

Tashkent State University of Economics

**As a manuscript
UDC: 330.101.541(575.1)**

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

08.00.02 – Macroeconomics

**DISSERTATION
for the degree of Doctor of Economics (DSc)
in Economic Sciences**

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Tashkent – 2026

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
CHAPTER 1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	18
1.1. Defining Sustainable Development: Exploring the multidimensional nature and principles of sustainable development	18
1.2. Interplay of Economic, Social, and Environmental Dimensions: Understanding the dynamic interactions between economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability.....	21
1.3. Theoretical Foundations: Reviewing key theoretical frameworks and paradigms shaping the discourse on sustainable development	25
Conclusions on the first chapter.....	28
CHAPTER 2: THE ROLE OF GDP GROWTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	30
2.1. GDP Growth and Resource Consumption: Analyzing the impact of economic growth on resource utilization and environmental degradation in Uzbekistan	30
2.2. Environmental S. Kuznets Curve Hypothesis: Assessing empirical evidence and theoretical perspectives on the relationship between GDP growth and environmental quality in Uzbekistan	45
2.3. Decoupling Economic Growth from Environmental Harm: Exploring strategies for achieving sustainable development while maintaining economic growth in Uzbekistan	60
Conclusion of Chapter 2.....	65
CHAPTER 3: MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND SOCIAL EQUITY	66
3.1. Inflation, Unemployment, and Social Cohesion: Examining the effects of macroeconomic stability indicators on social cohesion, poverty, and inequality in Uzbekistan.....	66
3.2. Policy Interventions for Economic Stability: Evaluating policy measures to promote economic stability and social inclusion in diverse contexts of Uzbekistan.....	86
3.3. Addressing Income Inequality: Discussing strategies to mitigate income inequality and enhance social equity within macroeconomic frameworks of Uzbekistan.....	94
Conclusion of Chapter 3.....	101
CHAPTER 4: FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	103
4.1. FDI and Economic Growth: Analyzing the role of foreign direct investment in fostering economic development and technological progress in Uzbekistan...	103
4.2. Environmental and Social Impacts of FDI: Assessing the potential benefits and challenges of FDI for environmental sustainability and social well-being in Uzbekistan.....	112
4.3. Governance and Corporate Responsibility: Examining the importance of governance structures and corporate social responsibility in maximizing the developmental benefits of FDI in Uzbekistan.....	122
Conclusion of Chapter 4.....	132

CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND SUSTAINABLE SERVICES PROVISION	134
5.1. Public Investments in Social Services: Investigating the role of public expenditure in providing essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure in Uzbekistan	134
5.2. Enhancing Human Development: Assessing the impact of public investments on human capital formation, poverty reduction, and social resilience in Uzbekistan	144
5.3. Policy Implications for Public Expenditure Management: Exploring strategies for optimizing public expenditure management to enhance service delivery outcomes and promote sustainable development in Uzbekistan.....	153
Conclusion of Chapter 5	160
CONCLUSION	162
LIST OF USED LITERATURE	167

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>