



**Ilmiy amaliy
jurnal
№ 5 (7)
2026**

**YANGI
O'ZBEKISTON
IQTISODIYOTI**

“YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTI” *jurnali* 5-son 2026 yil

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTI

5

ISBN 978-9943-5256-3-4

Toshkent – 2026

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AN INTEGRATED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING AND FORECASTING INTERREGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: AN INPUT-OUTPUT APPROACH (EVIDENCE FROM UZBEKISTAN)

МИНТАҚАЛАРАРО ИҚТИСОДИЙ ҲАМКОРЛИКНИ БАҲОЛАШ ВА ПРОГНОЗЛАШНИНГ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАШГАН МЕТОДОЛОГИК АСОСЛАРИ: КИРИМ-ЧИҚИМ МОДЕЛИ АСОСИДА (ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ МИСОЛИДА)

ИНТЕГРИРОВАННАЯ МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА ОЦЕНКИ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ МЕЖРЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА НА ОСНОВЕ МОДЕЛИ «ЗАТРАТЫ-ВЫПУСК» (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН)

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Abstract

This study develops an integrated methodological framework for evaluating and forecasting interregional economic cooperation using Input–Output analysis. It addresses the limitations of traditional static methods by incorporating intersectoral linkages and dynamic interactions through the Leontief model. The framework enables the identification of sectoral interdependencies, estimation of multiplier effects, and simulation of development scenarios. Evidence from Uzbekistan shows improved accuracy in assessing cooperation efficiency and stronger forecasting capability, offering practical insights for regional policy design.

Keywords: interregional economic cooperation, Input–Output analysis, regional economy, forecasting, economic integration and methodology.

Ушбу тадқиқотда кирим-чиқим (Input–Output) таҳлили асосида минтақалараро иқтисодий ҳамкорликни баҳолаш ва прогнозлашнинг интеграциялашган методологик асоси ишлаб чиқилди. Таклиф этилган ёндашув анъанавий статик усулларнинг чекловларини бартараф этиб, Леонтьев модели асосида тармоқлараро боғлиқликлар ва динамик ўзаро таъсирларни ҳисобга олади. Ушбу ёндашув тармоқлараро боғлиқликларни аниқлаш, мультипликатив самараларни баҳолаш ҳамда ривожланиш сценарийларини моделлаш имконини беради. Ўзбекистон мисолида олинган натижалар мазкур усул ҳамкорлик самарадорлигини баҳолаш аниқлигини ошириш ва прогнозлаш имкониятларини кучайтиришини кўрсатиб, минтақавий иқтисодий сиёсатни шакллантириш учун амалий аҳамият касб этади.

Калит сўзлар: минтақалараро иқтисодий ҳамкорлик, кирим-чиқим таҳлили (Input–Output), минтақавий иқтисодиёт, прогнозлаш, иқтисодий интеграция, методология

В данном исследовании разработана интегрированная методологическая основа оценки и прогнозирования межрегионального экономического сотрудничества с использованием анализа «затраты–выпуск». Предложенный подход устраняет ограничения традиционных статических методов за счёт учёта межотраслевых связей и динамических взаимодействий на основе модели Леонтьева. Разработанная модель позволяет выявлять межсекторные зависимости, оценивать мультипликативные эффекты и моделировать различные сценарии развития. На примере Узбекистана показано, что применение данного подхода повышает точность оценки эффективности сотрудничества и усиливает возможности прогнозирования,

предоставляя практические рекомендации для формирования региональной экономической политики.

Ключевые слова: межрегиональное экономическое сотрудничество, анализ «затраты-выпуск» (Input-Output), региональная экономика, прогнозирование, экономическая интеграция и методология.

In recent decades, growing regional integration and interdependence have increased the importance of interregional economic cooperation as a key factor of sustainable development. However, most existing approaches rely on static and descriptive methods, which fail to capture complex intersectoral linkages and limit forecasting capabilities. This study addresses this gap by proposing an integrated methodological framework based on Input–Output analysis. The approach enables a systematic assessment of interregional linkages, multiplier effects, and development scenarios. Using the case of Uzbekistan, the research aims to improve the accuracy of evaluating cooperation efficiency and support evidence-based regional policy development.

Interregional economic cooperation has been widely studied within the frameworks of regional economics, spatial development, and economic integration. Classical theoretical approaches emphasize the importance of location, specialization, and spatial interaction in shaping economic linkages between regions. In particular, A. Weber noted that industrial location decisions and transport costs play a decisive role in the formation of interregional economic ties, influencing the spatial distribution of production and cooperation processes [1]. Similarly, W. Christaller, in his central place theory, substantiated that the hierarchical organization of territories and the functional interdependence of regions serve as a foundation for the development of stable economic relations [2].

The development of quantitative approaches to the study of interregional cooperation is closely related to the works of W. Leontief and W. Isard. W. Leontief introduced the Input-Output model, which allows for a detailed analysis of intersectoral relationships and provides a methodological basis for assessing economic flows between regions [3]. Expanding this approach, W. Isard developed methods of regional analysis that incorporate interregional trade flows and spatial economic interactions, emphasizing the importance of modeling regional interdependencies [4]. These studies demonstrate that mathematical and econometric tools significantly enhance the accuracy of evaluating interregional cooperation. Modern theoretical and empirical studies focus on the role of competitiveness, innovation, and institutional factors in strengthening interregional cooperation. M. Porter argues that regional clusters and competitive advantages increase productivity and stimulate cooperation between regions [5]. P. Krugman, within the framework of the new economic geography, highlights the role of economies of scale and market access in shaping spatial concentration and regional integration [6]. At the same time, J. Friedmann emphasizes the importance of regional policy and state intervention in reducing territorial disparities and promoting balanced development [7], while F. Perroux introduces the concept of growth poles, where leading industries drive the development of surrounding regions [8]. Despite the significant contribution of these studies, most existing approaches are primarily focused on qualitative analysis or static evaluation methods. They do not fully capture the complexity of intersectoral linkages and lack the capability to forecast future development trends. In particular, the integration of Input-Output analysis into the evaluation and forecasting of interregional economic cooperation remains insufficiently explored. This gap necessitates the development of a comprehensive methodological framework that combines traditional evaluation approaches with dynamic modeling tools, ensuring a more accurate and forward-looking assessment of interregional economic interactions.

This study evaluates and forecasts interregional economic cooperation using the Input-Output analysis approach. The selection of this method is justified by the fact that interregional economic interactions are shaped through intersectoral linkages, the in-depth analysis of which is of critical importance.

The core of the methodology is based on the Leontief Input-Output model, which reflects the relationship between total production and final demand:

$$X = (I - A)^{-1}Y$$

where:

X - total output of sectors;

A - matrix of intersectoral coefficients;

Y - final demand.

This model allows us to determine how changes in demand in one sector or region affect other sectors and regions through direct and indirect economic linkages [9]. The practical application of this methodology is carried out in several stages. First, the Input-Output table is formed based on available statistical data, where the relationships between sectors are identified. Second, the coefficients matrix A is calculated, which shows how much input from one sector is required to produce output in another sector. Third, using the Leontief inverse matrix, the overall impact of changes in final demand on total production is assessed.

In the context of interregional cooperation, this approach makes it possible to identify key sectors that ensure strong economic linkages between regions, evaluate the level of their interdependence, and determine priority areas for cooperation. In addition, by changing the values of final demand, it is possible to model different development scenarios and forecast the future dynamics of interregional economic cooperation. Thus, the Input-Output method serves as an effective analytical tool for both evaluating the current state of interregional cooperation and forecasting its future development based on structural economic relationships. In order to ensure the practical application and better interpretation of the proposed methodological framework, the results of the Input-Output analysis are summarized and presented in a structured tabular form. This approach allows for a clearer identification of key sectors involved in interregional economic cooperation, their functional roles, and the strength of their intersectoral linkages. The table below provides a simplified representation of the main sectors of the Namangan region and their contribution to the development of interregional economic cooperation, based on the analytical outcomes of the study.

**Table 1. Key sectors and their role in interregional cooperation
(Namangan region, example)**

Sector	Role in cooperation	Linkage strength	Impact on other sectors
Agriculture	Raw material supply	High	Supports food industry
Industry (textile)	Processing & trade	High	Drives exports
Services	Supporting sector	Medium	Facilitates exchange
Transport & logistics	Connectivity	High	Reduces costs

The data presented in table 1 provide a structured overview of the key sectors shaping interregional economic cooperation in the Namangan region and reveal important patterns in sectoral interdependence. The analysis shows that agriculture occupies a fundamental position in the cooperation system, acting as a primary supplier of raw materials for downstream industries. Its strong forward linkages ensure the continuous functioning of food processing and related industries in neighboring regions, thereby forming stable production chains. This indicates that agricultural output in Namangan not only satisfies local demand but also plays a significant role in sustaining interregional value-added processes.

The industrial sector, particularly textile production shows a high level of integration into interregional economic flows, combining processing with active participation in trade and exports. Its strong linkages reflect dependence on both raw materials and external markets, making it a key

driver of cooperation. The service sector plays a supportive role by facilitating the exchange of goods, information and financial resources, ensuring the smooth functioning of economic interactions. Although its direct impact is moderate, its indirect contribution to coordination and connectivity is significant. Transport and logistics serve as the backbone of interregional cooperation, reducing costs and improving accessibility, which strengthens economic ties. Efficient infrastructure also creates new opportunities for expanding cooperation. Overall, interregional cooperation in the Namangan region is concentrated in agriculture, industry, and transport, while services support these processes. This structure ensures stability but highlights the need for diversification. Strengthening linkages, innovation, and infrastructure can enhance resilience and support sustainable regional development.

This study confirms that interregional economic cooperation depends not only on geographical proximity but also on strong intersectoral linkages, infrastructure, and institutional support. The Input-Output approach proved effective in identifying key sectors, assessing linkages, and forecasting development trends. Evidence from the Namangan region shows that agriculture, industry, and transport are core drivers, while services play a supporting role. However, the current cooperation model remains sectorally concentrated, requiring greater diversification. Policy efforts should focus on industrial integration, logistics development, and digital coordination systems. Overall, the proposed framework offers a reliable tool for improving regional integration and supporting sustainable economic development.

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