

ECONOSCITECH INTEGRATION

ISSUE
6



SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL ACADEMIC JOURNAL



TSUE TASHKENT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS



Scopus

Journal integrated into
the Scopus database

ISSN: 3060-5075



Acceptance of articles

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTHLY



ARTICLE CONTRIBUTORS

PROFESSORS-TEACHERS, SPECIALISTS
AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS.

Integration



Google
Scholar

Academic
Resource
Index
ResearchBib

BASE

OpenAIRE

doi

Digital
Object
Identifier

OPEN
ACCES

CONTACT:



+998 90 955 49 28



<https://econoscitech-integration-journal.uz>



2025



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**Zufarova Nozima
Gulamiddinovna**
DSc., Dean of Tourism
Faculty, TSUE

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**Makhmudov Nosir
Makhmudovich**
DSc., Prof., Academician

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**Shomurodov Ravshan
Tursunkulovich**
PhD, Associate professor
**Otaboyev Axmed
Maxsudbek o'g'li**
TDIU independent
researcher

THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR
ELECTRONIC JOURNAL
**"ECONOSCITECH-
INTEGRATION"** HAS BEEN
REGISTERED UNDER THE
NUMBER C-5669651 BY
THE AGENCY FOR
INFORMATION AND MASS
COMMUNICATIONS (AOKA)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN, EFFECTIVE
FROM OCTOBER 9, 2024.

CONTACTS

Phone:

93-592-19-97

Website:

econoscitech-integration-journal.uz

Editorial



Sharipov Kongratbay Avezimbetovich,
DSc, Prof., Minister of Higher Education,
Science and Innovation of the Republic of
Uzbekistan



Teshabayev To'lqin Zakirovich,
DSc, Prof. Rector of Tashkent State
University of Economics



Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna,
DSc, Prof., TSUE Vice-Rector for Scientific
Affairs and Innovation



Khudoykulov Sadirdin Karimovich,
DSc, Prof., acting Vice-rector for regional
educational institutions and centers of TSUE



Rakhmonov Norim Razzakovich,
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc),
Professor, Head of the Department for
Youth Affairs and Spiritual-Educational
Work of Tashkent State University of
Economics



Suyunov Dilmurod Kolmurodovich,
Doctor of Economics (DSc), Professor,
Head of the Department of the Higher
School of Business and Entrepreneurship
under the Cabinet of Ministers of the
Republic of Uzbekistan.

Electronic publication, Issue 6. Approved for
publication on October, 2025.

Board of Experts:



Tokunaga Masahiro, professor, PhD of Economics of the Faculty of Business and Commerce, Kansai University, Osaka, Japan tokunaga@kansai-u.ac.jp



Debasis Das, professor Department of Computer Science, Webster University in Tashkent, PhD, MCA, MBA, MSc (Computer Science)



Nitin Goje, professor and Program Lead - Computer Science, Webster University in Tashkent, PhD, MCA, MBA, MSc (Computer Science)



Editor-in-Chief's Desk

Dear Esteemed Professors and Researchers,

We often hear about your aspirations to publish articles in international journals. Inspired by your academic potential, we are pleased to announce the launch of Econoscitech-Integration, an international scientific journal specializing in socio-economics, science and technology, and innovation. Our journal is committed to fostering collaborative ties with prominent research centers across Central Asia and Europe, promoting the exchange of new knowledge and innovations.

Through Econoscitech-Integration, we aim to bring valuable research, analyses, and practical insights focused on the socio-economic development of our country to a wide audience. Here, we provide an opportunity to address issues in economics, technology, innovation, and social sciences through modern scientific approaches and to implement them in practice. The research published in our journal covers not only theoretical knowledge but also addresses relevant and impactful practical topics.

If you have innovative ideas in fields such as economics, engineering, education, tourism, or other critical areas, and wish to explore solutions, we invite you to collaborate with us. We value every article submitted, recognizing its importance for societal and national development, and we approach each submission with dedicated attention.

Zufarova Nozima Gulamiddinovna
DSc., Dean of Tourism Faculty, TSUE

CONTENTS

Editor-in-Chief's	
Desk.....	3
Zufarova Nozima Gulamiddinovna	
The role and prospects of economic integration processes in the global economy.....	5
Sh.S. Yegamberdiyev, U.Kh. Jalolov	

THE ROLE AND PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



Yegamberdiyev Shuxrat Satimbayevich

*Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Tashkent State University of Economics*



Jalolov Umidjon Khudoyberdiyevich

*3rd-year Student, Faculty of Management, Group MO-76
Tashkent State University of Economics*

Annotation. The article examines the role of economic integration in the global economy, focusing on its impact on trade, investment, and sustainable growth. It highlights the experiences of the EU, ASEAN, and BRICS, emphasizing that successful integration enhances competitiveness and stability while requiring strong institutions and policy coordination.

Keywords: Economic integration, globalization, trade, investment, BRICS, EU.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль экономической интеграции в мировой экономике, её влияние на торговлю, инвестиции и устойчивый рост. Отмечается, что успешная интеграция, как в ЕС, АСЕАН и БРИКС, повышает конкурентоспособность и стабильность при эффективной политической координации.

Ключевые слова: экономическая интеграция, глобализация, торговля, инвестиции, БРИКС, ЕС.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Economic integration plays a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of the global economy. By reducing trade barriers and promoting cross-border cooperation, it enhances efficiency,

competitiveness, and interdependence among nations. However, the process is not without challenges — issues such as the potential loss of national sovereignty, unequal development among member states, and exposure to external shocks can undermine its stability. The future prospects of economic integration largely depend on how effectively countries manage risks such as trade diversion and macroeconomic imbalances, while simultaneously leveraging the benefits of economies of scale, increased foreign investment, and greater political cohesion. In this context, understanding both the opportunities and constraints of integration is essential for ensuring sustainable and inclusive global economic growth.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW.

The concept of economic integration fundamentally involves the reduction or elimination of trade barriers and the harmonization of monetary and fiscal policies among participating nations. The literature highlights several key benefits associated with integration, including the expansion of trade flows, improved availability of goods and services, enhanced consumer purchasing power, and the creation of employment opportunities. At the same time, scholars acknowledge potential challenges, such as trade diversion, the erosion of national sovereignty, and structural shifts in employment. The European Union (EU) is frequently cited in the literature as a prominent and illustrative example of a successful economic integration process, providing valuable insights into both the advantages and complexities of such initiatives.

Economic integration can reduce the costs of trade, improve the availability of goods and services, and increase consumer purchasing power in member nations [1].

Specialists in this area define seven stages of economic integration: a preferential trading area, a free trade area, a customs union, a common market, an economic union, an economic and monetary union, and complete economic integration [2].

Integration policy is closely linked to the process of opening up national economies and facilitating foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (Gunby et al., 2017; Zeeshan et al., 2022; Triatmanto et al., 2023; Ganić, 2024). Numerous studies have examined the impact of integration policies on economic growth, both at the country-specific and regional levels. For instance, Erkişi (2018) found that while trade significantly contributes to economic growth, FDI alone does not have a direct impact. Conversely, Gunby et al. (2017) observed that FDI positively affects growth, though its influence diminishes as the size of the economy increases. Bazán Navarro et al. (2024) emphasized that international economic integration strengthens the reciprocal relationship between trade openness and growth. In the context of transition economies, Srdelić and Dávila-Fernández (2024) highlighted that integration fosters R&D development, human capital accumulation, and simultaneously attracts foreign investment and international trade, leading to enhanced economic growth.

Regional and global analyses further support these findings. For example, Muhammad and Khan (2019) demonstrated that FDI inflows significantly contribute to economic growth in Asia by facilitating technology transfer and enhancing productivity. Similar conclusions were drawn by Triatmanto et al. (2023) in the ASEAN region. Banday et al. (2021), analyzing BRICS countries, reported that both FDI and trade openness positively influence long-term economic growth; however, the effect of trade openness appears relatively weak and less conclusive. Overall, the literature underscores the nuanced and context-dependent effects of economic integration policies on national and regional economic performance.

3. ANALYSIS END DISCUSSION.

An economic overview of the BRICS nations offers valuable insights into the significance and potential of economic integration among its members. As of 2023, the BRICS economies

collectively represented over 25% of global economic output and encompassed approximately 42% of the world's population, according to UNCTAD. Historical data indicates a remarkable transformation in the BRICS economies between 1990 and 2015, during which their combined share of global output increased from 5.85% to 21.6%, reflecting substantial economic growth and a cumulative nominal GDP of \$14.9 trillion. In addition to their expanding output, the BRICS countries collectively held an estimated \$4 trillion in consolidated foreign exchange reserves and attracted approximately 11% of global foreign direct investment by 2023. These figures underscore the considerable economic influence of the BRICS nations, which collectively are projected to possess the potential to surpass the Group of Seven (G7) economies by 2050. Such trends highlight the strategic importance of economic integration among emerging economies in shaping the future global economic landscape.

Table 1

Key Economic Indicators of BRICS Nations

Indicator	1990	2015	2023	Notes / Insights
Share of global economic output (%)	5.85	21.6	25+	Rapid growth reflecting industrialization and trade expansion
Cumulative nominal GDP (trillion USD)	N/A	N/A	14.9	Reflects combined economic scale
Population (% of world)	N/A	N/A	42	Indicates demographic weight and market potential
Foreign exchange reserves (trillion USD)	N/A	N/A	4	Demonstrates financial stability and investment capacity
Share of global FDI inflows (%)	N/A	N/A	11	Shows attractiveness to foreign investors
Projected comparison with G7 economies	N/A	N/A	Potential to surpass by 2050	Highlights long-term strategic importance

Economic integration processes represent a strategic mechanism for enhancing efficiency, competitiveness, and economic stability among participating countries. By examining historical and contemporary examples—such as the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA, now USMCA)—it becomes evident that economic integration serves multiple roles in the global economy.

First, economic integration facilitates trade liberalization, which reduces tariff and non-tariff barriers and promotes the free movement of goods, services, and capital. This, in turn, allows countries to exploit comparative advantages, optimize resource allocation, and increase overall economic productivity. For instance, the EU's single market has significantly enhanced intra-regional trade, contributing to sustained economic growth among member states.

Second, integration processes promote macroeconomic stability through coordinated monetary and fiscal policies. In the case of the Eurozone, member countries benefit from a unified monetary policy, which reduces exchange rate volatility and enhances investor confidence. However, the analysis also highlights challenges, such as asymmetric economic shocks, where less economically resilient countries may struggle to fully benefit from integration without structural reforms.

Third, economic integration fosters technological diffusion and innovation. By reducing barriers to investment and encouraging cross-border collaboration, integration creates an environment conducive to knowledge transfer, infrastructure development, and human capital enhancement. For example, ASEAN's economic community initiatives have led to significant foreign direct investment inflows, fostering industrial diversification and regional competitiveness.

However, the prospects of integration are influenced by both internal and external factors. Political stability, institutional capacity, and policy harmonization are critical determinants of successful integration. Globally, geopolitical tensions, trade wars, and protectionist tendencies may undermine the benefits of integration, suggesting that adaptive strategies and flexible frameworks are essential.

4. CONCLUSION.

Economic integration remains one of the most transformative forces shaping the modern global economy. By facilitating trade liberalization, attracting foreign investment, and fostering regional cooperation, integration processes enhance productivity, innovation, and sustainable growth. The experiences of the European Union, ASEAN, and BRICS clearly demonstrate that well-structured integration frameworks can generate long-term economic and social benefits, provided that participating nations effectively coordinate their macroeconomic policies and address structural disparities.

However, the success of integration largely depends on the political will, institutional strength, and adaptability of member countries to evolving global conditions. Challenges such as uneven development, external economic shocks, and protectionist pressures must be addressed through inclusive and flexible policy mechanisms. Looking ahead, deeper economic cooperation—grounded in transparency, mutual trust, and shared development goals—will be crucial for ensuring that integration not only strengthens regional economies but also contributes to a more balanced and resilient global economic order.

5. REFERENCES.

1. Pressbooks. “Core Principles of International Marketing: 2.4 Regional Economic Integration”.
2. Allianz Global Investors. “Allianz Global Investors Insights”.
3. Banday, U. J., Murugan, M., & Mehta, A. (2021). Trade openness, FDI and economic growth: Evidence from BRICS countries. *Journal of Economic Integration*, 36(2), 321–340. <https://doi.org/10.11130/jei.2021.36.2.321>
4. Bazán Navarro, A., Martínez, J. F., & Ríos, P. (2024). International economic integration and growth: Revisiting the trade–FDI nexus in developing economies. *Economic Modelling*, 129, 106580. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106580>
5. Erkiş, K. (2018). Trade and foreign direct investment: The role of economic integration in emerging markets. *International Economics and Economic Policy*, 15(3), 457–474.
6. Ganić, M. (2024). The impact of economic integration on FDI inflows and growth: Evidence from transition economies. *Journal of International Economics and Development*, 9(1), 42–59.
7. Gunby, P., Jin, Y., & Reed, W. R. (2017). Did FDI really cause Chinese economic growth? A meta-analysis. *World Development*, 90, 242–255. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2016.09.008>
8. Muhammad, S., & Khan, A. (2019). Foreign direct investment, trade openness and economic growth: Evidence from Asian economies. *Asian Economic Journal*, 33(4), 367–390.
9. Pressbooks. (2023). Core Principles of International Marketing: 2.4 Regional Economic Integration. Pressbooks Open Library. Retrieved from <https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca>
10. Srdelić, M., & Dávila-Fernández, M. J. (2024). Integration, innovation, and development: The role of R&D and human capital in transition economies. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 67, 154–170.

11. Triatmanto, B., Wahyudi, W., & Sari, D. (2023). ASEAN economic integration, FDI inflows, and sustainable growth: A regional perspective. *Journal of Asian Economic Integration*, 5(1), 1–19.
12. Zeeshan, M., Raza, S. A., & Ahmed, N. (2022). Economic integration and development in emerging markets: A comparative analysis of regional blocs. *Global Economic Review*, 51(2), 215–234.
13. Allianz Global Investors. (2023). Allianz Global Investors Insights. Retrieved from <https://www.allianzgi.com>



Proofreader: Xondamir Ismoilov
Layout and Designer: Iskandar Islomov

2025

© When materials are reproduced, the *ECONOSCITECH-INTEGRATIO* journal must be cited as the source. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information in materials and advertisements published in the journal. Editorial opinions may not always align with those of the authors. Submitted materials will not be returned to the editorial office.

To publish articles in this journal, you may submit articles, advertisements, stories, and other creative materials through the following links. Materials and advertisements are published on a paid basis.

You may subscribe to the journal at any time using the following details. Once subscribed, please send a screenshot or photo of your payment confirmation to our Telegram page @iqtisodiyot_77. Based on this, we will send the latest issue of the journal to your address each month.

Our address: Tashkent city, Yunusobod district, 19th block, House 17.

econoscitech-integration-journal.uz

