



INTERNATIONAL RATING AND INDEX AND STRENGTHENING OF UZBEKISTAN'S POSITION IN THE GLOBAL SCALE

Usmanova Rano Mirjalilovna

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Alfraganus University

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-7594-7983

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the development of a model of sustainable democracy, the mutual influence of external and internal factors contributing to the development of a civil-type political culture. The article examines the problems of promoting a sustainable model of democracy and the possibility of developing mechanisms of effective public administration in Uzbekistan in cooperation with international rating agencies and the organization "Open government partnership".

KEY WORDS: *open government, the place of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings, opportunities to participate in the OGP organization.*

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются развитие модели устойчивой демократии, взаимовлиянию внешних и внутренних факторов, способствующих развитию политической культуры гражданского типа. В статье изучены проблемы продвижения устойчивой модели демократии и возможности развития механизмов эффективного государственного управления в Узбекистане во взаимодействии с международными рейтинговыми агентствами и организацией «Open government partnership».

Ключевые слова: открытое правительство, место Республики Узбекистан в международных рейтингах, возможности участия в организации «OGP».

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions, the effects of time and space compression are manifested. Events that take place in the world are highly dynamic, which is facilitated by globalization, which serves the rapid spread of technology, including political. The effects of globalization, informatization require, of course, thoughtful, effective, but at the same time prompt decisions in accordance with the development of domestic and international political environment. In many countries, the shift from democracy to authoritarianism causes the effect of radicalization of protest movements.

The effects mentioned above are also relevant for our country. Interaction with international rating platforms brings tangible results and is an incentive to promote a comprehensive approach to achieving a higher level of socio-economic development defined by the commitments of the UN SDGs until 2030.

Participation in rating platforms and international organizations creates a competitive environment, their recommendations and analysis of indicators creates a certain kind of pressure on the government, and the attention of civil society contributes to the focus on results.

Dialogue and participation of our country in the organization "OGP", participation in the dialogue with international experts will raise the image of our state will give the opportunity to make comprehensive thoughtful management decisions. An important measurement of the waiting effect in Uzbekistan is the perception of youth, as this social group is the most mobile and responsive to global content, and it is they who study the ratings. They believe that effective progressive changes are needed. And this is what should be the incentive to develop sustainable democracy. At the current stage of reforms, a comprehensive analysis of Uzbekistan's efforts to promote a sustainable model of development by both government agencies and independent think tanks remains in demand.

I would like to note that Uzbekistan is part of the international political, economic and legal system. Uzbekistan's indicators for 2022 in international rankings show that reforms in the country need to be continued. As in many Asian countries, in our country the emphasis in reforms of the political system is on reforming the system of public administration, improving the work of state



institutions, which should improve the quality of life of citizens. It is also known that many international organizations in assessing the quality of functions of state institutions are based on the UN methodology "Good governance", which has 8 characteristics: 1) Participatory (balance of participants in the political process, including gender), 2) Consensus oriented, 3) Accountable, 4) Transparent, 5) Responsive, 6) Effective, 7) Equitable, 8) Inclusive. Good governance should be based on the rule of law.

The processes of globalization, development of mankind, is an actual phenomenon in all spheres. As a consequence, structural changes raise not only economic and international cooperation to a new level, but also encourage the countries of the world to move forward. And this determines Uzbekistan's place in the global scale, its position in international ratings and indicators. The international rating is a reflection of such important aspects as the quality of public administration, living standards of the population, protection of human rights, human entrepreneurship and favorable environment for foreign investors, sustainable economic growth and competitiveness. Today, Uzbekistan is rapidly carrying out innovative and creative work, the result of which is to ensure the well-being of the people.

This reform was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as the introduction of a new mechanism of systematic work with them in state bodies and organizations" dated June 2, 2020.

The adoption of this Decree implies the realization of the importance of participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the International Ranking and Index, as it is a tool or indicator of economic development in assessing the quality of the institutional environment in the world. This index is used not only at the level of world experts, but also by states as a criterion for reforms and socio-economic policy. The main objective of the reforms undertaken by Uzbekistan is to improve the welfare of the people, which is reflected in all laws and regulations and the efforts of civil society.

The reforms carried out in the Republic are aimed at reducing the role of state intervention in the economy, ensuring macroeconomic stability and improving economic growth.

For example, the United Nations (UN) Global E-Government Development Index is a comprehensive indicator that assesses the readiness and capabilities of national government structures in using information and communication technologies to provide public services to citizens.

This research is conducted in order to study the development of both the institution of e-government itself and innovative trends in the socio-political systems of states in general.

The study covers UN member countries (193 member states), which provides data on the level of e-government development in the surveyed states, as well as a systematic assessment of trends in the use of information and communication technologies by government structures. All countries covered by this study are ranked in a ranking based on a weighted index of scores on three main components:

1. Extent of coverage and quality of Internet services.
2. Level of ICT infrastructure development.
3. Human capital.

This research and surveys reveal the fact that there is no single ideal model of e-government. Another purpose of these surveys is to determine the degree to which citizens legitimize e-government as a new socio-political institution. The data with the results of the latest survey is published in September 2022. Index -Uzbekistan-0.7265. Index-Denmark-0.9717. Index-Kazakhstan -0.8660. Index-Russia-0.8165.

One of the following indicators is The Open Data Inventory ODIN, which shows how complete the country's statistical data are and whether they meet international standards of openness. According to the results of the study Uzbekistan ranks 30th in the Open Data Integration for 2022 with an overall score of 70.

The Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index is a composite indicator adopted to measure and assess country risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. The survey results are used by international, government, financial and commercial institutions as an independent benchmarking tool for assessing country risks. The Basel Institute Index does not assess the level of corruption and criminal activity in a country related to money laundering and terrorist financing, but the risks of their emergence and development. The study aims to provide a comprehensive and holistic picture of country risks in this area. Therefore, the Index includes a wide range of risk indicators, each with a different focus and scope. The indicators used to calculate the rating are grouped into five basic categories with different weightings:

Quality of the system for combating money laundering and terrorist financing (65%).



- Risks of corruption and bribery (10%).
- Financial transparency and standards (10%).
- Public transparency and accountability (5%).
- Political and legal risks (10%).

The data used in the ranking is based on information from reports of international institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, Interpol, the Egmont Group, the specialized committees of the United Nations and the European Union, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States, as well as on research materials of the World Economic Forum. Data with the results of the latest study published in September 2022, where the index -Switzerland-3.12; index -Italy-4.55; index -Japan-4.70; index -Uzbekistan-5.20; index -Russia-5.24; index -Turkey-5.54; index -Tajikistan-5.83.

Uzbekistan's place in ratings reflecting the level of social management

1. Sustainable development index (Sustainable development Index) 2022- It means how the achievement of 17 goals on the implementation of the UN SDG program until 2030 is carried out. Uzbekistan ranks 77th out of 163 countries.
2. Human Development Index (Human Development takes into account life expectancy, average length of education, gross national product per capita Uzbekistan ranks 101 out of 191 countries. The gross national product per capita in 2021 was 1,800 USD. THE VOLUME OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA IN 2021 WAS 1.800 USD.
3. Social Progress Index 2022. A composite indicator that measures the achievements of the world's countries in terms of their social development Uzbekistan 91st place out of 97 countries²⁵ The percentage of poor people in Uzbekistan for 2020. - 12-15%, or 4-5 million ²⁶ . As of April 2022, Uzbekistan has 2.2 million people in need of social assistance.
4. Human Capital Index The index measures the level of development of human capital of the next generation, which is defined as the amount of human capital that a child born in a country can expect to accumulate by adulthood. Uzbekistan ranks 57th out of 174 countries in 2020. UNDP welcomes that, as a result of reforms over the past five years, the enrollment rate in higher education has increased from 9% to 29%, and the number of higher education institutions has doubled from 72 to 141 in 2022.
5. World Bank Statistical Capacity Index. This index reflects the statistical capacity of the country, its achievements and the results of ongoing reforms to develop the National Statistical System. In 2021 - Uzbekistan rose to 67th place among 154 countries. Since March 2015, the open data portal <https://data.egov.uz/rus/> new has been opened.
6. Open Data International (ODI), Assesses the coverage and openness of official statistics to identify gaps, promote open data policies, improve access and encourage dialog between national statistical offices (NSOs) and data users. In 2020/21, Uzbekistan ranked 45th in the register. out of 187 countries.
7. Electronic Government Development Index (EGovernment Development Index). Assesses the readiness and capacity of national government structures in 190 countries to use information and communication technologies (ICT) to provide public services to citizens. In 2022. Uzbekistan is ranked 69th out of 193 countries³⁰ . (87th place -2020).
8. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. A global survey and accompanying ranking of the world's countries in terms of the prevalence of corruption in the public sector. In 2021. Uzbekistan ranks 140th - 180 countries. In 2021. Uzbekistan ranks 140th - 180 countries³¹. (157th place (2017), 158th place (2018), 159th place (2019), 146th place (2020)).
9. World Democracy Index Ranking of the world's countries according to their level of democracy. Electoral process and pluralism; government performance; political participation; political culture; civil liberties. In 2020. Uzbekistan - 150th place out of 167 (+2 positions).

It should be noted that international rating organizations rely on the results of surveys conducted among entrepreneurs and population, on the data of non-profit organizations. As well as the conclusions of domestic and foreign experts. This shows how much the local population and entrepreneurs are aware of the reforms in the economic, political and social sphere and their results in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES

1. *What is good governance?* <https://www.unescap.org> .Consideration of the basic parameters of "good governance" is provided by the IMF, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which promote the principles of good governance, and are guided by them in providing development loans to a country.
2. *The United Nations: E-Government Development Index 2022.*
3. <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/countryProfileUpdated/UZB?year=2022>
4. <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/basel-aml-index>
5. <https://www.socialprogress.org/global-index-2022-results>
6. *The Center for Economic Research was transformed into the Center for Economic Research and Reform under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*
7. <https://www.cer.uz/ru/post/publication/bednost-vuzbekistane-2>
8. *The number of citizens in need of social assistance is named.* <https://upl.uz> <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/human-capital-index>