



# **THE ROLE OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN**

Umataliyev Farruxbek Umarjon o'g'li

Muhammad Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent Axborot Texnologiyalar  
Universiteti Iqtisodiyot va menejment fakulteti, 111-24 guruh talabasi

## **Abstract**

This scientific article discusses the role of green economy in the economy of the country.

**Keywords:** Green Economy, Region, Greening, Market Attitude, Finance, Development.

## **Introduction**

Development of the modern economic system in the context of changes in globalization, scientific and technological digital transformation and the emergence of new threats and threats implies the emergence of unpredictable crisis situations, occur in different trajectories and acquire radically new forms of interaction. Interaction between the main participants in market relations – the state, the business sector and households. Among them, the formation and development of the green economy, according to the classical ideas of foreign authors, should be understood as an economic system that contributes to sustainable economic development and helps to improve the well-being and quality of life of the population. It is necessary to ensure ecological balance, reduce human impact on the existing ecosystem, and harmonize production and economic processes through the introduction of environmentally oriented innovations and technologies.

Development of a green economy has become an integral part of the public policy in the effective development of every country and its mints in the modern world, and has become one of the main directions of public administration. In each country, its regions give an advantage to a particular direction of the green economy in some of their current stages of development. The level of introduction of the green economy



---

in the regions of the country has become one of the factors that indicate its level of socio-economic development and competitiveness.

### **The Main Part**

While the level of implementation of the green economy determines the level of economic and social development of the regions and countries, it is certainly necessary that each country and its region pass to this stage of production. Each region and country aims to accelerate and efficiently transition to this stage, as implementation of the green economy in the country and its regions determines their economic, social and political development.

A green economy is an economic model based on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources along with their processing. The model combines eco-friendly environmental conservation, energy efficiency, social justice, and economic reform. It increases the relative use of financial and environmental resources compared to other economic models. One of the distinctive features of the green economy is the prevention of environmental accidents and the conservation of natural resources. At the same time, one of the main goals is the green economy, environmental safety and rational use of natural resources to ensure high economic activity. This, in turn, is necessary to protect the environment, control the quality of water and air resources, and ensure the comfortable and healthy life of society. Another distinctive feature of the green economy is the use of green energy and technology. In a green economy, the transition to green energy sources will expand. The use of solar, wind, water and other energy sources improves energy efficiency. At the same time, the green economy will strengthen social and environmental responsibility. Financial institutions, enterprises and people seek to preserve the natural environment, minimize the negative impact, promote social support without violating legal and social norms. The green economy will be developed and recycled based on the principles of dual efficient use of people and the environment.

At the present stage, the ecological aspect of the economic life is becoming more and more relevant and is becoming a priority for interstate cooperation. In this regard, international state and non-governmental organizations are being established in the field of environmental and economic cooperation, legislation aimed at jointly solving global environmental problems and mass ecologization of the economy is being improved. A broad, relatively complete definition of the concept of a Green Economy



has been developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which states that a Green Economy is an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, significantly reducing environmental risks and environmental deficits. The main objective of the Green Economy Concept is to ensure sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of environmental protection and social integration while increasing investment. The goal of a green economy is to achieve sustainable economic growth while making wise use of natural resources and relatively reducing negative environmental impacts.

One of the main methods of "greening" the economy is innovation and the introduction of new technologies into various sectors of activity. In 2020, when a large number of companies quickly switched to digitalization, the stage of radical economic transformation began. The digital economy, therefore, is a new economic activity based on digital technologies, e-business, linked to e-commerce, producing digital goods and services.

The issues of economic development in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions based on the principles of green economy have not been fully explored. The development of the theoretical and scientific foundations for the implementation of the green economy in the development of the economies of regions, taking into account the regional features, reveals the topicality of this issue.

The development of production based on the principles of green economy in the country is a new direction and received special attention mainly after 2017. In this direction, the legal and regulatory framework has been formed since the recent past. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. UP-4947 "On the Action Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2017 No. PP-3012 "On the Program of measures for further development of renewable energy, energy efficiency in sectors of the economy and social sphere for 2017-2021", October 30, 2019 No. UP-5863 "On the period up to 2030" The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2019 No. PP-4477 "On approval of the Strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy in 2019-2030". The documents note that transition to a green economy is one of the strategic directions of the economy of Uzbekistan.

A green economy is an economic system whose main goal is to promote the ecology of the planet and the development of all sectors of the economy while preserving it.



Thus, green economy refers to a new direction of economic activity based on the implementation of further development of the economy related to production and service sectors, preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole. At the same time, it is necessary to take the following measures.

First of all, it is necessary to increase the creation of material goods in a sustainable way, without harming the environment and the environment, in order to meet the needs of the population and improve their well-being, living standards and quality.

Secondly, for the development of production and the economy, energy resources are needed, increasing them from renewable energy sources, replacing public transport with electric ones, and building energy-efficient buildings.

Thirdly, special attention should be paid to the issue of obtaining environmentally friendly products through the creation of environmentally friendly technologies that do not emit harmful gases into the environment, protect the environment.

Fourthly, on the one hand, taking into account the limitlessness of human needs at a time when all resources in nature are limited, it is also urgent to take measures to expand the production of commodities without reducing natural resources in order to ensure their coherence.

Fifth, in order to meet the ever-growing needs of the population, great importance is given to the question of how much to produce, how to produce, for whom it is intended, while preserving the environment.

**In conclusion**, it can be said that the level of development of sectors of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the principles of green economy is unsatisfactory. Work on this issue has begun, but it is going on at different levels and stages within sectors and regions, regions. It is important to remember that the country has great opportunities for rejuvenating the economy. To this end, it is necessary to increase research in these areas, attract wide investments in this area, and introduce mechanisms to stimulate activities and production in these areas.

## **References**

1. Yavmutov D.Sh., Jo'rayev A.T. Uzbekistan. S.NO.TNI GREEN ECONOMY T.INCL.RI .SOSID. M.S.L.L.R. «Digital transformation of the industrial and service



---

sectors: trends, management, strategies». Collection of materials of the International scientific and practical conference. Bukhara. March 2-3, 2022. – B. 15-17.

2. Gross domestic production in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021. The State Committee on Statistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent.; 2022. – 28 p.

3. A large solar photovoltaic power plant was put into operation in Samarkand region. <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2022/05/25/samarqand-viloyatida-yirik-quyosh-fotoelektr-stansiyasi-ishga-tushirildi>.