



GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Azamat Shomurodov Farkhodovich

Tashkent State University of Economics

Faculty of Economics Macroeconomics

direction MME-11-9 group Master's student

E-mail: shomurodovazamatbek@gmail.com

Abstract: "Green economy" in the Republic of Uzbekistan is an economic model that includes environmental protection, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and efficient use of resources. This will help the development of the economy with a significant reduction in fuel consumption, controlling the irregular consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Key words: "Green economy", sustainable development, renewable resources, non-renewable resources, "Uzbekistan-Paris Agreement", green space, energy efficiency, solar energy, wind energy, hydropower.

Enter. The need to transition to a "green economy" in Uzbekistan is due to the fact that most of the energy consumed in the national economy is produced using non-renewable natural resources, the limited supply of these resources, environmental pollution due to the rapid development of industry, water shortage, the Aral Sea It is explained by the increasing environmental problems related to its drying up. Sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan, development of a long-term strategy of structural changes requires taking into account internal and global processes and problems.

On October 4, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period of 2019-2030" in order to consistently implement the tasks set in the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, including the fulfillment of the obligations of the Paris Agreement Decision No. PQ-4477 "on approval of the strategy" was adopted. Uzbekistan's strategy for transition to a "green economy" covers the period of 2019-2030 and includes the following main goals:



- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35 percent from 2010 levels.

- Increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources by 15 GW and increase their share to more than 30% of the total volume of electricity production.

- Increase energy efficiency in industry by at least 20 percent.

- Increasing the efficiency of water use and introducing water-saving irrigation technology.

- Planting 200 million saplings per year and expanding green spaces in cities.

1) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) by 35% from the level of 2010 is an important part of Uzbekistan's "Green Economy" strategy. To achieve this goal, the following measures are implemented:

1. Improving energy efficiency: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency in industry and transportation. This includes, for example, introducing energy-efficient technologies and upgrading old, high-energy-consuming equipment.

2. Development of renewable energy sources: Expand the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydropower. This not only reduces emissions, but also increases energy independence.

3. Modernization of industrial processes: Reducing emissions by introducing modern, low-carbon technologies in industrial enterprises. This includes, for example, waste recycling and the use of energy-efficient equipment.

4. Optimizing the transport sector: Reducing emissions from transport by developing public transport, introducing electric vehicles and increasing fuel efficiency.

5. Adopting sustainable practices in agriculture: Reducing emissions through the use of environmentally friendly technologies in agriculture, such as water-saving irrigation systems and the use of organic fertilizers.

1. 2) Within the framework of Uzbekistan's "Green Economy" strategy, it is planned to increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources to 15



gigawatts (GW) and increase their share to more than 30% of the total volume of electricity production. To achieve this goal, the following measures are implemented:

2. 1. Solar energy: Uzbekistan has a great potential for using solar energy. Several large solar power plants are planned to be built in the country. These plants can generate thousands of megawatts of electricity per year.

3. 2. Wind energy: The use of wind energy is also important. The use of wind energy will be expanded through the construction of wind power plants. These stations are located in different regions of the country.

4. 3. Hydropower: The use of hydropower sources will also be expanded. Hydropower production capacities will be increased by modernizing existing hydroelectric power stations and building new ones.

5. 4. Biomass and other sources: The use of biomass, geothermal and other renewable energy sources will also be developed. The volume of energy production is increased through these sources.

6. 5. Investments and technologies: It is planned to increase the efficiency of energy production by attracting investments to renewable energy projects and introducing modern technologies..

3) Within the framework of Uzbekistan's "Green Economy" strategy, it is planned to increase energy efficiency in the industrial sector by at least 20%. To achieve this goal, the following measures are implemented:

1. Introduction of modern technologies: Increasing energy efficiency by introducing energy-saving technologies in industrial enterprises. This issue includes updating equipment with high energy consumption and installing automated control systems. .

2. Energy audit and monitoring: Improving energy efficiency by conducting energy audits and continuous monitoring of energy consumption in enterprises. This process helps to identify energy savings and implement effective measures.

3. Use of renewable energy sources: Expanding the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass in industrial enterprises. This not only increases energy efficiency, but also reduces harmful effects on the environment.



4. Energy-efficient equipment and materials: Improving energy efficiency through the use of energy-efficient equipment and materials. This includes, for example, insulation materials and energy-efficient lighting systems.

5. Education and training of employees: training and training of employees on improving energy efficiency in industrial enterprises. This will help employees to use energy-saving technologies and their effective use.

4) It is important to increase the efficiency of water use and introduce water-saving irrigation technologies within the framework of Uzbekistan's "Green Economy" strategy. To achieve this goal, the following measures are implemented:

1. Water-saving irrigation technologies: Efficient use of water through wide implementation of drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and other water-saving technologies. These technologies deliver water in the right amount and to the right place, which reduces water wastage.

2. Modernization of irrigation systems: Reducing water losses by modernizing existing irrigation systems and introducing new, efficient systems. This includes, for example, the upgrading of aqueducts and the installation of automated control systems

3. Water resources management: Improving the efficiency of water use through effective management and distribution of water resources. These processes include strict control of water consumers and fair distribution of water resources

4. Education and training of employees: Training and training of employees on efficient use of water and application of water-saving technologies. It helps employees to effectively use new technologies and methods.

5. State support: State support and encouragement for the introduction of water-saving technologies. This is done, for example, through subsidies and grants

5) It is planned to plant 200 million tree and shrub seedlings per year as part of the nationwide project "Green Space" of Uzbekistan. This project includes the following objectives:



1. Expansion of green areas: Increase green areas in cities from the current 8 percent to 30 percent. This helps to improve the ecological condition of cities and strengthen the health of the population

2. Fight against climate change: Reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by planting trees and fight against climate change. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen, which improves air quality.

3. Biodiversity conservation: Conserving biodiversity and supporting natural ecosystems by planting new trees. This, in turn, ensures the stability of animal and plant life.

4. Improving the well-being of the population: Green spaces create favorable conditions for the population to relax and do sports. It also improves the aesthetic appearance of cities and promotes tourism

5. State support: The project is supported and encouraged by the state. This is done, for example, through subsidies and grants.

On April 19, 2017, Uzbekistan signed the "Uzbekistan-Paris" Agreement at the UN Headquarters in New York. Uzbekistan's active participation in the Paris Agreement provides the following benefits for our country:

- attraction of climate financing resources, development of renewable energy sources, improvement of land-water resources management, fight against negative consequences and other opportunities in the implementation of State programs on energy efficiency and energy saving.

- Participation in the Paris Agreement is an indicator for attracting investment resources and obtaining loans from international financial institutions and donor countries.

- use of new technologies for mitigating climate changes and adapting to climate changes and cooperation in the field of innovative technologies.

- cooperation on climate change adaptation, which enables countries to implement adaptation measures to strengthen adaptation to climate change and reduce vulnerability. This is important from the point of view of solving the problem of the Arol tragedy.



- In cases where evidence of damage caused by climate change is presented, the adverse effects of climate change will be eliminated by donors.i.

The insufficient level of energy efficiency of the national economy, the lack of rational use of natural resources, the slowness of technology renewal, the lack of active participation of small businesses in the introduction of innovative solutions for the development of the "green" economy prevent the achievement of the priority goals of sustainable development of the national economy. The lack of a long-term strategy in this area has not allowed us to take systematic measures for the introduction of "green" technologies and the transition to a "green" economy.

In the period of 2019-2030, four priority directions of the strategy of the transition to the "green economy" of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been defined, the main focus of which is to increase energy efficiency, use of renewable energy sources, and the consequences of climate change. it can be observed that adaptation and rational use of natural resources are aimed at the development of economic mechanisms for the development of the "green" economy.

According to the first priority direction defined in the strategy, the goal is to double the energy efficiency in the basic sectors of the economy by 2030. In particular, for this purpose, modernization of the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, increasing the energy efficiency by at least 20% due to the wider use of clean and environmentally safe technologies and industrial processes, improving the production of motor fuel and motor vehicles in terms of energy efficiency and environmental protection, electricity the transport development account is planned to be reached and you can see it through the table below:



TARGET INDICATORS OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Target indicators	Expected result
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions relative to GDP	A 10% reduction from 2010 levels
Improving energy efficiency	Double
Further development of renewable energy sources	To reach more than 25% of the total electricity production volume
To enable the population and economic sectors to use modern, cheap and reliable energy	up to 100%
Modernizing the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, ensuring their sustainability due to the wider use of clean and environmentally safe technologies and industrial processes	Increase energy efficiency by at least 20 percent
Expansion of production and use of motor fuel and motor vehicles, development of electric transport	Energy efficiency and environmental improvements
Significantly increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy	1 mln. introduction of drip irrigation technology on an area of up to 1 hectare and increasing the yield of crops grown on them by 20-40%
Reducing the level of land degradation	Achieving a neutral balance
Main agricultural production of food products	Increase the average yield to 20-25%



Conclusion: In conclusion, I can say that the results of the transition to the "green economy" and its development in Uzbekistan are being felt day by day. We looked at examples of how to find solutions to problems such as reducing environmental pollution, controlling irregular consumption of drinking and irrigation water, increasing soil fertility, energy conservation and targeted use, etc.

List of used literature:

- 1) "On measures to increase the efficiency of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030" of the President;
- 2) Green economy textbook by A.V. Vakhabov, Sh.Kh. Khajibakiev and others. - Tashkent.: "University", 2020;
- 3) www.prezident.uz;
- 4) www.lex.uz;
- 5) www.bing.com.

