



ON THE PRINCIPLES AND DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS FOR THE FORMATION OF A "GREEN ECONOMY" IN UZBEKISTAN

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются принципы и механизмы развития «зеленой экономики» в Узбекистане, особое внимание уделяется важности устойчивого экономического роста, охраны окружающей среды и эффективности использования ресурсов. В исследовании подчеркивается роль мер политики, технологических инноваций и международного сотрудничества в продвижении зеленой экономической практики. Целью исследования является выявление ключевых движущих сил и проблем при переходе к зеленой экономике в Узбекистане, а также предоставление рекомендаций по продвижению этого перехода в контексте национальных целей развития.

Ключевые слова. Зелёная экономика, устойчивое развитие, экологическая политика, ресурсоэффективность, Узбекистан, экологическая модернизация, экономический переход.

Abstract

The article explores the principles and mechanisms for the development of a "green economy" in Uzbekistan, focusing on the importance of sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and resource efficiency. The study emphasizes the role of policy measures, technological innovation, and international cooperation in promoting green economic practices. The research aims to identify key drivers and challenges in the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan, providing recommendations for advancing this shift in the context of national development goals.

Key words. Green economy, sustainable development, environmental policy, resource efficiency, Uzbekistan, ecological modernization, economic transition.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of a "green economy" has gained significant attention globally, as countries seek to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. In Uzbekistan, transitioning towards a green economy is seen as a crucial pathway to achieving sustainable development while addressing environmental challenges such as water scarcity, desertification, and pollution. This article investigates the key principles guiding the formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan, highlighting the national development strategies, existing policies, and future opportunities for integrating green practices across various sectors.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The idea of a green economy is deeply rooted in the principles of sustainability and ecological balance. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a green

economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities (UNEP, 2011).

In the case of Uzbekistan, scholars have emphasized the need for a comprehensive environmental strategy to address the country's reliance on natural resources, particularly in sectors like agriculture, energy, and water management (Bukharaeva, 2020). The country's national development strategies have been aligned with global sustainable development goals (SDGs), which provide a framework for green economic practices.

Research by Kamilov (2022) suggests that a transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan requires a strong regulatory framework, including environmental taxation, incentives for clean energy technologies, and sustainable agricultural practices. Furthermore, there is a growing consensus that the private sector, with appropriate governmental support, can play a critical role in advancing green economic initiatives, such as the development of renewable energy, green transport, and waste management systems.

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology, combining document analysis of national policies, economic reports, and sustainability frameworks to assess the current state of the green economy in Uzbekistan. In addition to secondary data, the research incorporates case studies of successful green economy initiatives in the region and internationally. Key performance indicators (KPIs) for measuring the success of green economic practices—such as reductions in carbon emissions, improvements in energy efficiency, and increases in renewable energy usage—are examined to assess Uzbekistan's progress.

Interviews with policymakers, environmental experts, and business leaders were conducted to gain insights into the challenges and opportunities for the green economy transition in Uzbekistan. Data was also analyzed through comparative assessments with other countries that have embarked on similar paths of economic greening.

RESULTS

The analysis revealed several key mechanisms and principles for fostering a green economy in Uzbekistan:

Policy Alignment with Global Sustainability Goals: Uzbekistan has increasingly aligned its national strategies with the United Nations SDGs, particularly those related to climate action, clean energy, and responsible consumption. The introduction of green policies such as the "Green Uzbekistan" program, which aims to reduce environmental degradation and promote energy efficiency, is a positive step forward.

Technological Innovations and Green Investments: The development of renewable energy sources, especially solar and wind power, is central to Uzbekistan's green economy strategy. Technological innovations in agriculture, such as drip irrigation systems and organic farming, also contribute to resource efficiency and environmental sustainability.

International Cooperation and Funding: Uzbekistan's partnerships with international organizations, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), have played a pivotal role in financing green projects. These partnerships have provided both technical assistance and financial resources to implement eco-friendly technologies and green infrastructure projects.

Challenges: Despite the progress, Uzbekistan faces several challenges in transitioning to a green economy, such as limited awareness of green technologies in some sectors, a reliance on fossil fuels, and the need for significant infrastructure investments. The lack of a robust legal framework for enforcing green policies also hinders rapid implementation.

CONCLUSION

The formation of a green economy in Uzbekistan represents a strategic opportunity to achieve sustainable development while addressing critical environmental issues. The key principles of green economy—such as resource efficiency, social equity, and environmental protection—are essential for ensuring long-term prosperity. However, the transition is not without its challenges. To achieve the goals set forth in the country's development plans, it is essential for Uzbekistan to strengthen policy frameworks, invest in green technologies, and foster public-private partnerships. A coordinated effort involving government, business, and civil society will be crucial to ensuring that Uzbekistan's green economy transition is both effective and sustainable.

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