

## GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO DEVELOP IT

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the need for the transition to a green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the main directions of its development. It also covers the main goals and strategic directions of the transition to a green economy, including the introduction of renewable energy sources, measures to combat the ecological crisis, the development of international cooperation and personnel training.

**Keywords:** green economy, quality of life, population, countries, resources, economic growth, sustainable development, green development.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируется необходимость перехода к зеленой экономике в Республике Узбекистан и основные направления ее развития. В нем также освещаются основные цели и стратегические направления перехода к зеленой экономике, включая внедрение возобновляемых источников энергии, меры по борьбе с экологическим кризисом, развитие международного сотрудничества и подготовку кадров.

**Ключевые слова:** зеленая экономика, качество жизни, население, страны, ресурсы, экономический рост, устойчивое развитие, зеленое развитие.

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqola O'zbekiston Respublikasida yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning zarurligi va uni rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlarini tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning asosiy maqsadlari va strategik yo'nalishlari, shu jumladan, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini joriy etish, ekologik inqirozga qarshi chora-tadbirlar, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va kadrlarni tayyorlash masalalari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yashil iqtisodiyot, hayot sifati, aholi, mamlakatlar, resurslar, iqtisodiy o'sish, barqaror rivojlanish, yashil rivojlanish.

### Introduction

Green economy is an economic system, the main goal of which is to preserve the ecology of our planet and develop all sectors of the economy, the economy associated with production and service provision. In our country, it is important to transform the brown economy into a green economy.

The increasing strengthening of the relationship between the economy and changes in the external environment, their impact on many forms of international economic relations, is an important feature of the globalization of the economy in the current period. In recent years, one of the urgent problems of the world community is the introduction of a "green economy" in countries on all continents. The globalization process requires a qualitative renewal of the technological base of industrialized countries, a simultaneous increase in the level of production

efficiency and competitiveness of the modernized economy, as well as a transition to a new technological structure that improves the quality of life and the environment.

The main goal of the green economy concept is to ensure sustainable economic growth and increase investment, while improving environmental protection and social inclusion. From this perspective, achieving this goal requires large-scale public and private investment in the environmental and social factors of sustainable development. The goal of the green economy is to achieve sustainable economic growth through the rational use of natural resources and a relatively low negative impact on the environment. When talking about the green economy, we should not forget that it is inextricably linked with the environment, and it is precisely the deterioration of the environment that prompts all of humanity to seek solutions to this global problem.

There are several measures and opportunities for developing the green economy of Uzbekistan: Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477 dated 04.10.2019 “On approval of the strategy of the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy and measures aimed at modernization and diversification of the basic sectors of the economy”, Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-436 dated 02.12.2022 “On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy”.

In recent decades, sustainable economic growth, increased resource use, and reduced environmental impacts have become priorities for most developed and developing countries.

The concept of green growth, which aims to achieve sustainable growth through the efficient and responsible use of natural resources, has become an integral part of the economic policies of many governments since its introduction in the late 2000s.

It is based on the fact that the need to efficiently use today's limited resources is a key issue for the economy and the key to the process of stabilizing the economy. Unfair actions towards the environment in order to satisfy unlimited needs can endanger the lives of future generations. Therefore, the role of the green economy today is incomparable.

In the era of modernization of the world economy and transition to various updated innovative technologies, the factor of economic efficiency is considered as the driving force of development. However, it should be noted that it is important to prevent their negative impact on the quality of life of the population and the living environment. It supports the green strategies of countries. In recent years, national economies and international organizations have been allocating significant amounts of funds to develop various sectors of the green economy.

The methodological basis of the study is determined by the views of academic scientific schools that study the evolution and development processes of environmental economics, ecological economics, and the economy of sustainable development. In the context of sustainable development, materials from the UN, the World Bank, and other organizations that regulate various aspects of ecological economics are widely used to one degree or another.

Today, a green economy is considered an economy that improves human well-being and ensures social justice, while significantly reducing environmental risks and degradation. In a green economy, income and employment growth is achieved through public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity.

The transition to a green economy restores and expands natural capital, reduces carbon emissions, and creates a good environment for people to live and work in the long term.

The Strategy for the Transition to a Green Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2030 focuses on the plan of measures for economic development and priority tasks for the coming years. The strategic mechanism for the transition to a green economy is an effective tool for the transition to sustainable development at the global and national levels and is based on the principles of environmental efficiency, resource conservation, and cross-sectoral character.

In our country, comprehensive measures are being implemented aimed at deepening structural changes, modernization and diversification of the basic sectors of the economy, as well as the socio-economic development of regions.

The main goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy were:

- to increase the energy efficiency of the economy and rational use of natural resources through technological modernization and the development of financial mechanisms;
- to include green criteria based on the best international standards in the priorities of state investments and expenditures;
- to support the implementation of pilot projects in the areas of transition to a green economy through the development of state incentive mechanisms, the development of public-private partnerships and the intensification of cooperation with international financial institutions;
- to develop a system of training and retraining of personnel related to the labor market in a green economy through the promotion of investments in education, the development of cooperation with leading foreign educational institutions and research centers;
- to take measures to mitigate the negative impact of the environmental crisis on the island;
- to strengthen international cooperation in the field of the green economy, including bilateral and multilateral agreements. The analysis conducted in the work showed that the need for the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan has a strong economic and social basis. It is advisable to implement the country's main strategies for the transition to a green economy in the following main areas: in the field of introducing renewable energy sources:
- installation of photovoltaic converters in rural areas in order to ensure the full electrification of remote farms by 2030;
- creation of large photovoltaic power plants in the energy sector;
- introduction of solar additions to boiler heat supply systems.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, in the context of limited resources and the negative consequences of environmental problems, there is an objective need to form a green economy. The transition to a green economy allows for the efficient use of resources, ensuring ecological balance, creating new jobs, and ensuring sustainable development. economic growth.

The role of the green economy in ensuring sustainable development is included in the socio-economic strategies, programs and plans of many developed and developing countries. A green economy is an economic system whose main goal is to reduce environmental risks and deficits, thereby improving the well-being and social status of people. A green economy is an economic system whose main goal is to preserve the ecology of our planet and develop all sectors of the economy, the economy associated with production and services.

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