trade costs, mitigating investment risks, accelerating technology transfer, and strengthening interregional economic interdependence.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study on the priority directions for the effective utilization of regional potential in the development of foreign trade (based on the case of Xinjiang of the People's Republic of China and Tashkent City of the Republic of Uzbekistan), the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The development of trade and economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang is one of the key factors driving interregional integration. The findings of the study confirm a high degree of complementarity between the economies of the

⁴⁸ Author's own elaboration

two regions in terms of production capacity, logistics, investment, and technological potential. As a result, favorable conditions are being created for expanding trade relations and deepening economic integration.

2. To assess the level of regional integration, an evaluation system consisting of five primary indicators and twenty secondary indicators was developed, and analyses were conducted using the entropy weighting method. The calculations revealed that Uzbekistan's integration development indicators have improved significantly since 2021, creating new opportunities for expanding economic cooperation with Xinjiang.

3. To promote the development of trade and economic cooperation between Tashkent and Xinjiang, a "2+X" cooperation mechanism was developed. This approach recognizes Tashkent and Xinjiang as core regions and provides a framework for gradually integrating other regions into the cooperation process. It thereby expands the scope of collaboration, enhances the efficient use of resources, and creates opportunities for diversifying economic risks.

4. In the development of foreign trade, the strategic importance of strengthening logistics cooperation between the two regions through the China - Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan railway, multimodal transport systems, and digital logistics infrastructure was substantiated. Projects in these areas are expected to reduce transportation costs, shorten cargo delivery times, and contribute to the sustainable expansion of trade flows.

5. To enhance the efficiency of trade and logistics processes in the development of foreign trade, the introduction of the "Tashkent - Xinjiang Logistics Information Platform" based on blockchain and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies was proposed. The platform would facilitate real-time cargo tracking, simplify customs procedures, and improve the transparency of information exchange.

6. The analysis revealed that agricultural technologies, international finance, logistics, and the digital economy are among the most promising areas of cooperation between the two regions. The establishment of joint innovation centers and research platforms would serve as an important mechanism for stimulating innovation, accelerating the exchange of advanced technologies, and integrating scientific capabilities.

7. It was noted that geopolitical tensions, pandemics, and global economic instability may adversely affect the development of trade and economic cooperation. Therefore, the need to establish alternative supply chains, diversify logistics routes, and widely implement mechanisms aimed at mitigating financial risks was substantiated.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ
DSc.03/2025.27.12.1.01.10 ПРИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
УЗБЕКИСТАНА ИМЕНИ МИРЗО УЛУГБЕКА**

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА ИМЕНИ МИРЗО
УЛУГБЕКА**

Цао Ган

**ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПОТЕНЦИАЛА РЕГИОНОВ В РАЗВИТИИ
ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СИНЬЦЗЯНА КИТАЙСКОЙ
НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ И ГОРОДА ТАШКЕНТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН).**

08.00.12 – Региональная экономика

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по экономическим наукам

Ташкент – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве Высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2026.1.PhD/IQT3586

Диссертация выполнена в Национальном Университете Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице научного совета (www.nuu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится --- 20--- года в ---:00 часов на заседании Научного совета № DSc.03/30.12.2019.I.01.11 по присуждению научных степеней при Национальном Университете Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека. (Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Университетская, 4, тел.: (99871) 227-12-24, 246-02-24; факс: (99871) 246-90-80, e-mail: rector@nuu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Национального Университета Узбекистана (зарегистрировано под номером 55). Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Университетская, 4, тел.: (99871) 227-12-24, 246-02-24; факс: (99871) 246-90-80, e-mail: rector@nuu.uz.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии PhD))

Цел проекта - разработка научно обоснованных предложений и рекомендаций, направленных на дальнейшее развитие экономического и торгового сотрудничества между регионами.

Объектом исследования являются город Ташкент и Синьцзян-Уйгурский автономный район.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

разработана открытая модель сотрудничества «2+X», основанная на концепции формирования города Ташкента и Синьцзян-Уйгурского автономного района в качестве двух полюсов роста с одновременным включением в систему сотрудничества третьих городов и регионов Китая и Узбекистана. Данная модель способствует устранению региональных барьеров, ускорению трансграничной мобильности и эффективному распределению факторов производства, расширению производственных мощностей и масштабов рынка, достижению эффекта масштаба, а также обеспечивает диверсифицированное и устойчивое развитие двустороннего торгово-экономического сотрудничества;

разработан подход к прогнозированию тенденций роста торговли между Синьцзяном и Ташкентом на основе обработки статистических данных внешней торговли между Синьцзяном и Узбекистаном, систематизации показателей импорта и экспорта Синьцзяна и Ташкента, а также применения метода аппроксимации данных, соответствующего особенностям их распределения. Данный подход позволяет дать научно обоснованную оценку перспектив развития торговли между двумя регионами;

на основе формирования системы оценки уровня региональной экономической интеграции разработан комплекс, включающий пять первичных показателей (общее экономическое развитие, промышленная база, развитие логистики, уровень развития торговли и инновационный потенциал) и двадцать вторичных показателей, а также проведена оценка уровня интеграции между Синьцзяном и Узбекистаном за 2011 - 2025 годы с использованием метода энтропийных весов;

разработан механизм развития комплексного торгово-экономического сотрудничества между Синьцзяном и Ташкентом. На основе обобщения опыта транснационального регионального сотрудничества определены цели, ключевые условия обеспечения, приоритетные направления и стратегии реализации, направленные на углубление двусторонних торгово-экономических отношений.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов, полученных в диссертации по приоритетным направлениям эффективного использования регионального потенциала в развитии внешней торговли:

Усовершенствована производственная модель, а также разработаны научные подходы, охватывающие теоретические и практические аспекты экономического роста и регионального экономического сотрудничества. Данные подходы были приняты к внедрению и использованы Совместным инновационным центром исследований Экономического коридора Китай - Монголия - Узбекистан и Ассоциацией индустрии холодовой цепи Автономного района Внутренняя Монголия, что способствовало развитию регионального экономического сотрудничества и прикладных научных исследований.

Кроме того, предложенная рекомендация была рассмотрена и принята к практическому внедрению Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан (на основании справки № 06-05-33-9486 от 22 августа 2025 года, выданной Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан), что подтверждает её высокую практическую значимость и широкие возможности применения.

Были спрогнозированы тенденции развития торговли между Синьцзяном и Узбекистаном, а также между Ташкентом и Китаем, что позволило выявить значительный нереализованный потенциал торгового сотрудничества между Ташкентом и Синьцзяном. Результаты прогнозирования и научные выводы, полученные в ходе исследования, были внедрены в практическую деятельность Ассоциации индустрии логистики холодовой цепи Автономного района Внутренняя Монголия.

Кроме того, данные результаты были рассмотрены и приняты к практическому внедрению Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан (на основании справки № 06-05-33-9486 от 22 августа 2025 года, выданной Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан), что подтверждает практическую значимость предложенных подходов и их эффективность в области экономического прогнозирования.

Разработана система оценки уровня региональной экономической интеграции, включающая пять первичных и двадцать вторичных показателей, а также проведён комплексный анализ уровня интеграции между Синьцзяном и Узбекистаном за период 2011–2025 годов с использованием метода энтропийных весов. Полученные результаты позволили всесторонне исследовать динамику межрегиональной экономической интеграции во времени, выявить её ключевые детерминанты и оценить степень взаимосвязи между данными факторами.

Данный подход был рассмотрен и принят к практическому внедрению Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан (на основании справки № 06-05-33-9486 от 22 августа 2025 года, выданной Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан), что подтверждает

практическую ценность разработанной методики и её способность служит надёжной научной основой для процессов принятия управленческих решений.

На основе системного изучения опыта транснационального регионального сотрудничества разработана комплексная концептуальная модель совершенствования торгово-экономических отношений между Ташкентом и Синьцзяном. Данный подход обеспечивает чёткое определение стратегических целей сотрудничества, формирование институционально-экономической системы обеспечения их реализации, научное обоснование приоритетных направлений взаимодействия, а также разработку комплексных стратегий долгосрочного развития.

Полученные научные результаты были рассмотрены и приняты к практическому внедрению Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан (на основании справки № 06-05-33-9486 от 22 августа 2025 года, выданной Торгово-промышленной палатой Республики Узбекистан), что подтверждает практическую значимость разработанной концептуальной модели и её эффективность в качестве методологического инструмента содействия региональному экономическому сотрудничеству.

Структура и содержание работы. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка используемых источников. Общий объём исследовательской работы составляет 131 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I part; I част)

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Nomli Ilmiy-amaliy Onlayn Konferensiyasida. 2026.04.22.
<https://www.inacademy.uz/index.php/ZDIF/article/download/153/108/215>