

# Yashil IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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# THE SIGNIFICANCE, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN ECONOMY

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**Annotatsiya:** In this article, the environmental crisis, which has become a world problem today, its consequences, the urgency of its elimination, and the importance of the use of green economy for the economy, as well as the problems and solutions of the author, are recorded.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Green economy, climate changes, resources, water problem, green energy, green zones, ecological, economic security.

**Abstract:** Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda dunyo muammosiga aylangan ekologik inqiroz, uning oqibatlarini, uni bartaraf etishning dolzarbligi yoritilgan, hamda yashil iqtisodiyotdan foydalanishni iqtisodiyot uchun ahamiyati va undagi muammo va yechimlar haqida muallifning fikrlari va tahlilari qayd etilgan.

**Key words:** Yashil iqtisodiyot, iqlim o'zgarishlari, resurslar, suv muammosi, yashil energiya, yashil zonalar, ekologiya, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье освещается экологический кризис, ставший сегодня мировой проблемой, его последствия, актуальность его преодоления, а также приводятся мнения и анализ автора о значении использования зеленой экономики для экономики и проблемах и решениях в ней.

**Ключевые слова:** Зеленая экономика, изменение климата, ресурсы, водная проблема, зеленая энергетика, зеленые зоны, экология, экономическая безопасность.

## INTRODUCTION

Green economy is an economic system in today's world that focuses on preserving the ecological environment and reducing waste, and strives to preserve natural resources by investing. This decision aims to create a strong, developed and human-value economic system by preserving the ecological environment, increasing energy efficiency, protecting nature and maintaining the social environment.

The importance of the green economy is great because its principles and practices are important for the present and future of humanity. Green economy system, preserving the ecological environment by reducing waste, saving energy from inefficient consumption by increasing energy efficiency, using natural resources sparingly by investing and preserving them, improving the quality of life of mankind by ensuring health and safety will help.

This article provides an opportunity to learn about the importance of the green economy, its principles, solutions, and practices, and how it can be used to protect the human environment and protect nature.

## THE MAIN PART

Green economy, i.e. ecological economy, an economic model based on efficient and economical use of natural resources. In this model, it is based on the processing of environmental resources and waste and the use of technologies that do not harm nature. The main goal of the green economy is to protect the ecological environment and reduce the impact of human activities on nature. This model includes a number of methods necessary to protect nature in a continuously developing world.





Green economy is a direction of economic science that emerged at the end of the 20th century, which emphasizes the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activity on the environment, and in any case, not economic growth, but with minimal risk. prioritizes sustainable development. The role of the green economy is important in finding solutions to important global problems such as climate change, water supply and environmental protection. The development of the green economy helps to develop new approaches related to the impact of human activity on nature and its ecological consequences. Its purpose is to ensure the preservation of the ecology and natural resources through economic activity, providing a comfortable lifestyle for people, if necessary, by investing. Thus, the green economy is an economic economy based on the further development of the economy related to the production and service sectors while preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole. a new direction of activity is understood.

Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy challenges and solutions in many areas. One of the main problems of the day today's dependence on foreign energy sources into the contamination of the environment and energy fuel extraction in the field who bring a hard link to. It settle to for renewable energy sources of capital, the inclusion is very important. That is in addition to, sustainable agricultural management practices, water effective use, organic farming development and the rural economy of chemical ingredients, the better control to the green economy stability for very important.

The practice of the green economy, the us energy to find solutions to the problem of waste in reducing the minimum level of environmental technologies will help in the study and implementation of the concept of the development and nature protection. This, while the actual system, the changing nature of the economy and protection of the environmental consequences of human activities associated with the development of a new approach needed to find a solution to the problem will help.

The main features of the green economy are the following:

1. To save the ecological environment: the green economy, ecological environment and gives great attention to save waste will try to reduce the minimum level of products.
2. Energy efficiency: green economy, energy efficiency and focuses on the transition to alternative energy sources.
3. Nature protection: the green economy, the nature of capital resources to maintain and gives great attention to the protection of nature.
4. Social environment storage: the green economy, the household and gives great attention to ensuring the safety of human health and strives to keep social environment.[2]

Green is common in the development of the economy of the world, a few countries themselves have come to occupy the leading place in the field of green economy. Green shows that results can lead to the development of the economy good or bad for humanity, and for his development of this system was strengthened and the state, it is necessary the cooperation of enterprises and society.

In the practice and development of the green economy, several foreign countries are showing themselves in advance. These countries pay great attention to maintaining an average ecological environment, improving energy efficiency, reducing emissions and protecting nature. The following countries have taken an advanced position in the development of the green economy:

1. Germany: Germany ranks first in the world in the development of the green economy. They pay great attention to the development of environmental technologies, energy efficiency, waste minimization and nature protection.
2. China: China also occupies a special place in the development of the green economy. They pay great attention to improving energy efficiency, reducing waste to a minimum and preserving the ecological environment.
3. Sweden: Sweden also occupies a special place in the development of the green economy. They pay great attention to the development of environmental technologies, energy efficiency, waste reduction and nature protection.
4. Japan: Japan is also taking a leading position in the development of the green economy. They pay great attention to the development of ecological technologies, improvement of energy efficiency, reduction of waste to a minimum level and protection of nature.

This state is shown as an example for advanced practice and the development of the green economy.

In our country, it is important to use natural resources rationally and mitigate the negative impact of economic activity on the environment by transitioning to a "green economy". Current problems related to the environmental situation in Uzbekistan can be grouped into global, regional, national and institutional problems.

On May 18, 1993, the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The complete cessation of the



use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2030 is a strategic direction for Uzbekistan to comply with the international obligations of the Montreal Protocol.

Since 1993, Uzbekistan has been a member of the UN Convention on Climate Change (New York, May 1992), within the framework of this Convention, the Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1998 and ratified in 1999, and the Paris Agreement was signed in 2017 and ratified in 2018.[1] The problem of the drying up of the Aral Sea is an ecological problem of Uzbekistan, the region and the international level. As a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea, the ecological environment and natural balance are disturbed, and the climate is changing in a negative direction. As a result of the rising of sand, salt and dust from these areas into the air and falling into the environment, the population living in the territory of the Aral Bay region, as well as the flora and fauna, are seriously harmed. Secondary salinity is increasing in the lands planted with agricultural crops, orchards and vineyards, which has a negative impact on productivity.

After independence, Uzbekistan is making significant and significant progress in the economic sphere. Since 2016, the country has started to strengthen its economic transformation through a green approach. As a result, the government made the creation of a more stable economic model one of its main goals. [5]. In particular, in 2019, the Strategy on the transition to a green economy was adopted in Uzbekistan. In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed in December 2022, certain reforms that should be implemented by the government in the field of green economy were determined. An action plan for green economy and sustainable growth until 2030 was adopted, which includes measures to solve existing environmental and economic problems to achieve green, sustainable and inclusive development [6].

In addition, the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy sets a number of goals for the transition to a "green economy" and a sharp increase in the use of renewable energy, which is its basis.

Including:

- increase renewable energy sources to 25 thousand MW and their share in total consumption to 40%;
- developing the market of "green certificates" in the industry and introducing the practice of "ecological marking";
- creation of environmentally friendly infrastructure and promotion of processes of introduction of "circular (circular) economy" practice in industrial enterprises;
- transfer of public transport to completely ecologically clean fuel;
- creation of a monitoring system covering all greenhouse gases in the field of climate change;
- In the context of "green growth", attention is paid to eliminating the defects of the market economy and strengthening the institutions of "reasonable price formation" [7]

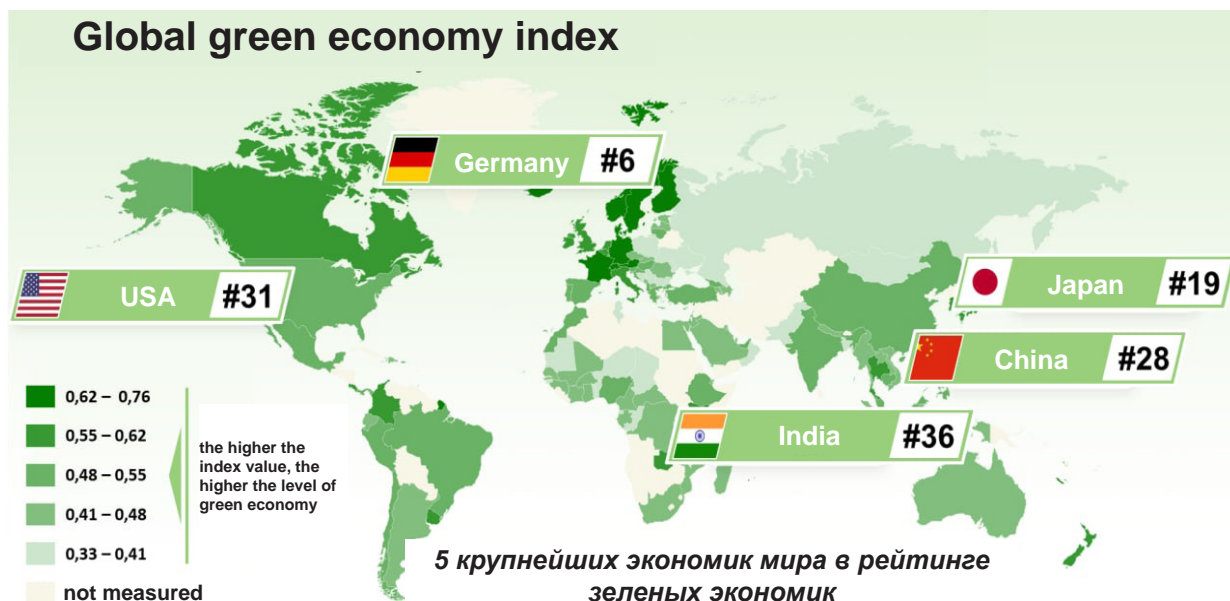
According to the concept of sustainable development in Uzbekistan, the expected results until 2030 are as follows:

- Increase the area of forests in the dry bottom of the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan to 60% of its total area;
- reducing the loss of water resources in agriculture by 10%;
- 15% reduction of water consumption in agriculture (relative to the relative hectare);
- increase the efficiency of wastewater treatment up to 80%;
- 10% reduction of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere
- transferring 80% of vehicles to work on gas-cylinder fuel and electricity;
- expanding the territory of the forest fund covered with forests to 4.5 million hectares;
- to expand the area of protected natural areas of the IB category up to 12%;
- To increase the release into the wild of the beautiful canvases included in the Red Book and cared for in kennels up to 4,000 per year;
- solid household waste collection and removal services  
100% coverage with;
- to increase the amount of solid household waste processing to 65%;
- it is expected to increase the volume of processing of special waste (mercury waste, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) by up to 30%.[4]

As another example, starting from 2023, for the first time in Uzbekistan, the practice of state procurement of electricity produced with the help of solar panels installed in households has been launched. Residents with solar panels and solar water heaters have a number of advantages. From April 1, 2023, individuals and legal entities who installed equipment for renewable energy sources (REM) with a total capacity of up to 100 kW were exempted from paying certain taxes. This is provided for in the relevant decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Since that year, the system of "green energy" certificates, which confirm that electricity has been produced using renewable energy sources, has been gradually introduced in the republic.





Picture-1. Global green economy index.

It is noteworthy that Uzbekistan was the first among the Central Asian countries to join this agenda. Of course, the green economy does not consist only of structural renewal of the energy sector. The Green Economy Transition Strategy includes comprehensive reforms on clean drinking water, food security, agricultural innovation, urban sustainability, sustainable waste management, expanding forest areas and reducing desertification. includes

The main thing is that the green economy will be useful not only for the state or business, but also for ordinary people. This shows how important the social significance of the chosen strategy is. World experience shows that the introduction of green technologies in various sectors of the economy has a positive effect on the quality of life of the population [5].

By addressing these issues through targeted solutions and using successful examples from around the world, Uzbekistan can accelerate the transition to a green economy and pave the way for a more sustainable and robust future. Collaboration between government, business, civil society and international partners will be critical to advancing this transformational process and achieving long-term environmental and economic benefits. In conclusion, it can be said that the transition to a green economy is crucial for both ecological stability and economic development in Uzbekistan. The country's efforts in this regard are important in leaving a comfortable environment for future generations.

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# Yashil

## IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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