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ta’minlashning ustivor yo‘nalishlari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

Moliyaviy nazoratni kuchaytirish: Byudjet mablag‘larining noto‘g‘ri ishlatilishiga qarshi kuchli nazorat mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Bu moliyaviy resurslar samarali va oqilona ishlatilishini ta’minlaydi.

Elektron byudjet tizimini joriy etish: Byudjet jarayonida raqamlashtirish jarayonini kengaytirish orqali byudjet tuzish va ijro etish jarayonlarining tezkorligi va samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

Xulosa

Byudjet jarayonini boshqarish va tartibga solish organlari davlatning moliyaviy barqarorligini ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu organlar faoliyatini samarali muvofiqlashtirish davlat byudjeti daromadlari va xarajatlarini optimal boshqarishga, resurslarni oqilona taqsimlashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, samarali moliyaviy nazorat mexanizmlarini joriy etish va byudjet jarayonining ochiqligini ta’minlash davlat iqtisodiy siyosatining asosiy maqsadlariga erishishga ko‘maklashadi.

Kelajakda byudjet jarayonini yanada takomillashtirish uchun davlat organlari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, texnologik yechimlarni joriy etish, byudjet boshqaruvidagi demokratik nazorat va ishtirokni oshirish dolzarb hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, byudjet jarayonining barcha bosqichlarini kuchli monitoring qilish va davlat xarajatlari samaradorligini tahlil qilish zarur.

Shu tarzda, byudjet jarayonini boshqaruvchi va tartibga soluvchi organlarning birgalikdagi sa’y-harakatlari davlatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta’minlashga, jamiyatda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy barqarorlikka erishishga yordam beradi. Moliyaviy intizomni mustahkamlash, resurslarni to‘g‘ri taqsimlash va samaradorlikni oshirish orqali davlat byudjetidan ko‘zlangan natijalarga erishish mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, byudjet jarayonini takomillashtirish davlat organlari va jamoatchilik o‘rtasida samarali muloqotni rivojlantirish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Shu sababli, byudjet tuzish va ijro etish jarayoniga kengroq jamoatchilik ishtirokini ta'minlash, hisobot berish jarayonlarini ochiq qilish davlat byudjetining samaradorligini oshirish va xalqning ishonchini qozonishning muhim vositasi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Yakuniy natijada, davlatning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va strategik maqsadlariga erishish uchun byudjet jarayonini boshqarish va tartibga solish tizimi doimiy ravishda yangilanib, zamonaviy talablarga mos ravishda rivojlantirilishi kerak. Bu, o‘z navbatida, davlatning moliyaviy resurslarini yanada samarali boshqarish imkonini yaratadi.

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Mo‘minova Muslimaxon Muxiddin qizi
Tashkent State Economics University Andijan faculty
English teacher
Email: moosleema@mail.ru

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Annotation: This article explores the role of international financial institutions in attracting foreign investments and highlights their activities.

Keywords: International financial institutions, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

In recent years, the number and scope of projects implemented with the support of international financial institutions have been expanding. Specifically, over the past seven years, 16 billion USD has been invested in Uzbekistan, with 103 projects launched through the funding of such institutions.

As a result, 9,000 social and infrastructure facilities were built and renovated, directly improving the daily lives of nearly 5 million people. Furthermore, 38 new large-scale industrial capacities were launched, creating 6,500 high-paying jobs.

In addition, foreign investments have introduced new technologies and modern approaches across various sectors. The increasing scale of investments by international financial institutions in the country’s economy is of great importance, as it significantly contributes to the improvement of the population’s living standards.

The Republic of Uzbekistan collaborates with international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and others, to attract foreign investments into its economy.

In particular, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has cooperated on 99 projects in Uzbekistan to date, with work continuing on 36 of these projects, while 45 have been completed.

Let us now review the activities of some of the international financial institutions with which Uzbekistan collaborates. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), established in 1945, supports the development of the international monetary system and provides assistance to the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries.

The IMF plays a crucial role in helping member states restore their international reserves, stabilize national currencies, and continue making import payments, while creating conditions for sustainable economic growth. It does so by offering loans to countries facing current or potential balance of payments difficulties.

The World Bank Group, which has expanded its functions over time, consists of five closely integrated institutions, which are as follows:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);

The International Development Association (IDA);

The International Finance Corporation (IFC);

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

The primary mission of the World Bank Group is to provide financial assistance to developing countries and those transitioning economically. Each of these institutions operates independently within its specific mandate, yet collectively contributes to financing investment projects aimed at implementing the economic development programs of these countries.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established following the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. It is a global development organization that supports the mission of the World Bank Group by providing loans, guarantees, risk management products, and advisory services to middle-income and low-

income countries. It is the largest bank of its kind, with a mandate to help countries achieve sustainable economic growth and development.

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1956 and provides interest-free loans and grants to the world’s poorest countries. Only nations with a gross national income (GNI) per capita not exceeding USD 835 are eligible to borrow from IDA. The association offers interest-free loans with a repayment period of 30-40 years, including a grace period of the first ten years, during which no principal payments are required.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) began its operations in 1988. Its mission is to attract direct foreign investments to developing countries by providing insurance against political risks and offering guarantees to private investors. MIGA’s guarantees protect investors against risks such as restrictions on currency transfers, expropriation, war and civil disturbances, and breaches of contract terms.

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) was established in 1966 and serves as an international arbitration institution for resolving disputes between states and private investors, functioning as a forum for investment dispute arbitration.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has been operating since 1991, supporting the transition to market-oriented economies, particularly in Central and Eastern European countries, and promoting private entrepreneurial initiatives. Focusing on cooperation with the private banking sector, the EBRD invests in projects, engages in policy dialogue with governments, and provides technical assistance to foster innovation and build sustainable, open-market economies.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was founded in 1966 to promote the economic growth of Asia through direct loans and technical assistance. The ADB provides direct support to private enterprises in developing member countries through capital investments and loans. The bank finances projects that contribute significantly to the economic and social development of these countries and align with national strategies to reduce poverty.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral financial institution established to address the complex infrastructure needs in Asia by uniting countries. Founded in January 2014, the AIIB currently has 57 member countries. The bank offers financing for reliable and sustainable projects in sectors such as electricity and energy, transportation and telecommunications, rural infrastructure and agriculture development, water supply and sanitation, environmental protection, and urban development and logistics.

The Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), established in 2008, aims to enhance the quality and accessibility of financial services for those who lack access to financial resources. This goal is achieved by implementing effective policies for financial inclusion. The alliance unites regulatory financial institutions from 95 developing countries. AFI provides member countries with grants and technical assistance in key policy areas that contribute to the development of the national financial system, ultimately supporting economic growth.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB), founded in 1975, is a multilateral development bank focused on Islamic financing. It funds economic and social development projects in its member countries. Operating under Shariah law and principles, the IDB supports socio-economic development in its member states and Muslim communities worldwide.

The core functions of international financial institutions (IFIs) include analyzing the global economy’s condition, trends, and development factors; regulating the world

economy; supporting and promoting international trade; and conducting operations in the global currency and capital markets. They are also involved in investment activities, such as providing loans for international and domestic projects, financing government projects, supporting international aid programs, funding scientific research, and engaging in charitable activities.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Sayfullayev Javohir
1st year graduate student of Gulistan State University, tel: (94) 354-54-99

Abstract

This study explores the factors influencing the implementation of green management practices. It discusses strategies adopted by organizations over the years, analyzing their effectiveness. The research emphasizes the practical significance of integrating sustainable practices in business operations. Recommendations for enhancing green management are proposed based on data from international studies and local trends.

Keywords

Green management, sustainability, implementation strategies, environmental practices, comparative analysis.

Green management has become a cornerstone for modern businesses, aligning profitability with sustainability. Companies adopting eco-friendly practices not only contribute to environmental protection but also experience enhanced operational efficiency and a competitive edge in the market. Research indicates that green management strategies, such as green supply chain practices and innovations, lead to reduced costs, improved product quality, and higher employee satisfaction.

A study on green supply chain management (GSCM) demonstrates that integrating sustainable practices throughout the production lifecycle—such as energy-efficient designs, recycling, and reducing emissions—positively impacts both environmental sustainability and organizational performance. These practices enable companies to meet regulatory requirements, reduce waste, and appeal to environmentally conscious consumers, fostering long-term growth and competitiveness [1]

Furthermore, advancements in green technologies are pivotal for industries, especially manufacturing firms, to address environmental challenges. Incorporating green innovations enhances environmental performance while meeting stakeholder expectations for sustainability. A model using the resource-based view and technology-organization-environment frameworks revealed that green practices significantly improve environmental and economic outcomes, particularly in developing economies[2]

There’s no alternative to sustainable development.