

# CHAPTER 1

## CURRENT TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Assessing the Contribution of Tourism to Uzbekistan's Economic Growth: Analysis of Influencing Factors

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**Abstract.** Tourism has emerged as one of the key engines of sustainable global economic development, contributing significantly to national competitiveness, employment creation, and balanced regional growth. In many developing and transition economies, the tourism sector plays an increasingly strategic role in diversifying economic activities, enhancing service quality, and attracting foreign investment. Against this backdrop, this article provides a systematic and comprehensive examination of the contribution of tourism to Uzbekistan's economic expansion, with particular attention to the core determinants shaping the sector's performance and long-term development prospects. Drawing on official statistical data from 2016 to 2024, the study analyzes a wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, including the volume of domestic and international tourist flows, hotel and accommodation occupancy levels, tourism-related export revenues, employment trends within the industry, and the evolution of physical and institutional tourism infrastructure. Particular emphasis is placed on identifying structural shifts in tourist demand, changes in market composition, and the effectiveness of state policies aimed at liberalizing visa regimes, improving transport connectivity, and stimulating private sector participation. The findings reveal that tourism is increasingly becoming a strategic pillar of economic advancement in Uzbekistan. Over the past several years, the sector has demonstrated steady growth, driven by modernization initiatives, enhanced marketing promotion, and improved international cooperation. Moreover, the results highlight a notable enhancement of the country's investment climate, infrastructure capabilities, and digitalization efforts, all of which collectively strengthen the foundations for sustained sectoral development. The study also underscores the growing importance of pilgrimage tourism, cultural heritage preservation, and regional tourism clusters as additional drivers of economic activity. Overall, the research confirms that tourism has a substantial and expanding impact on Uzbekistan's GDP, employment structure, and export diversification. The article concludes by outlining practical policy recommendations aimed at further improving sectoral resilience, competitiveness, and sustainability in the face of evolving global tourism trends.

**Keywords:** tourism; economic growth; GDP; domestic tourists; foreign tourists; hotel infrastructure; tourism export; employment; factor analysis.

**JEL Classification:** L 83, O 11, O 47, Z 32

**Formulas:** 1; **fig.:** 2; **table:** 7; **bibl.:** 14

**Introduction.** Tourism has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy in today's era of globalization and digitalization. Tourism is not only an economic activity, but also an important driver of cultural exchange, regional development and job creation. According to the World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism), in recent years, the share of tourism in world GDP has exceeded 10 percent, and one in ten jobs in this sector worldwide is directly or indirectly related to tourism.

The sector of tourism is strategic important for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The country's rich historical and cultural heritage, natural landscapes, and the consistent development of transport and infrastructure make tourism one of the priority areas of the national economy. In recent years, state policy on the development of tourism has reached a new level. In particular, since 2016, reforms have been implemented aimed at simplifying the visa regime, increasing international air traffic, improving the quality of service and tourism infrastructure. The "Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026" also sets as a priority the support of tourism as an important sector of the economy and increasing its share in gross domestic product.

At the same time, global challenges in recent years, including the COVID-19 pandemic, have had a serious impact on the tourism sector. In 2020, the number of foreign tourists decreased to 1.5 million, hotel occupancy rates fell below 10 percent, and export revenues decreased by almost 5 times. However, since 2021, the sector has shown a recovery trend: domestic tourism has become more active, new hotels and tourism entities have been established, and by 2024, the number of foreign tourists has exceeded 10 million. These processes have further increased the economic importance of tourism in Uzbekistan.

From this point of view, an in-depth analysis of the impact of tourism on economic growth is a relevant direction in modern economic research. According to scientific sources and international empirical studies, tourism has a significant impact on gross domestic product growth, employment in the labor market, and export earnings. Also, the tourism sector has a high multiplier effect, which stimulates economic activity in related sectors such as transport, trade, finance, information technology and services. As a result, tourism not only provides economic growth, but also appears as a strategic factor that ensures structural diversification and sustainable development of the economy.

This article examines the multifaceted impact of key tourism-related factors on Uzbekistan's economic growth. It analyzes how these factors influence various sectors, assesses their implications for long-term economic development, and outlines strategic approaches for enhancing tourism-driven growth. By exploring the interaction between tourism dynamics and the national economic environment, the study provides both a conceptual framework and practical recommendations for strengthening sustainable and inclusive economic progress.

**Literature Review.** The impact of tourism on economic growth is an important topic that has been widely studied in international and domestic research. Analyses in this area have focused primarily on tourism's direct and indirect economic contribution, employment impact, and sustainable development potential.

Research shows that tourism has a significant impact on gross domestic product, employment, and export earnings (Liu, S., etc., 2025). At the same time, there is a growing body of economic analysis that recognizes tourism as an important driver of global economic growth. In our opinion, it is important to consider the multiplier effect of tourism when analyzing its impact, as this also reveals the indirect impact of the industry on manufacturing and service sectors.

The tourism sector creates direct jobs in hotels, accommodation and recreational facilities, and also provides indirect employment in transport, finance, trade and culture (Manzoor, F., etc., 2019). Although some studies suggest that jobs created through tourism may be seasonal and low-wage, I believe that the multiplier effect significantly increases the contribution of this sector to sustainable economic growth.

A number of studies have shown that there is a long-term positive relationship between tourism and economic growth (Kaur, T.P., Kansra, P., 2018). That is, tourism can act as a catalyst for economic growth, or, conversely, in some regions, economic growth can stimulate tourism demand. It is also important that the direction of this relationship depends on regional and cultural factors: in developed economies, tourism demand is driven by economic growth, while in less developed regions, tourism supports economic growth by attracting investment.

High national income, natural and cultural heritage sites, and effective government are important factors in attracting international tourists (Rout, H.B., Mishra, P.K., Pradhan, B.B., 2016). In this context, in our opinion, it is necessary to include infrastructure and transport opportunities in the assessment of tourism potential.

Aligning tourism strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can serve long-term development and increase tourism demand (Din, B.H., Habibullah, M.S., Tan, S.H., 2017). However, integration with the SDGs requires alignment between public policies and the private sector, which poses practical challenges.

Economic growth and energy consumption have a significant impact on tourism, while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have long-term environmental impacts (Liu, S., etc., 2025). In our opinion, it is important to use technologies to minimize the environmental damage of tourism and balance economic benefits.

Digitization through digital infrastructure, particularly secure servers and broadband internet, increases the impact of tourism on employment, especially for sustainable development (Gössling, S., Scott, D., Hall, C.M., 2023). We believe that digitization opportunities vary by country and region, which indicates the need for strategic planning in tourism development.

Tourism can increase environmental damage and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, so it is necessary to implement sustainable tourism practices (Khosravi, E., Gholizadeh, A., Saneinia, S., 2025). At the same time, while tourism supports local economies, in some cases it can also lead to income inequality (Bekun, F.V., etc., 2023). In our opinion, effective tourism policies should align economic, environmental and social interests by integrating disaster preparedness, sustainable practices and digital infrastructure.

At the same time, some researchers consider the harmony of ecology, infrastructure and innovative technologies to be important for ensuring sustainable

development in the tourism sector (U. To‘xtaev, 2023). Other works emphasize the need to use modern solutions in the development of ecotourism, environmental protection and stimulation of economic growth (P. Ахмедходжаев, 2024).

Tourism is a strategic sector that ensures long-term sustainable growth in the country’s economy. It not only directly generates income and jobs, but also stimulates economic activity in various sectors through the multiplier effect associated with tourism. There is also an opportunity to increase the social and environmental efficiency of tourism through sustainable development and digital infrastructure. Therefore, a comprehensive and strategic approach to tourism development is important for the country.

**Aims.** The article aims to determine how key tourism-related factors shape Uzbekistan’s economic development and to outline strategic responses that strengthen sustainability and long-term growth. To achieve this purpose, the study first conceptualizes tourism as a multidimensional, cross-sectoral driver whose forms, scale, and intensity have evolved in recent years, combining domestic and inbound tourist flows, infrastructure expansion, investment activity, and destination competitiveness into an integrated system. It then examines the mechanisms through which these factors influence the national economy – stimulating capital formation, increasing employment, attracting foreign investment, improving regional development, and enhancing the country’s international economic integration – thereby linking micro-level sectoral improvements to macro-level growth outcomes.

Building on this analysis, the article identifies the sectors most affected by tourism dynamics, with particular attention to transport, accommodation, cultural heritage management, and other components of critical tourism infrastructure where service quality, investment efficiency, and institutional coordination play a decisive role. Finally, it systematizes policy measures and formulates strategies to enhance tourism-driven economic growth by integrating infrastructural development, digitalization of tourism services, human-capital strengthening, marketing and branding initiatives, and improved regulatory and institutional frameworks, thus providing a coherent roadmap from diagnosis to actionable policy recommendations.

**Methodology.** This study analyzed statistical data for the period 2016-2024. Key indicators included the number of foreign and domestic tourists, export volume, hotel occupancy rate, tourism employment, GDP, and tourism infrastructure. These indicators allowed for a comprehensive assessment of the impact of tourism on the national economy.

The form of the economic econometric model was determined as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

where:  $Y$  – the share of tourism in GDP,  $X_i$  – the main factors affecting tourism, including the number of tourists, exports, hotel stock, employment and infrastructure indicators,  $\beta_i$  – the coefficient of influence of each factor on GDP,  $\varepsilon$  – random errors.

The factor analysis method was used in the study. Its main goal is to identify the main relationship between multiple variables and show which factor’s development has the greatest impact on GDP. This method allows for a comprehensive and

systematic assessment of the impact of tourism on economic growth and defines the main directions for strategic planning.

**Results.** During 2016-2019, Uzbekistan experienced a sharp increase in both domestic and international tourism. The number of foreign tourists increased from 2.03 million to 6.75 million, while domestic tourists increased from 8.9 million to 14.7 million. Exports of tourism services also increased from 1,252.5 million to 1,313 million US dollars, showing steady growth in terms of volume and export earnings.

At the same time, the hotel stock and infrastructure development also improved significantly: the total number of tourism infrastructure facilities increased from 856 to 3,868, and accommodation facilities from 609 to 2,163.

In 2020-2021, the number of tourists and tourism exports decreased sharply due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Foreign tourists fell from 6.75 million to 1.5 million, domestic tourism from 14.7 million to 3.5 million, and tourism exports from \$1,313 million to \$255.8 million. Hotel occupancy rates fell from 28.4% to 9.6%, and employment fell from 231.4 thousand to 190.8 thousand. These indicators indicate the direct negative impact of the pandemic on the tourism sector.

Since 2021, the tourism sector has entered a rapid recovery process. In 2022–2024, the number of foreign tourists increased from 5.23 million to 10.06 million, while domestic tourists increased from 11.4 million to 22.7 million. Tourism exports increased from \$1,609.8 million to \$3,395.2 million, employment increased from 214.6 thousand to 398 thousand, and accommodation facilities from 5,029 to 6,153. Tourist infrastructure and transport facilities also developed significantly: infrastructure facilities increased from 11,613 to 11,613, and tourist transport facilities from 2,235 to 3,988. The direct share of tourism in GDP also increased from 1.4% to 1.9%, which indicates the growing economic importance of the sector. Thus, the tourism sector in Uzbekistan has a tendency to recover and develop in the post-pandemic period, which indicates that it is an important factor in the growth of the national economy by expanding domestic and foreign tourism, infrastructure and employment. These processes determine the main directions for the strategic development and investment in tourism.

From this point of view, in order to determine the impact of the tourism sector on economic growth, it is important to evaluate the relationship between its main indicators through economic and economic models.

Tourism infrastructure, hotel stock, the number of domestic and foreign tourists and the level of employment in the sector appear as factors that directly and indirectly affect the country's gross domestic product. Therefore, regression and factor models covering these variables were used in the economic analysis.

For convenience, we define gross domestic product ( $Y$ ) as the outcome indicator, tourism infrastructure and number of facilities ( $X_1$ ), number of people employed in tourism  $X_2$  number of domestic tourists  $X_3$  and number of international tourists  $X_4$  as the main influencing factors.

**Table 1. Key tourism indicators in Uzbekistan for 2016-2024**

Indicator	Unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign tourists	mln. people	2,03	2,69	5,35	6,75	1,5	5,23	6,63	10,06	5,23
Domestic tourists	mln. people	8,9	10,6	12,4	14,7	3,5	5,8	11,4	20,6	22,7
Export of tourism services	mln. US dollars	1252,5	546,9	1041,1	1313	255,8	422,1	1609,8	2143,1	3395,2
The loading rate of the hotel fund	percentage	-	39,3	31,5	28,4	9,6	16,3	20,1	18,9	19,3
Employment in tourism	thousand people	170,9	187,6	201	231,4	190,8	208,1	214,6	334	398
GDP	bln. sum	255421,9	356453,8	473652,8	594659,6	668038,0	820536,6	995573,1	1192162,5	1454000,0
Tourist infrastructure facilities	unit	856	1251	2751	3868	5253	7680	11613	13033	14378

Source: Prepared by the author based on data from the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Table 2. Tourism factors and GDP dynamics in Uzbekistan**

Yil	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Y</i>	255 421,9	356 453,8	473 652,8	594 659,6	668 038,0	820 536,6	995 573,1	1 192 162,5	1 454 000,0
<i>X1</i>	856	1 251	2 751	3 868	5 253	7 680	11613	13033	14378
<i>X2</i>	170,9	187,6	201	231,4	190,8	208,1	214,6	334	398
<i>X3</i>	8,9	10,6	12,4	14,7	3,5	5,8	11,4	20,6	22,7
<i>X4</i>	2,03	2,69	5,35	6,75	1,5	1,88	5,23	6,63	10,06

Source: systematized by the author

First, a primary analysis of the data is performed by determining the general statistical characteristics of these variables, that is, calculating their mean, variance, minimum and maximum values, and standard deviation. This process allows us to assess the structure of the data and identify possible outliers before building a model.

**Table 3. Descriptive statistical results on tourism industry indicators**

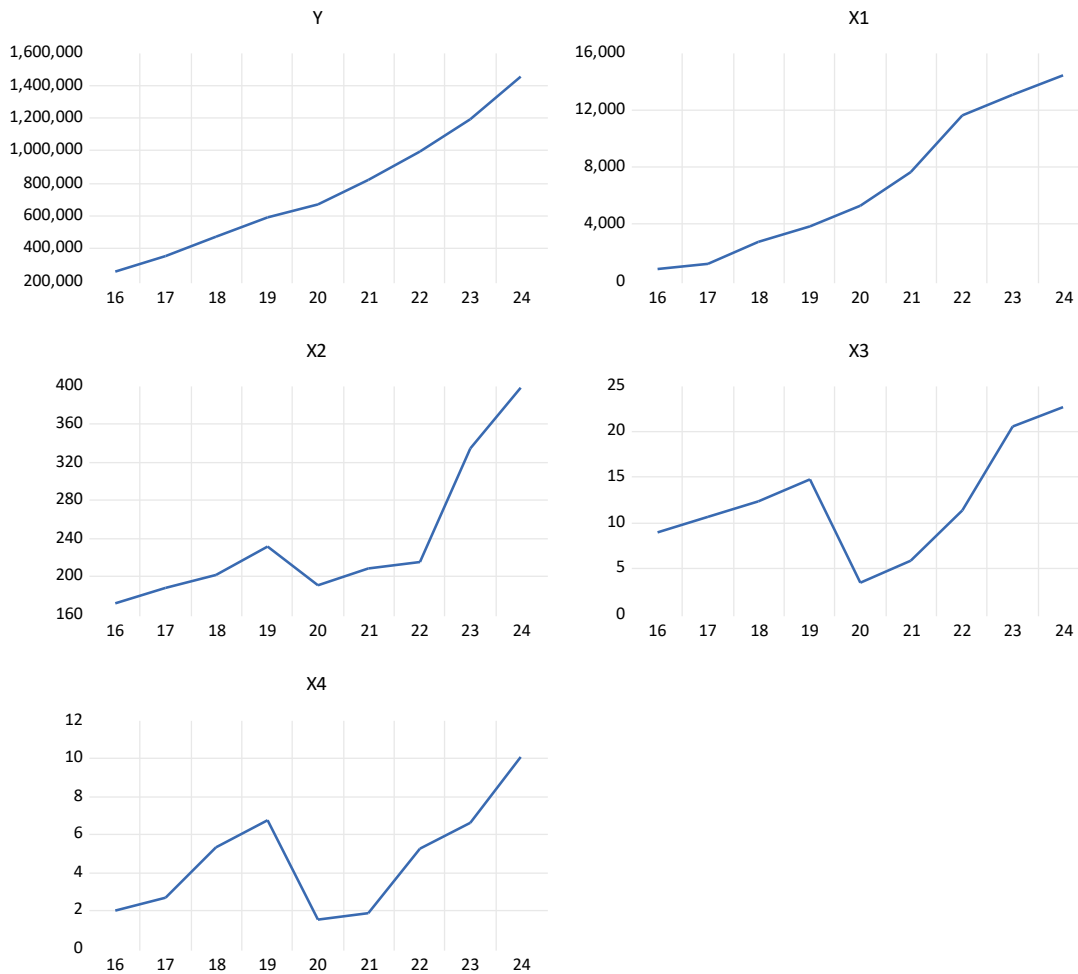
Statistic	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
Mean	756722.0	6742.556	237.3778	12.28889	4.680000
Median	668038.0	5253.000	208.1000	11.40000	5.230000
Maximum	1454000.0	14378.00	398.0000	22.70000	10.06000
Minimum	255421.9	856.0000	170.9000	3.500000	1.500000
Std. Dev.	397287.8	5168.327	76.59721	6.302469	2.887867
Skewness	0.460332	0.336294	1.310638	0.381331	0.505758
Kurtosis	2.097592	1.569884	3.210562	2.177783	2.223281
Jarque-Bera	0.623236	0.936602	2.593284	0.471635	0.609921
Probability	0.732261	0.626065	0.273449	0.789925	0.737153
Sum	6810498.0	60683.00	2136.400	110.6000	42.12000
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.26E+12	2.14E+08	46937.06	317.7689	66.71820
Observations	9	9	9	9	9

Source: systematized by the author

The EViews 12 software package is used to perform economic calculations and statistical evaluations. The database was loaded using this program, descriptive statistics tables were formed, and the main statistical indicators for each variable are presented in the following table.

Table 3 presents the 9-year statistical indicators of the variables Y, X1, X2, X3, and X4. The table provides information about the average value (Mean), the highest and lowest values (Maximum and Minimum), and the level of distribution (Std. Dev.) of each variable. At the same time, the Skewness and Kurtosis indicators can be used to draw conclusions about the distribution and symmetry of the data. The results of the Jarque-Bera test indicate that the data are close to a normal distribution. We can see the 9-year changes in these economic factors in the figures below.

In order to determine the degree of interdependence between economic factors, a correlation matrix is analyzed. The main goal at this stage is to determine the strength and direction of the statistical relationship between gross domestic product (Y) and selected factors ( $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ). Through correlation analysis, it is possible to assess which variables have the greatest impact on GDP, which ones are strongly correlated. Thus, the data obtained serve as the main source for building subsequent regression models.



**Figure 1. The 9 years graph of changes in tourism factors and GDP in Uzbekistan**

Source: systematized by the author

The table 4 shows that there is a positive correlation between all variables. The highest correlation is observed between  $Y$  and  $X_1$  (0.98), which means that the connection between these two indicators is very strong.  $X_3$  and  $X_4$  (0.93) are also highly correlated. In general, since all correlation coefficients are above 0.6, the influence of the variables on each other is considered to be significantly strong.

**Table 4. Correlation matrix between variables**

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
Y	1	0.98396730	0.88482321	0.64819663	0.70109606
X1	0.98396730	1	0.81852098	0.59981200	0.63682077
X2	0.88482321	0.81852098	1	0.87669014	0.85250210
X3	0.64819663	0.59981200	0.87669014	1	0.92890707
X4	0.70109606	0.63682077	0.85250210	0.92890707	1

Source: systematized by the author

At the next stage of the study, an economic and econometric model is built to assess the factors affecting the gross domestic product based on the selected economic indicators.

At this stage, the main goal is to determine the direction and degree of influence of factors related to the tourism sector  $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$  on GDP ( $Y$ ). Also, using the regression equation, the economic content of each variable, its contribution to the resulting indicator, and the level of statistical significance are assessed.

**Table 5. Analysis of regression results**

Metadata				
Item	Value			
Dependent variable	Y			
Method	Least Squares			
Sample	2016–2024			
Included observations	9			
Date, time	11/10/25, 16:53			
Coefficients				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	53.75156	3.094900	17.36778	0.0001
X2	2345.807	342.4963	6.849145	0.0024
X3	-21690.51	4288.580	-5.057737	0.0072
X4	26119.67	7957.672	3.282325	0.0304
C	-18231.02	39477.04	-0.461813	0.6682
Model fit statistics				
Statistic	Value	Statistic	Value	
R-squared	0.998298	Mean dependent var	756722.0	
Adjusted R-squared	0.996595	S.D. dependent var	397287.8	
S.E. of regression	23181.28	Akaike info criterion	23.24026	
Sum squared resid	2.15E+09	Schwarz criterion	23.34983	
Log likelihood	-99.58116	Hannan-Quinn criter.	23.00381	
F-statistic	586.4428	Durbin-Watson stat	2.427242	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000009			

Source: systematized by the author

The analysis of the obtained regression results shows that the constructed economic model has a high level of accuracy and reliability. This is confirmed by the indicators R-squared = 0.9983 and Adjusted R-squared = 0.9966, that is, the model explains approximately 99.8 percent of the changes in gross domestic product ( $Y$ ) through the selected independent variables.

At the same time, it was found that all the main factors - tourism infrastructure ( $X_1$ ), the number of people employed in the industry ( $X_2$ ), the number of domestic tourists ( $X_3$ ) and the number of international tourists ( $X_4$ ) - are statistically significant (Prob < 0.05). This means that the impact of these indicators on GDP is significant and economically justified.

**Discussion.** The fact that the constant (C) is Prob = 0.6682 indicates that its impact in the model is statistically insignificant. Thus, the change in GDP is mainly explained by the selected economic factors.

Based on the obtained results, the following linear regression equation was formulated.

$$Y_t = -18231.02 + 53.75X_1 + 2345.807X_2 - 21690.51X_3 + 26119.67X_4$$

The results of the constructed regression equation show that the model parameters are statistically reliable and significant. The values of F-statistic = 586.44 and Prob(F-statistic) = 0.000009 of the general model also confirm the overall statistical significance of the entire model.







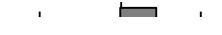

The Durbin–Watson statistic is 2.42, which is close to the theoretical number 2. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem in the residuals used in the model. This indicates that the model is reliable and has high applicability in forecasting.

In general, the regression equation is statistically significant, its parameters are reliable, and it effectively reflects the relationships in the used data set. This confirmation can be confirmed by the following table.

According to the results of the autocorrelation and partial correlation tables, no significant autocorrelation is observed in the residuals. The Prob values for all lag levels are greater than 0.05 ( $P > 0.05$ ), indicating the absence of autocorrelation. The low Q-stat values also confirm the randomness of the model residuals.

**Table 6. Autocorrelation and partial correlation table results**

Date/Time: 11/10/25 16:58  
Sample: 2016–2024  
Included observations: 9

Lag	Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
1			-0.476	-0.476	2.7983	0.094
2			0.076	-0.195	2.8790	0.237
3			-0.186	-0.317	3.4518	0.327
4			0.302	0.093	5.2549	0.262

Source: systematized by the author

Therefore, it can be concluded that the residuals in the regression model are not correlated. This indicates that the model is statistically stable and reliable.

The Breusch–Pagan test was used to assess the stability of the residual variance in the model. This test determines whether or not there is heteroscedasticity (i.e., variability in the error variance) in the regression equation.

If the probability value calculated from the test results is ( $\text{Prob} > 0.05$ ), the null hypothesis - that there is no heteroscedasticity in the residuals - is not rejected. It can also be concluded that the error variance in the model is stable, that is, homoscedasticity is ensured.

This indicates that the parameters of the regression model are reliable and statistically stable. When we checked using this test, the following result was obtained.

According to the results of the Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey test,  $Prob. F(4,4) = 0.2809 > 0.05$ , the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) – the variance of the residuals is stable, that is, there is homoscedasticity – is not rejected. This indicates that the distribution of errors in the model is stable and there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

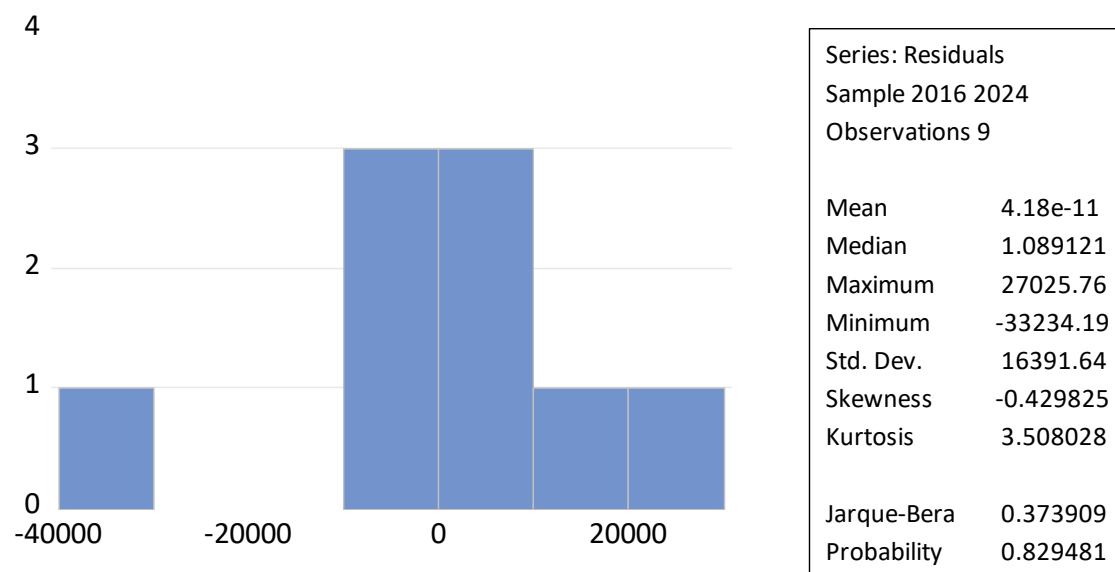
Thus, the invariance of the variance is ensured in the regression model, which scientifically confirms that the model parameters are reliable and statistically stable.

**Table 7. Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey test results**

<i>Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey (H0: Homoskedasticity)</i>			
Test statistic	Value	Probability	
F-statistic	1.862263	Prob. F(4,4)	0.2809
Obs*R-squared	5.855634	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.2102
Scaled explained SS	1.450479	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.8354

Source: systematized by the author

Checking the distribution of the residuals is important in assessing the accuracy and reliability of the model. If the residuals are normally distributed, this means that there are no systematic errors in the model and the estimation results are reliable. For this purpose, the distribution of the residuals and their main statistical indicators are analyzed below. We will check whether the residuals have a normal distribution using the Jarque-Bera test.



**Figure 2. Jarque-Bera test**

Source: systematized by the author

According to the results of the table, since the p-value of the Jarque-Bera test is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not rejected. This indicates that the residuals have a normal distribution and are “white noise”. Thus, there is no systematic error in the model and the estimation results are reliable.

**Conclusion.** The results of the study showed the strategic importance of the tourism sector in the economy of Uzbekistan and its high impact on gross domestic product (GDP) growth. The empirical analysis was based on statistical data for 2016-2024 and included key factors such as tourism infrastructure, employment in the sector, the number of domestic and foreign tourists, and tourism exports. The results showed a strong positive correlation between the tourism sector and economic growth.

The constructed econometric model has a high level of accuracy and reliability, with  $R^2 = 0.9983$  and Adjusted  $R^2 = 0.9966$  values confirming the high explanatory power of the model. All main factors are statistically significant (Prob < 0.05), and their impact on GDP is economically significant. The values of F-statistic = 586.44 and Prob(F-statistic) = 0.000009 indicate the overall significance of the model. The Durbin–Watson statistic is 2.42, which means that there is no autocorrelation problem. Since the results of the Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey test are Prob > 0.05, it was found that heteroscedasticity is not observed and the error variance is stable. The p-value of the Jarque–Bera test is greater than 0.05, confirming the normal distribution of the residuals and the “white noise” nature. These results indicate that the model is statistically stable and reliable.

According to the results of the analysis, the development of tourism infrastructure, increasing employment in the sector, expanding the flow of international and domestic tourists, and improving the quality of service have a direct and indirect positive impact on the growth of the country’s gross domestic product. The development of the tourism sector contributes to the structural diversification of the economy, improving the investment climate, and increasing export potential.

The results of the study also show that tourism has a high multiplier effect. The sector’s activities stimulate economic activity in the transport, trade, finance, and service sectors. Thus, tourism not only ensures economic growth, but also appears as a strategic sector that contributes to sustainable development, job creation, and regional development.

From this point of view, in the future, the implementation of sustainable tourism practices, the development of digital infrastructure, the strengthening of international marketing strategies, and the attraction of foreign investment are important tasks in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. These measures serve to accelerate the economic growth of the country, increase the export potential and strengthen tourism as a priority direction of the national economy.

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