

EFFECTIVE ASPECTS OF “GREEN ECONOMY” IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

One of the main goals of sustainable development is to preserve nature and its resources not only for today’s generation, but also for future generations. The full achievement of sustainable economic growth is gaining importance day by day. This requires the creation of foundations for socio-economic development based on the formation of new ideas and principles for sustainable development due to the creation of crisis situations of society in connection with the decrease in production, the decrease in the level of consumption of the population, the emergence of problem areas.

Keywords: green economy, greening of economy, regions, principles of green economy, environmental protection, strategy, industrial development, solar energy, photoelectric plant, efficient use of energy, greening of economy.

1. Introduction

The article discusses the issues of introducing green economy mechanisms into the economy of Uzbekistan. The legislative base of the republic and economic sectors was analyzed in terms of the level of implementation of green mechanisms. He studied industry, agriculture and water management, and urban infrastructure.

The effectiveness of the world economy and the economy of some of its countries and regions is inextricably linked to the solution of the problems of sustainable economic development with the widespread introduction of the principles of green economy. Greening of the economy ultimately created a new direction, a new science - Green economy, which shows the inextricable connection between problems in the development of ecology and the economy [1]. The development of the green economy is an integral part of the state policy in the effective development of every country and its regions in the modern world, and has become one of the main directions of state administration. In each country, its regions give preference to a certain direction of the green economy at some stage of their current development. The degree of implementation of the green economy in the regions of the country has become one of the factors that indicate the level of its socio-economic development and competitiveness.

2. Research Methodology

As the degree of introduction of green economy determines the level of economic and social development of regions and countries, it is necessary for every country and its region to move to this stage of production. As the introduction of the green economy in the country and its regions determines their economic, social and political development, each region and country aims to reach this stage faster and more efficiently.

Issues of economic development based on the principles of green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions have not been fully explored. The development of the theoretical and scientific basis of the introduction of green economy in the development of the regional economy, taking into account the regional characteristics, shows the topicality of this issue.

3. Analysis and Discussion of Results

The development of production based on the principles of green economy is a new trend in the country, and attention was mainly paid after 2017. In this direction, legal and normative foundations have been forming since the recent past. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and No. PQ 3012 of May 26, 2017 “Renewable in 2017-2021 Resolution No. PF-5863 dated October 30, 2019 “On the program of measures to further develop energy, increase energy efficiency in economic sectors and the social sphere”, “On the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2019 No. PQ-4477 “On approval of the Strategy of the transition to the "green economy" of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2030” including. These documents state that the transition to a green economy is one of the strategic directions of Uzbekistan’s economy [2].

“In the Strategy of the transition to the “green economy” of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2030, the following are defined as the main directions.

On improving energy efficiency in the following basic sectors of the economy:

- in the field of electric power: reconstruction and modernization of existing capacities of existing power plants by installing steam-gas and gas-tube devices, fully automatizing processes and digitizing controls;
- in the field of heat energy: introduction of new technologies in the production of heat energy, reconstruction of outdated technological equipment in boiler houses, modernization with new computing equipment, application of solar collector systems for heating water in boilers;
- in the oil and gas sector; compressor stations, modernization of low and medium pressure gas distribution systems to reduce losses in natural gas extraction, transportation and redistribution processes, as well as introduction of efficient systems such as hydrocarbon loss control (SCADA) systems, oil and use of alternative energy sources in gas production facilities.

Diversification of the consumption of energy resources and development of the use of renewable energy sources:

- ✓ in the field of renewable energy sources: liberalization of the tariff policy related to the production, transportation, and purchase of energy from renewable energy sources, support for enterprises that manufacture equipment using such sources;
- ✓ in the field of construction and operation of buildings: implementation of state programs for improving the energy efficiency of buildings, including reconstruction of multi-story buildings, revision of building standards at least once every 5 years, introduction of closed systems of heat supply through the system of rigorous training of energy efficiency students, application of incentive system for energy saving, introduction of tariffs encouraging efficient use of energy in the social sphere;

In the field of transport:

- Expanding the production of vehicles with improved characteristics in terms of energy efficiency and environmental cleanliness within the framework of Euro-4 standards, electric cars, vehicles with hybrid engines, phasing out of hydrocarbon fuels, encouraging the development of the electric transport system, new transport and logistics creation of systems, improvement of road infrastructure;

The result: In terms of mitigating and adapting to climate change, increasing the efficiency of natural resource use, and preserving natural ecosystems:

- in the field of water management: prevention of further salinization and deterioration of the quality of the land, construction and reconstruction of hydrotechnical facilities, pumping stations and water reservoirs, with the wide use of information and communication technologies and innovations in water management, agriculture use of energy-efficient and water-saving technologies in irrigation of crops;
- in the field of agriculture: restoration of degraded pastures, diversification of agricultural crops, prevention of pollution of water sources with agricultural waste, resistance of plants and animals to unhealthy processes, such as salinity, drought, climatic vagaries, risks and creating suitable varieties and breeds;

In the field of solid waste:

- ❖ full coverage of all segments of the population in terms of solid waste collection and disposal services, introduction of modern and efficient systems for solid waste collection and processing, use of solid household waste as alternative energy sources.

In the “environmental protection concept” of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period until 2030, the following are defined as ways to solve environmental problems in the country in the field of greening the economy:

- ✚ optimizing the use of resources and increasing the efficiency of nature protection activities, as well as creating "green infrastructure";

- ✚ change the national economy in the direction of encouraging the efficient use of water, the development and wide use of renewable energy technologies, as well as the construction of facilities based on high energy efficiency standards;
- ✚ ensuring the integration of environmental aspects into the state sectoral policy, including the implementation of the mechanism of strategic environmental assessment of plans, programs and other strategic documents, as well as by assessing the impact of individual projects on the environment;
- ✚ development of parameters for assessing the possibilities and potential capacity of ecosystems for regeneration and introduction of the procedure for taking these parameters into account in the planning of the socio-economic development of the country;
- ✚ implementation of the system of environmental insurance and environmental audit of economic entities;
- ✚ ensuring the transition to international standards (UN European Economic Commission, EU, etc.) in priority areas that determine the quality of the environment;
- ✚ expanding the application of environmental standards in the implementation of public procurement.

If we analyze the development of the sectors of the country's economy based on the principles of green economy, we will see that the situation is not satisfactory. One of the first noticeable problems in the analysis and research of the extent of the green economy in economic sectors in the sources is that the lack of research can be explained due to the lack of transparency of information and the almost absence of information in this direction. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that since the green economy has risen to the level of state policy, it is necessary to widely introduce the practice of separately maintaining the information related to the processes of greening the economy in financial, economic and other reports and statistics. Below, we tried to analyze the state of the green economy in some sectors of the economy based on the available data.

Industry is one of the important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. By the end of 2021, the share of industry in the GDP of Uzbekistan was 27.8 percent (136.1 trillion soums at current prices). In recent years, not only the importance, but also the scale of this network has been expanding. In 2017, industry accounted for 22 percent of GDP, and by the end of 2021, it reached 27.8 percent [4]. At the same time, new directions of industrial sectors are being formed in the country.

While Uzbekistan is considered one of the countries with low industrial development intensity, it is also considered one of the countries with a low level of green economy in this sector.

In addition to expanding the scale of industry, the republic has great opportunities for its development in the direction of greening and environmentalization.

One of such directions is the production of electricity from solar energy. On August 27, 2021, the first solar power plant in Uzbekistan was launched in the Navoi region. Its power is 100 mW. This enterprise makes 252 million per year. produces kilowatts of electricity. This construction will cost 80 million in one year. cubic meter of natural gas consumption, as well as the basis for reducing greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by 160,000 tons.

On May 24, 2022, a 100 MW solar photoelectric plant built by the French company Total Eren was put into operation in Nurabad district of Samarkand region. The power plant produces 260

million kWh of electricity per year and supplies more than 80,000 households with electricity. In addition, the commissioning of the station will save 78 million cubic meters of natural gas per year and prevent 100,000 tons of harmful waste from being released into the atmosphere. The gas saved in this amount will provide natural gas to all households in our country within 10 days [6].

Uzbekistan is a country rich in solar energy, there are 525-760 bln. kWh potential is cumulative. Taking into account this potential, it is planned to increase the production of electricity from renewable sources from 10% in 2018 to 25% by 2030 [3].

As a result of inefficient use of energy, Uzbekistan's GDP is losing 4.5 percent every year. As a result of inefficient use of the country's energy transport systems, 4.5 percent of GDP is lost per year. Losses are mainly observed in the production of electricity and heating of buildings. About 40 percent of such capacities in Uzbekistan have passed their term, and as a result, there are many interruptions in electricity supply [4].

According to experts, due to the lack of a policy that encourages the efficient use of energy, Uzbekistan will experience significant reductions in oil and gas production and export by the 2030s, and will be dependent mainly on coal. Studies show that the potential of renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan is 270 million units of conventional fuel, which, in turn, is 3 times more than the country's annual need for energy-carrying resources. A large part of this potential corresponds to solar energy. In the last decade, the cost of solar energy in the world market has decreased by 80%, in Uzbekistan this figure will be even cheaper due to the abundance of sunny days and clear skies [5].

As the industry is mainly dominated by chemical and mining industries, these sectors consume a quarter of the energy consumption of the entire republic and almost all of the natural gas. The industrial sector must not only reduce emissions and environmental damage, but also respond quickly to the rapid changes in the global industrial system that require ultra-clean production, innovation and human resources.

Currently, the policy of forming and applying taxes and tariffs is continuing in the country, which encourages the transfer of industry from the direction of export of raw materials to the direction of processing, production and export of high-quality products.

Agriculture and the use of land and water resources are considered among the sectors where the least amount of work has been done in Uzbekistan, although there are opportunities to widely implement the principles of green economy. Uzbekistan is among the world's 25 countries with severe water shortages. As a result of inefficient use of water and unreasonable management of agriculture, land degradation is increasing, productivity is decreasing, and the level of salinity is increasing. In addition, the soil of Uzbekistan is being polluted with toxic dust as part of the destruction of the Aral Sea [6].

Only 73 percent of the country's population is provided with clean drinking water. Sanitary drinking water is not equally distributed in all regions. The level of waste water management and reuse is not well established. We can see that 15.6 percent of the population is connected to the centralized sewage system, and this number is much lower. It is planned to increase this indicator to 31.4% in 2030. Due to the fact that wastewater treatment facilities and the technologies used in them are outdated, the efficiency of such systems is 55 percent.

The agricultural sector ranks 3rd among economic sectors with a share of 26.2 percent in terms of its total volume, and the rate of growth is also unsatisfactory. In January-March 2022, GDP in Uzbekistan grew by 5.8%, industry by 1.7%, and services by 2.9%, while agriculture achieved growth of only 0.9%, and the last growth in this regard network in rin is counted.

Three-fourths of pastures are degraded to varying degrees. The productivity of agricultural lands has halved in the last 25 years. The yield of food crops per hectare is decreasing by 2% per year on average [7].

Reforms started after 2016 for the purpose of greening agriculture can show their effect in terms of employment, productivity, water consumption, profitability. Due to the lack of automation of work processes in agriculture and the low use of digital technologies, the largest number of workers are employed in the sector. Greening of agriculture will lead to the creation of new jobs in the network.

The most important direction is the need to develop urban infrastructure based on the principles of green economy. Currently, the cities of Uzbekistan are considered to be in a difficult situation in terms of their environmental condition. The efficiency of energy use in cities, the rational waste management system, the improvement of public transport, the organization of green infrastructure and green public areas are considered an integral part of cities and determine the level of their economic and social well-being [8].

Creating a comfortable and quality living and working environment in cities is an important guarantee of social production and economic activity of the population. Creating a favorable environment in cities is the mutual integration and matching of national planning and urban planning levels, these plans should be based on the principles of green economy, which includes the changes observed in nature at the global level in recent years, aimed at mitigating the effects of climate disruptions, there must be directions that encourage digitization [9].

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, it can be said that the level of development of economic sectors based on the principles of green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is not satisfactory. Work has been started in this regard, but it is progressing at different levels and stages within sectors and regions [10]. Most importantly, the country has great opportunities for greening the economy. For this, it will be necessary to increase scientific research in these directions, to attract large investments in the field, and to introduce mechanisms for stimulating activity and production in these directions.

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