

UZBEKISTAN TOWARDS "GREEN" ECONOMY

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The article examines the interdependence of ecology and economy, the impact and results of the country's economic activity on the environment. The benefits of transition to a "green economy" will be highlighted in order to significantly reduce environmental risks arising from the country's economy and production. In addition, this article analyzes and studies the annual reports of the World Bank on the transition to the "green economy".

Keywords: sustainable development, environment, environmental sustainability, environmental issues, "green economy", renewable energy, "green" transition, "green" jobs
Economic reforms implemented in recent years have created favorable conditions for Uzbekistan to move to the next stage of market reforms. If the economic reforms are more "green" and the economy is stable, this process can be more beneficial for Uzbekistan.

In fact, according to UNEP (the United Nations Environment Program), "Green Economy" is an economy that leads to "improvement of human well-being and social equality, and a significant reduction of environmental risk and ecological scarcity." After all, the green economy is a new stage of development aimed at creating environmentally friendly products based on pure or "green" technologies and includes new technologies and ecosystems that help and benefit nature. In addition, this system will undoubtedly open the way to new sectors of the economy that will help improve the nature of the country.

Due to the fact that the "green" transition is a new stage for the economy of our country, not enough research has been conducted in this regard. However, a number of studies and discussions are being conducted by the World Bank. Below are a number of opinions based on the strategy of transition to a "green" economy based on the measures taken towards a "green" economy based on these discussions.

Uzbekistan is taking steps towards the "green" transition, because the "green" transition is not an independent process, but an integral part of the transition to a stable and inclusive market economy. Abroad, the "green growth" economic policy that makes this transition has been adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a strategic direction for the long-term (until 2030) development of all its members. The move towards a "green" economy can be complemented by the introduction of innovative fiscal instruments. Economic modeling of carbon and fuel taxes can help governments better identify incentives for the wider adoption of clean energy and clean fuels. According to studies by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, if current production methods and

consumption levels are maintained, in 2050 the world's flora and fauna will decrease from 61 to 72 percent compared to 2000, and this in turn will be 7.5 million square meters. meters can cause the natural area to disappear irreversibly. Instead of information, rational and efficient use of the world's natural resources will save 2 trillion US dollars annually for future generations until 2050. The sad thing is that in developed countries, 1 kg to 3 kg of solid household waste is generated per capita every day. In the US, this figure is increasing by 10% every 10 years. In Russia, waste collection areas are 2000 square meters. In Great Britain, 7 mln. tons of waste were processed and reused. This is 6 million. releasing tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, 10 mln. tons of primary materials and 10 mln. made it possible to save a liter of water. 8,700 jobs were created in this field. This, in turn, proved how useful the green economy is for the country's economy and the creation of new jobs.

According to the results of the studies conducted by the World Bank, the directions of formation of "Green economy" are as follows:

- development of renewable energy sources;
- improvement of waste management system;
- improvement of the water resources management system;
- Development of "clean", sustainable "green" transport;
- development of organic farming in agriculture;
- increase energy efficiency in housing and communal economy;
- preservation of ecosystems and improvement of management efficiency;
- Development of markets for the creation and sale of "green technologies".

In 2016, Uzbekistan began to transition from a planned economy to a market economy. Market reforms have been activated in many important sectors. The government has been able to implement reforms during the COVID pandemic while reducing poverty, supporting economic growth and stabilizing the economy. These efforts have yielded the desired results and today people in Uzbekistan feel that their welfare and living conditions have improved. The next stage of economic reforms aims to reduce poverty by half and to turn Uzbekistan into an upper-middle-income country (UMIC) by 2030. By introducing "green" goals to economic reforms, Uzbekistan will have the opportunity to strengthen the transition process and increase the benefits from this process. This synergy is recognized in the "Strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

So, why should Uzbekistan move to a "green economy"? This is due to a number of factors, including:

- most of the energy consumed in the national economy is produced using non-renewable natural resources;
- limited supply of these resources;
- environmental pollution as a result of rapid industrial development;
- water shortage;

- Environmental problems related to the drying up of the Aral Sea are increasing.

During the past thirty years of independence and reforms, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in combating the effects of climate change due to environmental protection and forestry measures in the Aral Sea. Existing national environmental plans and targets remain central to the transition to a low-carbon and "green" economy. But irrigation and potable water shortages, and reliable electricity supplies remain, as evidenced by recent widespread power outages and unprecedented sand and dust storms. These problems, which negatively affect people, communities, the environment, and infrastructure, remind us that much more needs to be done to ensure Uzbekistan's "green" future.

The government of Uzbekistan strives for an economic growth model based on sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, low-carbon energy, reduction of pollution, and preparedness for the consequences of natural disasters and climate change. After all, sustainable development is a state of long-term balanced, continuous development of the economy, and development based on fully meeting the needs of the population and not endangering the ability to meet the needs of future generations is sustainable economic development.

According to the traditional approach, the objects of sustainable development are:

- to maximize economic growth and fully satisfy needs in the market system;
- market failures can be corrected through macroeconomic policies of the state.

According to the sustainable development approach:

- Maximizing economic growth and meeting the needs of the population ultimately leads to an increase in the well-being of the population;
- destruction of nature leads to social relations in society, reduction of production and consumption, increase of poverty;
- along with natural resources, economic development is provided by information and knowledge resources;
- many types of natural resources are not valuable, but a source of economic scarcity and decline;
- methods of measuring wealth accumulation do not take into account the depletion and degradation of natural resources;
- with the development of the economy, traditional natural resources are decreasing.

International development partners are implementing the strategy of "green" transition to Uzbekistan until 2030 and the economy until 2050.

helps in developing a long-term perspective on decarbonization.

Green economy ("Green Economy") The goal of the concept is to ensure sustainable economic growth and increase the activity of investments, at the same time, to protect the environment and increase the quality of social integration.

The agreed priorities for green growth include:

- preparedness for natural disasters and resilience to climate change by providing financial and other emergency assistance to population protection, affected areas, population groups and economic sectors;
- sustainable and effective use of natural resources through market reforms, inclusive policy in the field of agriculture and water management, involving the private sector in relevant processes;
- "green" development of industry and economy by reducing waste, modernizing enterprises, increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- "green" investments and innovations to support the "green" transition of economic sectors;
- supporting the population and regions most affected by sustainable and inclusive urbanization and the transition to a "green" economy, including the development of competencies and the creation of "green" jobs.

The waste management strategy for 2019-2028 aims to optimize the collection and management of urban waste in the transition to a regional approach. Waste management must be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account sustainability in terms of operations, financing, legislation, monitoring and enforcement, environmental management and social inclusion aimed at achieving long-term sustainability for all populations.

It is gratifying that Hamkorbank, one of the first private banks in Uzbekistan, has entered into "green" loans with the Dutch Development Bank in order to finance environmentally friendly technologies and equipment that reduce the release of harmful waste into the environment and energy consumption, as well as the introduction of energy-saving heating and cooling systems. is cooperating on. This trend is new both for local entrepreneurs and for Hamkorbank itself.

Today, Uzbekistan is well aware of the unique opportunity to overcome the growth limits of its current development model and to strengthen its economic competitiveness in the world market, which is becoming aware of the climate and ecology. The country relies on the acceleration of structural reforms to create low-carbon and climate-resilient "green" cities based on Adaptive, Inclusive, Sustainable and Efficient (MIBS) use of natural resources, while creating new jobs in emerging sectors for its economy, people and planet. is taking steps to define the path to the growth model. However, in order to become a more stable and "green" economy, the country needs to work on existing environmental problems and other risk factors that slow down economic growth.

It is necessary to develop the following measures to strengthen the role of the "green economy" in ensuring sustainable development in Uzbekistan:

First, priority should be given to projects aimed at providing the population with information about the causes of environmental degradation.

Secondly, it is necessary to improve the quality of state management in the field of environmental protection.

Thirdly, it would be appropriate to encourage the use of "green" technologies in the production and production of environmentally friendly products by conducting "green" public procurement policy.

Fourthly, it is necessary to effectively use "green" technologies to increase the energy potential of the national economy.

And finally, fifthly, in the process of modernization of the economy, it is necessary to increase the volume of state investments in "green" infrastructure.

We have no doubt that by implementing the measures listed above, we will achieve a more advanced economy based on sustainable development for future generations.

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