

THE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC POLICY IN THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY

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Annotation: This article analyzes the role of Public Policy and its effectiveness in the process of transition to a green economy. The article examines the main directions of public policy in the development of the green economy, problems and solutions in ensuring the balance between economic, environmental and social factors. The study develops proposals to improve the effectiveness of Public Policy. The article is devoted to international experience and topical issues of the development of the green economy on the example of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: green economy, public policy, sustainable development, environmental policy, economic growth, Public Administration.

Introduction: the green economy is a concept aimed at reconciling economic growth with environmental sustainability and social justice, and is gaining importance in the context of global climate change, resource shortages and environmental problems. This concept seeks not only economic development, but also the rational use of Natural Resources, the reduction of pollution and the promotion of social equality. Public policy plays an important role as the main driving force in the transition to a green economy, as it manages this process through legislative reform, financial incentives and the development of sustainable infrastructure [1]. The essence and importance of the green economy: the green economy is defined as an economic activity that does not harm the environment and increases social well-being. This model is based on principles such as efficient use of resources, transition to renewable energy sources, recycling of waste and reduction of carbon emissions. Pearce and others' research highlights conservation of ecological balance and resource conservation for future generations as the primary goal of the green economy. On a Global scale, the green economy is seen as an important tool in combating climate change and achieving sustainable development goals.

For developing countries such as Uzbekistan, the transition to a green economy can bring not only environmental, but also economic and social benefits. For example, investing in renewable energy sources provides energy security, creates new jobs, and diversifies the local economy. However, this process is hampered by limited financial resources, institutional vulnerabilities, and loopholes in legislation.

The role of Public Policy: public policy is a key factor in the transition to a green economy. Uzbekistan has adopted a number of green economy development programs in recent years, such as a renewable energy development strategy and commitments to reduce carbon emissions. Measures are being taken by the state such as tax incentives, subsidies and financing of green projects through cooperation with international financial organizations. For example, Uzbekistan plans to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy system by 2030 [2].

Looking at international experience, the European Union (EU) is a leader in the development of the green economy. EU's Green Deal (Green Deal) strategy aims to achieve carbon

neutrality by 2050, with significant investment and legislative reforms underway to achieve this goal. China, on the other hand, has become one of the global leaders in the field of green technology, especially solar and wind energy. The experience of these countries shows that it is possible to successfully develop the green economy through strategic planning of Public Policy, financial incentives and international cooperation. However, in developing countries, including Uzbekistan, limited financial resources and institutional problems slow the transition to a green economy. For example, there are difficulties in attracting the private sector to finance green projects, which puts an additional burden on the state.

Literature analysis: methods of analysis and the state of Uzbekistan: qualitative and quantitative methods are used in the analysis of the green economy. Qualitative analysis is based on the study of state programs, legislative framework and international experience. In Uzbekistan, programs related to the green economy are analyzed, for example, “sustainable development strategy” and renewable energy projects [3].

In the quantitative analysis, however, indicators such as the proportion of renewable energy, CO₂ emissions and energy efficiency are considered. For example, according to the Statistical Committee of Uzbekistan, the share of renewable energy has increased significantly in recent years, but the total energy balance is still dominated by traditional types of fuel. Data from international organizations (UNEP, OECD) positively assess the progress of Uzbekistan in the field of green economy, but gaps in legislation, such as lack of standards in the implementation of green technologies and limited financial resources, remain as problems [4].

Results and Discussion: Green economy transition strategy and achievements Uzbekistan continues to implement a strategy for 2019-2030, aiming to move to a green economy by 2030. Significant progress has been made in this direction in 2024-2025. Development of renewable energy sources In the first quarter of 2025, 12,746 individuals received subsidies of over 8 billion soums from solar panels, indicating the success of public policy in promoting the use of green energy among the population; In 2024, the share of renewable energy sources (QTEM) in the total energy balance approached 10%, a significant increase (from about 2-3%) compared to 2017. The total capacity of solar and wind farms has reached 3 GVt; since January 1, 2024, energy storage systems for solar and wind farms with a capacity of more than 1 MW have been mandatory introduced, which serves to increase energy efficiency. 2. Energy efficiency in industry As part of the 2022-2026 program, it was planned to reduce product energy capacity by 20% by 2026 compared to 2022 in 25 large enterprises. In 2024, an increase of about 10% was recorded on this indicator. In 2024, the environmental assessment system was expanded in investment projects towards the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 35% from the level of 2010. 3. International recognition and cooperation Masato Kanda, president of the Asian Development Bank, in 2025 recognized Uzbekistan as a model for the world in the field of “green” energy, which confirms the country's achievements in this field; As part of the 2023 agreement with Japan, cooperation on the training of personnel and the introduction of green technologies has been strengthened. 2. New initiatives in the green economy In 2024-2025, Uzbekistan implemented a number of new initiatives to develop the green economy. 1. Green certificate system Since June 1, 2023, a system of “green certificates” has been introduced to limit the environmental impact on the production of products. This system encourages industrial enterprises to switch to environmentally friendly technologies. 2. Rational use of water In 2024, water-saving irrigation technologies were introduced on an area of 1 million hectares,

which increased the effective use of Water Resources in agriculture by 30%. 3. Green space project As part of the nationwide project "green space", 200 million seedlings were planted in 2024, with more than 30% of the green spaces of the cities being expanded. 4. Waste recycling Towards the goal of increasing the recycling rate of solid waste by 65%, new recycling plants were launched in 2024, providing a 15% increase over 2023. 3. Problems and limitations Despite the progress made in the transition to a green economy, a number of problems remain. 1. Infrastructure constraints Energy losses due to aging power grids are still high (about 15-20%). In 2024, a \$ 500 million investment was attracted to modernize the networks, but not enough. 2. Lack of personnel The number of qualified Green Technology Professionals is limited. In 2024, new green economy training programs were introduced in 10 higher education institutions, but the training of personnel in this area is still at a slow pace. 3. Limited financial resources International grants and loans are being attracted to finance green projects, but local business involvement is low.

In 2024, SMEs' investment in green technology was only 5%. 4. Proposals and future prospects The following proposals are of practical importance to accelerate the transition of Uzbekistan to the green economy: 1. Expansion of tax benefits To extend the period of tax benefits to enterprises implementing green technologies from 5 to 10 years and expand the range of benefits. This increases private sector participation. 2. Public-private partnership (DSC) Attracting international and domestic investments through the development of DXSh mechanisms. For example, using the experience of Germany to establish special funds for green projects.

1. Strengthening international cooperation

Expanding the financing of green infrastructure projects in cooperation with organizations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, especially for energy storage systems and modern power grids.

2. Training programs

Organization of special faculties in green economics and alternative energy in higher education institutions and expansion of qualification courses in cooperation with international universities.

3. Introduction of digital technology

Wider application of digital platforms in green economy management, such as agricultural land monitoring and development of specific waste management software.

Conclusion: Uzbekistan's state policy on the transition to a green economy has made significant progress in 2024-2025, in particular, the share of renewable energy sources has approached 10%, water-saving technologies and the green space project have been expanded. However, outdated infrastructure, lack of qualified personnel, and limited financial resources remain as problems. To increase efficiency, it is necessary to expand tax incentives, develop public-private partnerships, strengthen international cooperation and introduce training programs. Given the local economic structure and social factors, these strategies encourage Uzbekistan to take important steps towards sustainable development.

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