



THE FORMATION OF A GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AS THE FOUNDATION FOR ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Nazarova Ra'no Rustamovna

Doctor of Economics

Professor of the Department of Green Economy

Tashkent State University of Economics

Nematova Diora Akramovna

Master's student

Tashkent State University of Economics

Article history:

Received: 7th October 2024
Accepted: 4th November 2024

Abstract:

The article emphasizes the importance of shifting Uzbekistan's economic activities towards minimizing environmental risks. It highlights that the transition to a "green economy" is not just a new model, but a strategically important step for ensuring the country's sustainable development. This economic model aims to improve the quality of life for the population, create conditions for long-term well-being, and protect the interests of future generations. Special attention is given to the implementation of environmentally safe technologies during the transition, which not only contributes to environmental protection but also improves social conditions and ensures justice for all segments of society in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: green economy, sustainable development, environmental sustainability, renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, natural resources, eco-friendly technologies, social justice, innovations in energy

INTRODUCTION

In the face of challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, ecosystem degradation and pollution, development issues are becoming increasingly relevant for countries around the world. These challenges require not only a revision of traditional models of economic growth, but also a transition to new situations focused on compliance with environmental standards and improving the quality of life of the population. One of these approaches is the concept of "creating a green economy", which involves sustainable economic systems that can balance society, the economy and nature. The green economy is focused on the use of environmentally friendly technologies, energy efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and Uzbekistan, being one of the Central Asian countries, faces rapid challenges in the field of ecology and development. Problems related to the scarcity of water resources, increasing air and water pollution, as well as the need for progressive energy employment, require energy-economic and effective solutions. In this fourth transition to a green economy, it becomes an important strategic goal for Uzbekistan, opening up new opportunities for the implementation of the Development Goals (SDGs).

economy" as new sectors of the economy that contribute to the improvement of environmental protection, other scientific studies note that the "green economy" studies new technologies, ecosystems that contribute to and benefit nature. The third group of researchers believes that the "green economy" means a transition to a new stage of development aimed at creating environmentally friendly products. In the economic literature, the concept of "green economy" developed by specialists of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is widespread - "green economy" contributes to "improving the well-being and social equality of people, significantly reduces environmental risks and environmental deficits."

In our opinion, the term "green economy" cannot replace the concept of sustainable development and is an important condition that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. The "brown economy" operating in the world is characterized by the following features: environmental disruption (climate change, warming, loss of biodiversity), limitation of natural capital, growth in the level of poverty of the population, lack of fresh water, food, energy, economic and social relations between people and countries.

According to the above reasons, the world, including Uzbekistan, should move from a "brown economy" to a "green economy". The formation of a "green economy" will ensure "green growth" and contribute to the implementation of the sustainable development strategy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is no single generally accepted approach to the concept of "green economy" in the economic literature. While some sources describe the "green



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To analyze the formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan as a basis for achieving sustainable development goals, the following research methods were used:

Analysis of statistical data: the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan were studied.

Analysis of the regulatory framework: study of legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulating the development of a green economy. State support programs and documents regulating this area were considered.

System analysis: consideration of the formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan as a basis for achieving sustainable development goals.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Government of Uzbekistan is actively developing and implementing initiatives aimed at promoting the green economy. One of the key challenges is to improve energy efficiency, create renewable energy sources, protect water resources, reduce carbon dioxide and protect natural heritage. An important area of this strategy is the focus on standards and programs aimed at achieving the SDGs, including in terms of measures on climate change and biodiversity conservation.

The article will consider how the implementation of the transition situation in the green economy can ensure the principle of creating new jobs and sustainable growth of scale. It will also analyze both the challenges and possible ways to resolve the necessary in the process of implementing the Asian economy in Uzbekistan. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of state initiatives and strategies, as well as the prospects for the development of energy sources, energy efficiency and rational use of resources in the modern alternative economy.

In the current environment, farming is a huge loss and gain, especially for the poor. Green use of the economy is key to poverty alleviation, as it helps to address both environmental degradation and economic potential. According to data, about 2.6 billion people on the planet develop agriculture, most of whom work on small farms and earn less than \$1 a day. In rural areas, 70% of poor families derive their income from agriculture. The UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to eradicate hunger, ensure food security and develop agriculture, and the economy plays a crucial role in achieving these goals. Today, more than 815

million people in the world suffer from hunger, most of them live in Africa and Asia.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has made significant strides in improving food security and strengthened its position in the global ranking, ranking 49th among 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index in 2019. However, to address hunger and climate change, it is necessary to switch from traditional to industrial agriculture. Traditional farming practices often lead to resource depletion, greenhouse gas emissions, and pollution, both globally. The use of environmentally sustainable practices in the agricultural world can reduce the growing demand for food, while minimizing the harmful impact on nature and solving the problems of poverty in rural areas. Environmentally friendly farming includes technologies that increase productivity and profitability, ensure the stability of ecosystems and minimize negative impacts on the environment.

The development of "green energy" is key to ensuring the energy, key and economic security of Uzbekistan, as well as for the growth of the energy sector. In recent years, the country's government has been actively working to create renewable energy sources, which are supported alongside natural resources and programs. For example, the Law "On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources" was adopted, as well as various presidential decrees aimed at the introduction of energy-saving technologies and the development of renewable energy.

The formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan represents a decisive step not only in improving the situation, but also in creating new jobs, which is a key factor for the development of the country. The transition to a Green Economy involves the creation of jobs in phenomena such as renewable energy, sustainable economic reduction, recycling, energy efficiency, ecotourism and green building. This industry requires skilled personnel, which leads to an increase in global productivity and a decrease in unemployment.

One of the main steps was the construction of a 100 MW photovoltaic plant in Samarkand. To encourage the use of renewable energy sources, tax incentives are provided, such as a tax exemption for renewable energy producers for five years, as well as an exemption from property tax and land tax for users of renewable sources. In addition, since 2018, new buildings and structures, including apartment buildings and compliance, have been complying with energy efficiency requirements, including the installation of solar water heating systems and power systems.

In practice, Uzbekistan has already started implementing a number of projects in the field of green energy. In particular, as a result of the visit of the



President of Uzbekistan to France in 2018, an agreement was signed with Total Eren SA for the construction of a photovoltaic power plant in the Samarkand region. In 2019, an investment contract and a start-up project were signed with the aim of ensuring energy supply. The renewable energy development program for 2019-2025 includes an increase in capacity, including hydropower, solar and wind energy. These measures aim to further transform Uzbekistan's energy sector and improve resilience.

In the period from 2017 to 2021, measures were implemented in Uzbekistan to develop the use of

renewable energy sources and improve energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy and the social sphere. This is a change in the main regulatory legal acts, targeted programs and 28 initiatives to solve priority tasks. Of the total amount of financing, 49.3% came from the in-kind funds of enterprises, 40.8% was attracted from foreign investments and loans, 7.3% was allocated from the Reconstruction and Development Fund, 2.6% from the credit resources of commercial banks. An analysis of the technological structure of the projects shows that 79.3% of the projects concerned the construction of a new facility.

Composition of investment projects for the development of "green energy" as a percentage of the total volume



In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to use natural resources wisely, transition to a "green" economy and reduce the negative impact of economic activities on the environment. There are various environmental problems in the country, which can be divided into several levels: global, international, crisis.

Global challenges include challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss, which affect all countries, including Uzbekistan. Regional problems are related to the state of the ecosystem, for example, air and water pollution, as well as land degradation in Central Asia. At the territorial level, Uzbekistan faces water scarcity, inefficient use of energy, and pollution of large rivers and lakes. Institutional problems relate to the lack of coordination between national and private organizations, as well as the lack of clear principles for the control and implementation of the environment.

The formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan is a necessary step towards ensuring and inclusive development of the country. In the face of environmental challenges, such as climate change, resource depletion and ecosystem degradation, the transition to environmentally oriented methods is becoming not just an extension, but a key condition for ensuring the long-term well-being of the state. The introduction of the fight against the green economy opens up new horizons for growth, contributing not only to the preservation of reserve resources, but also to the creation of new ones.

The green economy in Uzbekistan provides ample opportunities to improve the quality of life, reduce poverty and increase energy security. Taking measures to develop renewable energy sources, efficient use of water and land resources, introduce



energy-saving technologies and smart waste management, which allows to include the situation in the country and include the development goals (SDGs).

Существующие проблемы, связанные с качеством окружающей среды в Узбекистане

1. Глобальные проблемы	2. Региональные и национальные проблемы	3. Институциональные проблемы охраны окружающей среды
1.1. Истощение озонового слоя	2.1. Истощение и загрязнение водных ресурсов	3.1. Экологизация экономики
1.2. Изменение климата	2.2. Загрязнение воздуха	3.2. Экономический механизм природопользования
1.3. Опустынивание и деградация земель	2.3. Сохранение и восстановление объектов флоры и фауны	3.3. Государственный контроль в области охраны окружающей среды и рационального природопользования
	2.4. Управление отходами	3.4. Научное обеспечение охраны окружающей среды
		3.5. Участие общественности в принятии экологических решений

Strategies aimed at promoting cleaner production and employment can contribute to the growth of the domestic economy, diversification of production, and the development of Uzbekistan's position between countries.

In addition, the green economy provides additional jobs and stimulates socio-economic development, especially during climate events. Sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency and recycling jobs offer new employment opportunities and improved livelihoods.

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan should continue to strengthen its regulatory framework, improve mechanisms for attracting investment, and develop educational programs and initiatives aimed at raising awareness of the importance of development. Particular attention should be paid to the introduction of high technologies

and green solutions in industry, agriculture and energy at present, which will ensure sustainable economic growth and minimize the negative impact on the environment. In general, a green economy not only solves environmental problems, but is also important.

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