

ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY BASED ON THE  
CONCEPT OF GREEN ECONOMY

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the study of the potential and problems of implementing the concept of green economy in Uzbekistan. The main aspects of the green economy, its importance for the sustainable development of the country and the ecosystem, as well as methods for integrating green technologies into key sectors of the economy are considered. The article presents data on the current state of the environment in Uzbekistan, as well as analyzes the main challenges and opportunities for the country's transition to a sustainable economy. The focus is on energy efficiency, water resources protection and the development of green technologies, as well as the role of public and private initiatives in the implementation of the green economic strategy.

**Keywords:** Green economy, sustainable development, environmental safety, Uzbekistan, water resources, energy saving, renewable energy sources, eco-technologies.

**Introduction:** The concept of a green economy is a key area of modern sustainable development aimed at reducing the impact of human activities on the environment and improving people's quality of life. In the context of global environmental threats such as climate change, depletion of natural resources and environmental pollution, the transition to a green economy is becoming an urgent task for all countries. Uzbekistan, which has significant natural resources and is facing a number of environmental problems, such as water scarcity, air and soil pollution, finds it important to develop and implement green economy strategies to achieve sustainable and balanced growth. This article is devoted to the implementation of the principles of green economy in the economy of Uzbekistan and the analysis of the potential and challenges faced by the country in the process of this transition.

**Literature review:** The concept of a green economy emerged in response to the growing environmental challenges of our time. Research such as Greta K.'s "Green Economy in Developing Countries" highlights the need to move from traditional growth models focused on resource consumption and pollutant emissions to more environmentally sustainable and socially equitable models<sup>1</sup>. And in other sources, Bow, J. "Ecological economics and sustainable development" A green economy involves the use of renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, creating jobs in environmentally friendly sectors and improving environmental safety.

For emerging economies such as Uzbekistan, the transition to a green economy is an important and multi-layered process. Many scientific papers, such as Azizov, A., Environmental transformation in Uzbekistan: Challenges and opportunities, including research by the authors, focus on the specifics of the use of green technologies in the context of Central Asia. Uzbekistan, as a country with a rich natural base, is facing specific environmental problems: for example, a catastrophic reduction in the level of the Aral Sea, problems with irrigation of agricultural land and air pollution<sup>2</sup>.

The importance of the green economy concept for Uzbekistan is confirmed by its participation in international environmental agreements such as the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The main areas discussed in the literature include the efficient use of water and energy resources, the development of renewable energy sources, as well as the creation of effective environmental strategies and government mechanisms to stimulate green initiatives.

<sup>1</sup> Грета, К. (2013). Зелёная экономика в развивающихся странах. Нью-Йорк: Кембриджский университет.

<sup>2</sup> Азизов, А. (2018). Экологическая трансформация в Узбекистане: вызовы и возможности. Ташкент: УзНаука.

**Research methodology:** To analyze Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy, a combination of methods was used in A. Azizov's work "Environmental Transformation in Uzbekistan: Challenges and Opportunities":

Statistical data analysis is used to assess the current state of the environment in Uzbekistan, pollution levels, energy efficiency, and the use of natural resources.

Comparative analysis is designed to identify best practices and successful examples of the introduction of the green economy in other Central Asian and developing countries.

Content analysis is used to study policies and strategies aimed at the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan.

The case method is used to analyze specific examples of the introduction of green technologies in certain sectors of the Uzbek economy.

**Analysis and discussion of the results:**

The table below focuses on the specifics of Uzbekistan, its challenges and possible benefits from the transition to a "green" economy.

Based on this, we have analyzed the analysis of the current state and factors influencing the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan in Table 1.

**Table 1.**

Analysis of the current state and factors influencing the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan.

Aspect	Description	Positive effects for the economy of Uzbekistan	Problems and challenges
<b>Introduction of the green economy concept</b>	Application of the principles of sustainable development, rational use of natural resources, reduction of pollution.	Sustainable economic development, energy efficiency improvement.	Lack of knowledge and experience in managing environmentally friendly technologies.
<b>Renewable energy (Solar, Wind Energy)</b>	The development of solar and wind energy in the country.	Large resources for the introduction of solar and wind power plants, reducing dependence on hydrocarbon energy sources.	High initial capital expenditures for the construction of new facilities.
<b>Agriculture and water resources</b>	Implementation of sustainable farming methods, water resources management.	Reducing water consumption for irrigation, increasing yields and resilience to climate change.	Outdated infrastructure, problems with efficient use of water resources, climate change.
<b>Energy saving and infrastructure improvement</b>	Modernization of existing power grids and reduction of losses in energy distribution.	Improving energy efficiency and reducing energy costs in the long term.	Lack of modern technologies and high costs of infrastructure modernization.

<b>Green taxation and subsidies</b>	The introduction of tax incentives and subsidies for "green" enterprises and environmentally friendly technologies.	Stimulating innovative technologies and moving towards a more environmentally friendly business.	The lack of a clear and consistent government policy in the field of the "green" economy.
<b>Public policy and international cooperation</b>	Development and implementation of a national strategy for sustainable development, participation in international environmental initiatives.	Improving the country's international image, attracting foreign investment in "green" projects.	Bureaucratic barriers, lack of coordination between different government agencies.
<b>Green transport infrastructure</b>	Development of environmentally friendly transport (electric and hybrid cars, development of public transport).	Reducing air pollution, improving the quality of life in cities, and reducing dependence on petroleum products.	The high cost of implementing infrastructure and vehicles, and the need for long-term investments.
<b>Education and awareness</b>	Training and awareness-raising programs on sustainable development and the environment.	Raising awareness of citizens and entrepreneurs, creating a new culture of consumption and business.	Insufficient training of personnel, low awareness of the population in environmental issues.

Based on Table 1, we can outline some aspects from the work of academic economists.

According to Musaev Sh.B. "Energy security of Uzbekistan: transition to renewable energy sources", it is said that Uzbekistan has significant solar and wind resources, which opens up opportunities for the development of renewable energy sources. The transition to green energy will help the country reduce dependence on fossil energy sources, reduce carbon emissions and create new jobs<sup>3</sup>.

According to G.S. Kurbanov, "Water resources and agriculture in Uzbekistan: problems and solutions," he says, taking into account the problems with water resources and climate change, the transition to sustainable agricultural methods (for example, efficient use of water resources and the introduction of water-saving technologies) will improve the country's food security<sup>4</sup>.

Based on the works of R.A.Aliyev "Environmental aspects of the sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan" and S.B.Musayev "Energy security of Uzbekistan: transition to renewable energy sources", it can be said that the introduction of green technologies and improved energy efficiency will lead to lower energy costs and help improve the country's economic sustainability in the long term. High initial capital costs. The transition to a green economy requires significant investments in both infrastructure and technology development. These costs can be a problem for a country with limited financial resources<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Мусаев Ш.Б. «Энергетическая безопасность Узбекистана: переход к возобновляемым источникам энергии», журнал «Энергетика», 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Курбанова Г.С. «Водные ресурсы и сельское хозяйство Узбекистана: проблемы и решения», Ташкент, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Алиева Р.А. «Экологические аспекты устойчивого развития экономики Узбекистана», Ташкент, 2021.

Uzbekistan is facing the problem of outdated energy and water infrastructure, which requires significant efforts and funds to modernize it.

An important success factor is consistent government policy and effective cooperation between various government agencies. Problems with bureaucracy and lack of coordination can slow down the implementation of the green economy.

Uzbekistan is actively working on the implementation of environmental initiatives within the framework of its national strategy for sustainable development. An example is participation in international agreements aimed at reducing carbon emissions and improving the environment.

It is important to continue developing international cooperation to share experiences and attract foreign investment in green projects.

The transition to a green economy will require the creation of new jobs in environmentally friendly industries such as renewable energy, agriculture, and waste recycling. However, this can also lead to job cuts in traditional sectors, which require retraining and social support programs.

Based on the above, the following **conclusions and suggestions can be made:**

- It is necessary to support investments in infrastructure for renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power plants, as well as the development of technologies for the efficient use of water resources and air purification.

- for the successful implementation of the green economy, it is important to develop educational programs that will train specialists in the field of ecology, sustainable development and green technologies. We also need to actively work with the business community to raise awareness of the benefits of green investments.

- Uzbekistan must create an effective legislative and financial framework to encourage green investments. This may include tax incentives for companies that implement energy-saving technologies, as well as subsidies for the development of renewable energy sources.

- Uzbekistan should continue to deepen cooperation with international organizations and neighboring countries to share experiences, receive investments and develop joint environmental projects.

**Conclusion:**

The transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan is a strategic task that will require an integrated approach, including industrial modernization, environmental improvement and the creation of effective environmental strategies. Uzbekistan has significant potential for the introduction of green technologies, but this requires coordinated efforts by the state, business and society. The introduction of a green economy will not only improve the environmental situation, but will also provide new opportunities for sustainable economic growth, job creation and improvement of the quality of life of citizens.

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