



GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: MODEL AND FORECASTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Rakhmatjanov Lazizkhan Turabayevich

Senior Lecturer at the department of Economics of the University of
Economics and Pedagogy Andijan, Uzbekistan

Aripova Saidaxon Xurshidbek qizi

2nd year student of the University of Economics
and Pedagogy. Andijan, Uzbekistan.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14877252>

Annotation: This article analyzes international and national approaches to the concepts of "green economy" and "green development". The article describes the strategy of transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan, the country's promising indicators.

Keywords: green economy, green development, green growth, green energy.

Introduction. From the traditional model of economic growth to the "green economy" is a global trend that determines the sustainability of development not only of individual national economies, but also of the entire planet as a whole, and the promotion of the "green economy" is the main path of development and the only right one. Back in June 2009, 34 countries have signed the Green Growth Declaration, stating that they will "strengthen their efforts to implement green growth strategies both within and beyond their crisis response measures, recognizing that the concepts of "green" and "growth" can be inextricably linked"[1].

Main part. "Green" growth means stimulating economic growth and development, while preserving natural assets and providing uninterrupted resources and ecosystem services on which our well-being depends. To do this, green growth must catalyze investment and innovation, which will form the basis for sustainable growth and lead to new economic opportunities [2].

The United Nations (the Environment Programme, UNEP; the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP, etc.), international organizations such as the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and many others, play an active role in promoting the Strategy of "green" Growth. In other words, the entire international community is objectively forced to look for ways to transition to a "green economy" – an economy that, based on resource-saving and environmentally friendly industries, increases human well-being and reduces risks to the environment. The "green economy" is the economy of tomorrow, and it should become the driving force behind the economic development of the 21st century [3].

From the point of view of practical application, various tools of the "green economy" are used. At the same time, even the problems of environmental management and environmental safety are treated differently in national policies and development strategies of different countries of the world.

Nevertheless, the issues of environmental management and environmental safety, the need for "green" growth are increasingly being raised in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including at the highest level. At the same time, the thesis is substantiated that the "green economy" is an important tool for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. The transition to a "green economy" presupposes the complexity and interconnectedness of

measures carried out in the country's regions, presented in the form of individual plans covering both potential and expected socio-economic effects.

Let's take the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Presidential Decree No. PP-436 dated 02.12.2022 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030" was adopted. [2]

The document approved a program for the transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. It provides for the achievement of the following strategic objectives: [2]

- reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 35% from the level of 2030;
- increasing the production capacity of renewable energy sources to 15 GW and increasing their share in total electricity production to 30% or more;
- increase of energy efficiency in the industrial sector by at least 20%;
- Reducing energy intensity per unit of gross domestic product by 30%, including through increased use of renewable energy sources;
- improving the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, introducing water-saving irrigation technologies on an area of up to 1 million hectares;
- expansion of green areas in cities to 30% or more by planting 200 million seedlings per year and bringing their total number to 1 billion;
- increased recycling of household waste up to 65%, etc.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction has been designated as the authorized body for coordinating activities to promote the "green" economy and implement the principles of "green" growth, reducing greenhouse gas emissions in economic sectors.

The Ministry of Energy is the authorized body for the development of "green" energy, in particular, the widespread introduction of renewable energy sources and hydrogen energy, as well as improving energy efficiency and reducing the energy intensity of manufactured products.

Starting from June 1, 2023, a system of "green certificates" will be introduced based on requirements for limiting environmental and environmental impacts during production.

An infrastructure for state regulation of greenhouse gas emissions is being created in 2022-2026, providing for:

- State accounting of greenhouse gas emissions and maintenance of the corresponding cadastre;
- setting targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by economic sectors;
- Government support for activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Starting from January 1, 2024, the Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system will be implemented, covering all greenhouse gases. [4]

Investment projects carried out in economic sectors are assessed at the planning stages and before their implementation for the possibility of reducing the amount of greenhouse gases they emit.

Starting from January 1, 2024, as part of investment projects for the construction of new solar and wind power plants with a capacity of more than 1 MW, an electric energy storage system with a capacity of at least 25% of the installed capacity of these plants is being implemented.[2]

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction is also the authorized body for coordinating the implementation of activities within the framework of the Sustainable Development Support Mechanism in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (December 12, 2015, Paris).

The resolution also approved:

- The concept of transition to a "green" economy and ensuring energy conservation in industries;
- Action plan for the transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030;
- Target parameters for saving fuel and energy resources in economic sectors in 2022-2026, aimed at reducing the energy intensity of products produced by 25 enterprises and organizations by 20% in 2026 compared to 2022.[3]

The above-mentioned sectors are a priority from the point of view of integration into the process of strategic planning for the development of the national economy. The need for advanced development of these sectors, certain specific areas of scientific research and technological developments, including clean energy, new technologies in agriculture and "green" technologies in industry, requires urgent solutions and acts as the first stage of transition to sustainable development, which fits within the limits of the environmental capabilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the general ideology of the concept of sustainable development, the issues of determining the long-term social and environmental consequences of modern economic development are the main ones, and the success of implementing the ideas of economic modernization and energy efficiency depends on the active position of state and regional authorities. In other words, carefully coordinated actions in all spheres of the economy are necessary for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the path of sustainable development. A model of the organizational and economic mechanism is required that would ensure the transition to a "green economy", the reorientation of economic, environmental and social institutions to priority areas. At the moment, there is an urgent need to move to an economic model that will ensure an increase in human well-being, while preserving resources and not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks. As noted above, this is the transition to a "green economy".

To implement an effective environmental policy and a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of "green" growth, it is proposed to develop a model of a mechanism for ensuring the transition to a "green economy" that will allow understanding the level and subordination of activities, the scale and boundaries of their impact, and to process information about possible predicted risks and possible negative effects (pollution, ecosystem degradation) in the most comprehensive manner.

Important stages in the assessment of an effective environmental policy and a comprehensive assessment of "green" growth are:

- selection of priority indicators of the environmental effectiveness of "green" growth;
- using them to determine the level of efficiency, which in dynamics will allow you to see progress towards achieving the goals of "green" growth;
- comparison of performance indicators to set targets;
- definition of the main goals of "green growth" (target values of priority indicators).

When building a model for the development of the "green economy" for the long term, the main sectoral priorities (sectors) are proposed for analysis, due to the lack of statistical indicators for selected areas of the "green economy" (according to international requirements), as well as differentiated indicators in different strategies and programs that are not synchronized by year.

The basic principle of modeling the situation in the process of developing a "green economy" is defined as follows: the designed system should ensure a balanced interaction of the main priority "green" sectors that determine the essence of modernization, such as ensuring technological progress for economic development and maintaining a favorable environment (environmental safety). The effectiveness of the "green economy" development model in the long term, based on its goals, is determined by the degree of achievement of results provided the following sectors of the economy are implemented as the basis for the transition to sustainable development: energy (energy efficiency, partial transition to renewable energy); waste management (reduction of anthropogenic impact); "green" technologies (BIO, nano, ICT); production of environmentally friendly food (organic farming); "green" transport; "green" construction; clean water (rational use of water resources), forest and its protection. [4]

This model determines the effectiveness of the implementation of priority sectors of the economy in the transition to sustainable development based on the "green economy" for the long term. Based on this principle, the theoretical framework of design technology is used to analyze and calculate the ecological and economic indicators of the development of the "green economy".

The effectiveness of the model is characterized by the socio-economic and environmental consequences of its implementation, taking into account the effectiveness of economic mechanisms for ensuring the transition to a "green economy" and spending budget funds and budgets of the constituent entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The assessment of the effectiveness of the model implementation includes the following environmental and economic development indicators:

- assessment of the socio-economic and environmental impact of the implementation of measures as a whole, as well as each of its sectors in accordance with their goals and objectives;

- assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures in these areas of using budget funds.

The socio-economic effect of the implementation of the model is understood as the result of a socio-economic nature from the implementation of a set of measures, which is expressed in:

- a) in the growth of the production of "green" (environmentally friendly technologies) in the construction industry, in transport, in the production of environmentally friendly food in agriculture due to increased environmental investment activity;

- b) improving the energy efficiency of the economy by reducing the energy intensity of production, switching to renewable energy sources and reducing unproductive losses of water resources;

- c) to increase the protection of the population and economic facilities from the negative anthropogenic impact as a result of the implementation of a set of measures for waste disposal.

The global community has already gained some experience in developing a "green" economy. The versatility of methodological approaches recommended by international organizations and used in international agreements on the regulation and monitoring of anthropogenic environmental impact in the context of the globalization of the world economy, the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the WTO, requires serious analysis.

Scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan are trying to find methodological approaches to these processes for Uzbekistan and develop objective indicators and criteria for their application in the planned plans for the development of the "green economy", taking into account the specifics of the economy and the availability of natural resource potential of the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan. If the beginning of the process of applying "green" growth indicators in Uzbekistan was purely declarative, then over the years the specifics have been increasing, new methodological techniques and techniques have appeared, complex matrices of economic, environmental and social indicators have been proposed, on the basis of which attempts are being made to develop specific integral indicators of the country's sustainable development.

The very concepts of sustainable development and the "green economy" and the ways of its formation vary from country to country. Although many countries implement anti-crisis programs based on the principles of the "green economy", the methodological approaches to reflecting the indicators and indicators of the "green economy" in the documents of a predictive nature of European countries, North American countries, the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and the CIS countries differ significantly. Success in spreading the ideas of sustainable development based on the "green" economy and active participation in the process of generalizing the experience of various countries on sustainable development presupposes their adaptation taking into account the specifics of each country. At the same time, the goal remains the same – to ensure and strengthen an integrated approach between the three pillars of sustainable development, namely: economic growth, social development and environmental protection.[1]

The methodology of sustainable development identifies four groups of indicators through which the formation of a "green economy" can serve as engines of economic growth, which is embodied, among other things, in an increase in GDP [1].

The first group of indicators are indicators that characterize the potential opportunities for the transition to a "green economy": increasing the productivity of natural resources (forests, fish, agricultural lands, etc.); effective capital management (reducing economic damage from capital losses due to better management of environmental risks); improving the quality of human potential, including by improving environmental conditions (reduction of morbidity, increase in life expectancy).

The second group includes indicators for improving the efficiency of system-forming sectors, including energy, construction, housing and communal services, and others: improving energy efficiency; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and introducing alternative energy sources.

The third group of factors is investment in the development of a "green economy", including a water supply and sewerage system, public transport focused on alternative fuel sources, etc. At the same time, infrastructure industries are characterized by economies of

scale, network effects and a complex effect between economic, environmental and social goals, which increases the efficiency of investments.

The fourth group of indicators is those that stimulate innovation in the development of the "green economy" (including at the firm level) in order to create a favorable competitive environment and achieve an innovative effect through the introduction of innovative standards and regulations.

Green economic growth is a new understanding of economic growth, broader than the generally accepted one. In particular, it is proposed to take into account the damage caused to the environment and other similar losses of national wealth associated with economic growth. As growth continues to destroy natural capital, the risks to development increase. If this trend is not curbed, it can lead to worsening shortages of water and other resources, greater pollution, climate change, and irrevocable loss of biodiversity [1].

In conclusion, the following should be noted. The green economy in Uzbekistan represents an important step towards sustainable development and improving the quality of life of the population. In the face of global challenges such as climate change and the depletion of natural resources, the transition to more environmentally friendly and resource-saving technologies is becoming not only a necessity, but also an opportunity to diversify the economy. Uzbekistan is already making significant efforts to develop green technologies, introduce renewable energy sources, improve water management and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

However, to achieve the goals of the green economy, an integrated approach is required, including further development of legislation, stimulating private investment, raising public awareness and training specialists. It is also important to continue cooperation with international organizations and other countries, which will help to share experiences and accumulate best practices.

A green economy not only helps protect the environment, but also opens up new opportunities for economic growth, job creation, and increased energy security. By meeting the challenges of the times, Uzbekistan can become an example for other Central Asian countries in promoting sustainable development and environmental responsibility.

Bibliography:

1. Родионова И.А., Липина С.А. ЗЕЛЕНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА В РОССИИ: Фундаментальные исследования. – 2015. – № 2-24. – С. 5462-5466;
2. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 4 октября 2019 года № PQ-4477 «Об утверждении стратегии перехода к «зеленой» экономике Республики Узбекистан на период 2019-2030 годов»
3. https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/kak_uzbekistan_pereydet_na_zelenuyu_e_konomiku
4. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по реализации проекта «Использование инновационных углеродных ресурсов для реформирования энергетики» с участием Всемирного банка» от 8 августа 2023 года № PQ-271
5. Сайт Министерства экономики и финансов Рес.Узб. imv.uz
6. Экологические проблемы Узбекистана. <https://evolelium.com>. 2021

7. Бобылев С.Н., Горячева А.А., Немова В.И. 2017. Зелёная экономика: проектный подход. Материалы V Московского экономического форума (30–31 марта 2017). Государственное управление. Электронный вестник. № 64. С. 34-44.
8. Бокарев А.А., Яковлев И.А., Кабир Л.С. 2017. Зелёные инвестиции в России: поиск приоритетных направлений. Финансовый журнал. №6. С. 40-49. URL: https://nifi.ru/images/FILES/Journal/Archive/2017/6/articles/fm_2017_6_03.pdf (дата обращения 02.10.2019)
9. Горбанёв В.А. 2013. Природопользование и устойчивое развитие. Вестник МГИМО-Университета. 5(32). С. 180-189. URL: http://vestnikold.mgimo.ru/sites/default/files/pdf/24ekologiya_gorbanev.pdf (дата обращения 02.10.2019)
10. Rakhmatjanov Lazizkhon Turabaevich, & Khabibullaev Davronbek Bakhodir ugli. (2023). REGULATION OF EXPORT ACTIVITIES OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. World Bulletin of Management and Law, 22, 1-4. Retrieved from <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wbml/article/view/2633>.
11. Рахматджанов Л.Т. ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЮ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН «Colloquium-journal» Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa Annopol 4, 03-236.