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CURRENT STATE AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE SECTORS IN TASHKENT CITY

Abdikayumov Bekzod Turdiniyozovich
Tashkent State University of Economics
Independent researcher, Department of “Digital Economy”
E-mail: bekzodabdikayumov@gmail.com

Abstract. This study analyzes the current state and structural composition of the service sector in Tashkent City, focusing on its role as the largest and most dynamic service hub in Uzbekistan. The research examines sectoral distribution, spatial disparities across districts, and key drivers of service sector development, including trade, transport, financial services, and information and communication technologies. The findings reveal that trade services (31.8%) and other business-related services (30.9%) dominate the structure of the service economy, while transport, financial, and digital services also play a significant role in urban economic activity. At the same time, notable disparities exist among districts in terms of per capita service output and sectoral specialization, reflecting differences in infrastructure development and economic concentration.

The study also highlights the growing importance of digital transformation, innovation, and knowledge-based services in shaping the future development of the service sector. Despite the high share of leading sectors, areas such as healthcare, cultural services, and administrative support remain comparatively less developed, indicating potential for further diversification and investment. Overall, the results confirm that Tashkent City serves as a key factor of Uzbekistan's service economy, and sustainable growth will depend on continued investment in infrastructure, digitalization, and balanced regional development policies.

Keywords: service sector, Tashkent City, structural analysis, regional development, digital transformation, transport services, trade services, econometric analysis, urban economy, Uzbekistan.

Annотatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqotda Toshkent shahrida xizmatlar sohasining hozirgi holati va tarkibiy tuzilmasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda Toshkent shahrining O'zbekistondagi eng yirik va dinamik xizmatlar markazi sifatidagi o'rni yoritilgan. Ishda xizmatlar sohasining tarmoqlar bo'yicha taqsimoti, tumanlar kesimidagi hududiy tafovutlar hamda savdo, transport, moliyaviy xizmatlar va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari kabi xizmatlar sohasi rivojlanishining asosiy omillari o'rganilgan. Natijalar xizmatlar iqtisodiyoti tarkibida savdo xizmatlari (31,8%) hamda boshqa biznesga oid xizmatlar (30,9%) yetakchi o'rin egallashini, transport, moliyaviy va raqamli xizmatlar esa shahar iqtisodiy faoliyatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan xizmatlar hajmi va tarmoqlar ixtisoslashuvi bo'yicha tumanlar o'rtasida sezilarli tafovutlar mavjud bo'lib, bu infratuzilma rivojlanishi va iqtisodiy faollikning hududiy jamlanishi darajasidagi farqlar bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqotda, shuningdek, xizmatlar sohasining istiqboldagi rivojlanishida raqamli transformatsiya, innovatsiyalar va bilimlarga asoslangan xizmatlarning ahamiyati ortib borayotgani ta'kidlanadi. Yetakchi tarmoqlarning ustunligiga qaramay, sog'liqni saqlash, madaniy xizmatlar va ma'muriy qo'llab-quvvatlash xizmatlari rivojlanish darajasi nisbatan pastroq bo'lib, bu mazkur yo'nalishlarda diversifikatsiya va investitsiyalar uchun imkoniyatlar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Umuman olganda, tadqiqot natijalari Toshkent shahri O'zbekiston xizmatlar iqtisodiyotining muhim omili ekanini tasdiqlaydi. Barqaror o'sish esa infratuzilmaga investitsiyalarni davom ettirish, raqamlashtirish va hududiy rivojlanishning muvozanatli siyosatini amalga oshirishga bog'liqdir.

Kalit so'zlar: xizmatlar sohasi, Toshkent shahri, tarkibiy tahlil, hududiy rivojlanish, raqamli transformatsiya, transport xizmatlari, savdo xizmatlari, ekonometrik tahlil, shahar iqtisodiyoti, O'zbekiston.

Аннотация. В данном исследовании анализируются современное состояние и структурный состав сферы услуг города Ташкента. Особое внимание уделено роли Ташкента как крупнейшего и наиболее динамично развивающегося центра услуг в Узбекистане. В работе рассматриваются отраслевое распределение сферы услуг, территориальные различия между районами, а также ключевые факторы развития данного сектора, включая торговлю, транспорт, финансовые услуги и информационно-коммуникационные технологии. Результаты исследования показывают, что в структуре экономики услуг доминируют торговые услуги (31,8%) и другие услуги, связанные с предпринимательской деятельностью

(30,9%), тогда как транспортные, финансовые и цифровые услуги также играют важную роль в городской экономической активности. Вместе с тем между районами наблюдаются заметные различия по объему услуг на душу населения и отраслевой специализации, что отражает различия в уровне развития инфраструктуры и концентрации экономической деятельности.

В исследовании также подчеркивается возрастающее значение цифровой трансформации, инноваций и услуг, основанных на знаниях, в формировании дальнейшего развития сферы услуг. Несмотря на доминирование ведущих отраслей, такие направления, как здравоохранение, культурные услуги и административная поддержка, имеют сравнительно более низкий уровень развития, что указывает на наличие потенциала для дальнейшей диверсификации и привлечения инвестиций. В целом результаты подтверждают, что город Ташкент выступает важным драйвером экономики услуг Узбекистана, а устойчивый рост будет зависеть от дальнейших инвестиций в инфраструктуру, цифровизацию и реализацию сбалансированной политики регионального развития.

Ключевые слова: сфера услуг, город Ташкент, структурный анализ, региональное развитие, цифровая трансформация, транспортные услуги, торговые услуги, эконометрический анализ, городская экономика, Узбекистан.

INTRODUCTION

The service sector has become one of the most important components of modern economies and serves as a key driver of economic growth, employment generation, and improvements in living standards. In recent decades, the increasing role of services has been closely associated with globalization, technological advancement, urbanization, and the expansion of digital technologies. As economies transition from industrial-based structures toward knowledge- and service-oriented models, the contribution of services to national income, productivity, and competitiveness continues to grow. Consequently, the development of the service sector has become a strategic priority for both developed and developing countries.

In Uzbekistan, the service sector plays an increasingly significant role in supporting economic diversification and sustainable development. The expansion of trade, transport, financial services, information and communication technologies, tourism, education, healthcare, and other service activities has strengthened the sector's contribution to the national economy. According to recent statistical indicators, the share of services in the country's gross domestic product has steadily increased, reflecting structural changes in economic activity and growing consumer demand for various services.

Tashkent City occupies a unique position as the country's largest economic, financial, administrative, and business center. The concentration of enterprises, developed infrastructure, highly qualified human resources, and advanced digital technologies has created favorable conditions for the rapid development of service activities. As a result, Tashkent City generates a substantial share of the total volume of services provided nationwide and serves as the leading center of service sector development in the country.

The ongoing digital transformation of the economy has further accelerated changes within the service sector. The increasing application of information and communication technologies, digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and data-driven management practices has contributed to higher productivity, improved service quality, and enhanced customer satisfaction. At the same time, differences in the level of service sector development across districts indicate the existence of differences in structural development and varying degrees of economic specialization within the city.

The service sector in Tashkent City is characterized by a diversified structure that includes trade, transport, financial services, accommodation and food services, information and communication technologies, professional services, education, healthcare, and other business-related activities. The leading position of trade and business services reflects the city's economic specialization, while the growing importance of information and communication services demonstrates the transition toward a more innovation-driven and knowledge-based economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The service sector has attracted significant attention in economic literature due to its growing contribution to economic development, employment creation, and structural transformation. Classical economic theories initially emphasized agriculture and industrial production as the primary sources of economic growth. However, later studies recognized the increasing importance of services in modern economies. One of the most influential contributions was made by Fisher and Clark, who developed the three-sector theory, arguing that

economic development is accompanied by a gradual shift of labor and resources from agriculture to industry and subsequently to the service sector. According to this theory, the expansion of services represents a natural stage of economic modernization and rising income levels.

Theoretical and empirical studies have demonstrated that the service sector contributes significantly to productivity growth and economic competitiveness. Bell introduced the concept of the post-industrial society, emphasizing the dominant role of services, information, and knowledge in advanced economies. Similarly, Drucker (1993) highlighted the growing importance of knowledge-based services and human capital as key drivers of economic performance. These studies suggest that the development of service industries is closely linked with technological innovation, education, and the accumulation of intellectual resources.

Recent literature has increasingly focused on the impact of digital transformation on service sector development. Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2014) argue that digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and big data analytics, have fundamentally changed the nature of service production and delivery. Digitalization enables organizations to improve operational efficiency, reduce transaction costs, enhance customer experience, and create new business models. Consequently, information and communication services have become among the fastest-growing segments of modern service economies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on quantitative and descriptive research methods. Statistical data on the service sector development of Tashkent City for 2023–2025 were collected from official sources and analyzed using comparative, structural, and statistical methods. The research examines the composition of service activities, district-level differences, and the role of transport, trade, and information services in the urban economy.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Tashkent City represents the largest service market in Uzbekistan and serves as the country's primary center of economic, financial, and business activities. The concentration of business entities, developed infrastructure, highly qualified labor resources, and advanced digital technologies has created favorable conditions for the rapid expansion of the service sector. Consequently, the city plays a leading role in the national service economy and contributes significantly to the overall volume of services provided in the country.

As of January 1, 2024, more than 79.4 thousand enterprises and organizations were operating within the service sector in Tashkent City. Although this figure decreased by 10.2 percent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the service sector continues to dominate the city's economic structure. An analysis of the sectoral composition reveals that trade services accounted for the largest share of service enterprises, representing 31.8 percent of the total. Other service activities constituted 30.9 percent, while accommodation and food services accounted for 5.6 percent, and information and communication services represented 4.8 percent. Relatively smaller shares were observed in transportation and storage services (4.2 percent) and healthcare services (2.1 percent). These figures indicate that commercial and business-oriented services remain the main drivers of service sector development in Tashkent City.

The level of service sector development can also be assessed through per capita service output. In 2024, the volume of services provided per capita in Tashkent City reached 64.4 million UZS, demonstrating the significant contribution of the service economy to residents' welfare and economic activity. However, considerable disparities exist among districts. The highest per capita service volumes were recorded in Mirobod district (142 million UZS), Yakkasaroy district (129 million UZS), Bektemir district (116 million UZS), and Yunusobod district (82.7 million UZS). These districts are characterized by a high concentration of business centers, trade facilities, transport infrastructure, and financial institutions. In contrast, lower indicators were observed in Yangihayot district (18.3 million UZS), Uchtepa district (36.2 million UZS), and Olmazor district (39.4 million UZS), reflecting differences in economic specialization and service infrastructure development.

Transport services constitute one of the most important components of the service sector in Tashkent City, accounting for 10.2 percent of the total service volume. The growth of transport services has been supported by the construction and reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure facilities, the expansion of industrial zones, the development of trade networks, and the increasing importance of tourism activities. Within the transport services structure, road transportation maintains a dominant position with a share of 4.7 percent, highlighting its critical role in supporting urban economic activities and logistics operations.

1-table.

Structure of Services Provided by Main Economic Activities in Tashkent City, % (2025)

Types of Services	Share (%)	Description
Trade Services	31.8	Largest component of the service sector, including wholesale and retail trade activities.
Other Services	30.9	Various personal, household, and miscellaneous service activities.
Transport Services	10.2	Services related to passenger and freight transportation.
Financial Services	8.7	Banking, insurance, investment, and other financial activities.
Accommodation and Food Services	5.6	Hotels, restaurants, cafes, and tourism-related services.
Information and Communication Services	4.8	Telecommunications, IT services, software, and digital communication activities.
Transportation and Storage Services	4.2	Warehousing, logistics, and storage-related operations.
Education Services	4.1	Educational institutions, training centers, and learning services.
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3.4	Consulting, research, engineering, and technical support activities.
Real Estate Services	2.9	Property management, real estate transactions, and leasing services.
Healthcare Services	2.1	Medical, hospital, and health-related service activities.
Administrative and Support Services	1.8	Business support, office administration, and auxiliary services.
Cultural, Sports and Recreational Services	1.2	Sports, entertainment, cultural, and recreational activities.
Other Types of Services	0.3	Remaining specialized service activities with limited market share.

District-level analysis demonstrates significant differences in transport service performance. The highest growth rates compared to the previous year were recorded in Bektemir district (141.3 percent), Shayxontohur district (130.4 percent), and Sergeli district (124.4 percent). These districts have experienced substantial infrastructure investments and increasing logistics activities. Meanwhile, relatively lower growth rates were observed in Chilonzor district (111.4 percent), Yunusobod district, and Olmazor district (114.9 percent).

The structural distribution of transport services across districts further illustrates the spatial characteristics of service sector development. The highest shares were registered in Mirobod district (16.9 percent), Yunusobod district, and Sergeli district, whereas Yangihayot district (2.6 percent), Bektemir district (3.5 percent), and Uchtepa district (4.6 percent) recorded comparatively lower shares. These differences reflect variations in economic activity concentration, infrastructure quality, and the degree of integration into the city's transport and logistics network.

The analysis indicates that Tashkent City remains the leading center of service sector development in Uzbekistan. The dominance of trade, business, transport, and information services, combined with substantial differences among districts, highlights both the strengths and challenges of the city's service economy. Continued investment in infrastructure, digital transformation, and balanced regional development policies will be essential for ensuring sustainable growth and improving the competitiveness of the service sector in Tashkent City.

The structural analysis of the service sector in Tashkent City indicates that several service activities still occupy relatively small shares within the overall service market. These include healthcare services, administrative and support services, cultural, sports and recreational services, real estate services, and other specialized service activities. Although their shares range from approximately 1 to 5 percent, these sectors possess significant potential for future expansion and diversification of the urban service economy.

Particularly noteworthy are information and communication services (4.8%), accommodation and food services (5.6%), and professional, scientific and technical services (3.4%), which have demonstrated stable growth trends in recent years. The expansion of these sectors reflects the increasing importance of digital technologies, innovation-driven activities, and knowledge-based services within the economy of Tashkent City. The growing role of information and communication technologies further confirms the ongoing digital transformation of the service sector and the gradual shift toward more technologically advanced service activities.

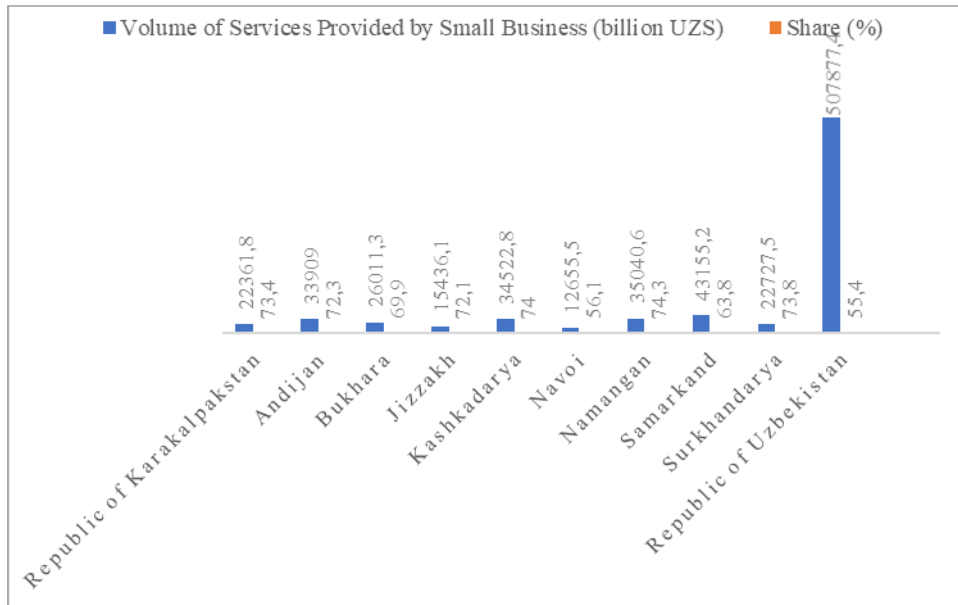


Figure 2. Regional Indicators of Small Business Development in the Service Sector, 2025.

Service categories with relatively lower shares, including cultural, sports, and recreational services (1.2%), administrative and support services (1.8%), and healthcare services (2.1%), indicate that certain segments of the service market have comparatively lower shares than leading sectors. This situation reflects differences in consumer demand patterns, investment priorities, infrastructure availability, and the pace of service modernization across various economic activities.

The service sector has become one of the fundamental pillars of modern economies worldwide, serving as a key driver of economic growth, employment generation, and social welfare. Compared with traditional sectors such as agriculture and industry, the service sector demonstrates greater flexibility and adaptability to changing consumer demands while responding more rapidly to technological innovations and digital transformation processes. As a result, the contribution of services to global economic output has continued to increase over time, making the sector a critical component of sustainable economic development.

In Uzbekistan, the importance of the service sector has grown significantly in recent years. The expansion of trade, transport, financial services, information and communication technologies, tourism, education, and healthcare services has strengthened the role of the sector in the national economy. According to statistical data, the share of services in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 43.4 percent in 2023, representing an increase of 3.8 percentage points compared to 2019. This trend highlights the growing significance of services as a source of economic diversification, productivity growth, and employment opportunities.

The development of the service sector is particularly important for large urban centers, where economic activity is concentrated and demand for various services is continuously expanding. In this regard, Tashkent City occupies a special position as the largest service market in Uzbekistan. The city serves as the country's financial, commercial, technological, and administrative center, generating a substantial share of total service output. The concentration of business entities, developed infrastructure, high population density, and widespread adoption of digital technologies create favorable conditions for the expansion of service activities.

Services can be defined as the result of production activities that change the condition of consumers or facilitate the exchange of goods, services, and financial assets. Unlike tangible products, services are characterized by their intangible nature and their direct interaction with consumers. In market economies, services acquire economic significance when they are offered as marketable products and sold at prices that fully or substantially cover production costs. Consequently, the efficiency and competitiveness of the service sector directly influence economic performance and regional development.

From the perspective of structural analysis, the service sector in Tashkent City exhibits a diversified composition that includes trade, transport, financial services, information and communication technologies, accommodation and food services, professional services, education, healthcare, and other business-related activities. The dominance of several leading service industries reflects the city's economic specialization and its role as a national growth center. At the same time, the emergence of digital and knowledge-intensive services demonstrates the ongoing transformation of the urban economy toward more innovative and technology-driven development patterns.

Therefore, analyzing the current state and structural characteristics of service sector development in Tashkent City is essential for understanding the factors that influence economic growth and competitiveness. Such analysis provides valuable insights into sectoral priorities, regional development trends, and future opportunities for modernization and diversification. Furthermore, it serves as an important basis for developing policies aimed at improving service quality, increasing productivity, attracting investment, and strengthening the contribution of the service sector to sustainable urban and national economic development.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conducted analysis demonstrates that Tashkent City occupies a leading position in the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan and serves as the country's main economic, financial, and business center. The concentration of enterprises, developed infrastructure, qualified labor resources, and the active implementation of digital technologies have created favorable conditions for the expansion of service activities. As a result, the service sector has become one of the most important contributors to economic growth, employment generation, and the improvement of living standards in the city.

The study reveals that trade services, transport services, financial services, and information and communication technologies constitute the largest segments of the service economy. Trade services account for the highest share of total service activities, confirming their dominant role in the urban economy. Transport services also play a strategic role by supporting logistics operations, business activities, tourism development, and regional connectivity. Furthermore, the continuous growth of information and communication services reflects the increasing influence of digital transformation and innovation on service sector modernization.

The analysis of district-level indicators highlights significant differences in service sector development across the city. Districts such as Mirobod, Yakkasaroy, Bektemir, and Yunusobod demonstrate higher levels of service output due to the concentration of business centers, commercial facilities, and transport infrastructure. In contrast, districts with lower service indicators may benefit from additional investment and targeted development measures to improve service accessibility and economic activity. These disparities indicate the necessity of implementing balanced regional development policies to ensure a more even distribution of economic opportunities.

The findings also show that several service categories, including healthcare, cultural and recreational services, administrative support services, and real estate services, currently occupy relatively small shares within the overall service market. Nevertheless, these sectors possess substantial potential for future growth and diversification. Expanding these activities would contribute to a more balanced service structure and create additional opportunities for employment and investment.

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