

STRATEGY OF TRANSITION TO "GREEN" ECONOMY: GOALS AND TASKS

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the Strategy for transition to a "Green" economy: goals and objectives.

Keywords: environmental sustainability, environmental problems, "green economy", renewable energy, "green" transition, "green" jobs.

Uzbekistan is taking steps towards the "green" transition, because the "green" transition is not an independent process, but an integral part of the transition to a stable and inclusive market economy. Abroad, the "green growth" economic policy, which makes this transition, has been adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a strategic direction for the long-term (until 2030) development of all countries [2]. The move towards a "green" economy can be complemented by the introduction of innovative fiscal instruments. Economic modeling of carbon and fuel taxes can help governments better define incentives for the wider adoption of clean energy and clean fuels. According to studies by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, if current production methods and consumption levels are maintained, in 2050 the world's flora and fauna will decrease from 61 to 72 percent compared to 2000, and this in turn will be 7.5 million square meters. meters can cause the natural area to disappear irreversibly. Smart and efficient use of the world's natural resources instead of information will save 2 trillion US dollars annually for future generations until 2050 [3]. The sad thing is that in developed countries, 1 kg to 3 kg of solid household waste is generated per capita every day. In the US, this figure is increasing by 10% every 10

years. In Russia, waste collection areas are 2000 square meters. In Great Britain, 7 mln. tons of waste were processed and reused. This is 6 million. releasing tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, 10 mln. tons of primary materials and 10 mln. made it possible to save a liter of water. 8 thousand 700 jobs were created in this sector. This, in turn, proved how useful the green economy is for the country's economy and the creation of new jobs [4].

A press conference was held at the Ministry of Economy and Industry, dedicated to conveying to the general public the content of the Strategy for the transition to a "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PQ-4477, 04.10.2019). It is known that the Republic of Uzbekistan has a high technical potential for energy production from renewable sources, 97% of which corresponds to the share of solar energy. In particular, the potential of solar energy production in the republic is 525-760 billion per year. kWh is The reason for this is that in our country there are an average of 320 sunny days and 3000 hours of active sunlight per year. At the same time, the calculated potential of wind energy in Uzbekistan allows to place devices with a capacity of 500 GW or 30 times more than the current energy system. The conducted analyzes showed that there are interrelated problems and needs in ensuring an efficient, resource-saving and ecologically safe economy in the context of climate change. In particular, accelerating industrialization and population growth are significantly increasing the economy's need for resources, as well as intensifying the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. First of all, let's talk about the "green" economy. The term "green economy" has come into use since the early 1990s, which supports a harmonious interaction between humanity and nature and simultaneously satisfies the needs of both. "oriented economy". In the international community, the strategy of "green" economy is considered as the main solution aimed at solving environmental, energy, food and economic problems that have a direct impact on human development. In connection with the accession of Uzbekistan to the Paris Agreement on climate change, it undertook obligations related to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the reduction of negative impact on the environment. Also, within the framework of the action strategy for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paragraph 250 of the state program adopted for 2019 envisages the development of this strategy. increasing energy efficiency in the basic sectors of the economy, diversifying the



consumption of energy resources and developing the use of renewable energy sources, adapting to and mitigating the consequences of climate change, increasing the efficiency of the use of natural resources and preserving natural ecosystems, supporting the "green" economy - the development of financial and non-financial mechanisms of support is defined. In addition, the following are the target indicators of the implementation of the Strategy:

reducing greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10 percent from the 2010 level;

doubling the energy efficiency index and reducing the carbon consumption of the gross domestic product;

further development of renewable energy sources and increase their share to more than 25% of the total volume of electricity production;

Providing up to 100% of the population and economic sectors with access to modern, cheap and reliable energy;

modernizing the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, increasing their energy efficiency by at least 20 percent, and ensuring their stability due to the wider use of clean and environmentally safe technologies and industrial processes;

expanding the production and use of motor fuel and motor vehicles with improved energy efficiency and ecological characteristics, as well as the development of electric transport;

to significantly increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, to introduce drip irrigation technology on an area of up to 1 million hectares, and to increase the yield of crops grown on them by 20-40%;

achieving a neutral balance on land degradation;

to achieve an increase in the average productivity of the main type of agricultural food production to 20-25%.

The conference was also attended by the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Party of Ecology of Uzbekistan, representatives of responsible ministries and agencies, and NGOs. They, in turn, have the potential to increase energy efficiency and develop renewable energy sources, "green" economy is the main factor of socio-economic development, strengthening international cooperation in the field of "green" economy, foreign investments and loans and grants from international financial institutions. through their presentations on topics



such as attraction, greenhouse gas emission monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, as well as expected results from the implementation of the climate monitoring system, they explained the essence of the Strategy in detail. In addition, the existing potential in the republic in each direction, measures necessary to achieve target indicators, planned investment projects and expected results were paid special attention.

Conclusion:

As it was noted at the end of the event, the successful implementation of the Strategy will serve to improve the management of the energy efficiency of the economy, preserve and rationally use natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensure the use of "green" energy and achieve climate stability.

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