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Mohamed Eid Aly Balbaa

**"THE IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN"**

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**DISSERTATION
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**Scientific Supervisor: Dilafruz Nasirkhodjaeva
Doctor of Economics, Professor**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and necessity for the dissertation topic. In the 21st century, sustainable development has become a central global priority, as countries seek to balance economic growth with social inclusion and environmental protection. According to the United Nations, only 35% of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets are currently on track, while 18% are regressing, highlighting the urgency of aligning macroeconomic policy with sustainability objectives¹. OECD and UNDP research shows that ambitious climate action could boost global GDP by 0.2–0.23% by 2040, with low-income countries potentially achieving a 124% increase in GDP per capita and lifting 175 million people out of poverty². The International Labour Organization further estimates that the global shift to a green economy could create 24 million new jobs by 2030³, while in the period 2019–2023, greenfield foreign direct investment generated over 10 million jobs worldwide, including 6.1 million in developing economies⁴. In Uzbekistan, which has averaged 5.3% annual GDP growth since 2017, the poverty rate has declined to 2.3% at the international threshold of \$2.15 per day, and life expectancy has reached 71.7 years⁵. Yet, institutional challenges remain: in 2017 the country ranked 121st in the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Index and 116th in the World Governance Indicators in

¹ United Nations (2025). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025. New York: UN Statistics Division. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2025>

² OECD & UNDP (2025). Climate Action and Economic Growth. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Summary discussed in: Carrington, D. (2025, March 26). Tackling climate crisis will increase economic growth, OECD research finds. The Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/mar/26/tackling-climate-crisis-will-increase-economic-growth-oecd-research-finds>

³ International Labour Organization (2018). World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with Jobs. Geneva: ILO.

⁴ OECD (2024). Sustainable Investment: Greenfield FDI and Job Creation. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/sustainable-investment.html>

⁵ World Bank (2024). Uzbekistan Overview. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uzbekistan/overview>