

TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY - A REQUIREMENT OF THE PRESENT TIME

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Annotation: This article explores the growing importance of transitioning to a green economy as a key factor in ensuring global environmental sustainability. It highlights the measures undertaken in Uzbekistan to reduce ecological risks and examines their role in promoting sustainable economic growth. The study also outlines the essential stages required for effectively implementing the green economy model within the country, emphasizing its potential to support long-term environmental and socio-economic development.

Keywords: Green economy, environmental reforms, renewable energy, development strategy, ecological economics, environmental protection, financial opportunities.

YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISH-- DAVR TALABI


Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada global ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Unda O'zbekistonda ekologik xavf-xatarlarni kamaytirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar va ularning barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni qo'llab-quvvatlashdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada mamlakatda yashil iqtisodiyotni samarali joriy etish uchun zarur bo'lgan asosiy bosqichlar bayon etilib, ushbu jarayonning uzoq muddatli ekologik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishga qo'shadigan hissi yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yashil iqtisodiyot, ekologik islohotlar, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, taraqqiyotlar strategiyasi, ekologik iqtisodiyot, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, moliyaviy imkoniyatlar

ПЕРЕХОД К ЗЕЛЁНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ — ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕНИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается возрастающее значение перехода к зелёной экономике как ключевого фактора обеспечения глобальной экологической устойчивости. Анализируются меры, предпринимаемые в Узбекистане для снижения экологических рисков, а также их роль в поддержке





устойчивого экономического развития. Кроме того, в статье определяются основные этапы, необходимые для эффективного внедрения зелёной экономики в стране, подчёркивается её вклад в долгосрочное экологическое и социально-экономическое развитие.

Ключевые слова: Зелёная экономика, экологические реформы, возобновляемая энергия, стратегия развития, экологическая экономика, охрана окружающей среды, финансовые возможности.

INTRODUCTION

Within Goal 24 of Uzbekistan's Development Strategy, it is planned to ensure the continuous supply of electric energy to the economy and to introduce "green economy" technologies into all sectors. The globalization process requires countries with advanced industries to renew their technological base qualitatively and transition to an economy modernized through advanced technological structures that increase production efficiency, competitiveness, and improve the quality of life and living environment.


The main objective of the green economy is the effective management of natural resources, the development of renewable energy sources, and, at the same time, the creation of new jobs and equitable distribution of resources[1]. This article analyzes Uzbekistan's approach to the green economy and its impact on global social stability and environmental development. It also discusses the significant measures being taken to effectively implement the green economy in Uzbekistan[2].

Literature review: In her textbook "Reforms in the Education System within the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy", Djurayeva Nilufar (pages 171–178) describes the role of the green economy in the economic development of our country and the measures being taken in this direction. According to her, the green economy is an economy aimed at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity while ensuring sustainable development without harming the environment[3]. It is closely related to ecological economics, but is more politically oriented.

According to the UNEP 2011 Green Economy Report, for an economy to be considered "green," it must be not only efficient but also fair. Fairness includes recognizing measures of equality at both global and national levels, especially ensuring a just transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy.

The textbook also highlights Uzbekistan's efforts toward a green economy. It states: "On December 2, 2022, Resolution No. PP-436 'On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms toward transitioning to a green economy in Uzbekistan until 2030' was adopted.





The program for ensuring the transition to a 'green' economy and 'green' growth in Uzbekistan until 2030 was approved"[4].

A number of scholarly articles further help to understand the importance of the green economy in the modern development of our country. One such article is by B. Shoyqulov, titled "Uzbekistan's Green Economy Strategy and the Main Directions of Its Implementation". In this article, he analyzes the transition to a green economy, implementation of the "Green Space" program, main directions of the "Green Economy Strategy," and the factors affecting sustainable development[5].

Similarly, in her article "Uzbekistan's Strategy for Transitioning to a Green Economy", Erkinova Khosiyat discusses investments in renewable energy, initiatives to improve the efficiency of renewable energy systems, and the impact of ecological reforms on social stability[6].

In his scientific article "The Role and Development of the Green Economy in Uzbekistan", Muxammadali Vakhobov emphasizes the importance of green energy and its implementation directions in Uzbekistan[7].

Methodology

A comparative analysis method was used to evaluate why the green economy is important for Uzbekistan in comparison with other countries. This approach examined not only the reforms implemented in our country, but also the experiences of several foreign nations in promoting green economic development.

According to global data:

- In the United States, the green economy provides over \$600 billion in goods and services (4.2% of GDP) and employs 3 million people.
- In Japan: 3.4% of GDP and 1.5 million jobs.
- In the European Union: 2.5% of GDP and over 3.4 million people employed.
- Germany stands out with 4.8% of its GDP coming from the green sector, and is one of the global leaders in exporting environmentally friendly products, accounting for over 12% of global trade in climate-friendly technologies.
- In the United Kingdom, the green sector produces \$240 billion, or 8.8% of GDP, with exports accounting for 5%, and employment 3% of the total workforce. Germany is particularly notable for integrating green principles into all areas of its economy and creating waste-free production cycles. It is the global leader in recycling and reusing waste.

Analysis of results. The transition of Uzbekistan to a green economy is necessitated by several key factors:

✓ A large share of the energy consumed in the national economy is produced from non-renewable natural resources.

✓ These resources have limited supply.





✓ Rapid industrial development is leading to environmental pollution.

✓ Water scarcity is increasing.

✓ Environmental problems related to the drying of the Aral Sea are intensifying.

Over the past thirty-three years of independence and reforms, Uzbekistan has achieved significant progress in combating climate change through environmental protection measures and forestry activities in the Aral Sea region. National environmental plans and targets remain central elements in transitioning to a low-carbon and green economy.

Nevertheless, challenges such as water scarcity, insufficient access to drinking water, and issues related to stable electricity supply persist. Recent widespread power outages and unprecedented sand and dust storms highlight these problems. These factors remind us that much work remains to ensure a green future for Uzbekistan [8].

Conclusion

Transitioning to a green economy strengthens both ecological and economic stability in Uzbekistan. Moreover, this process is crucial for sustainable development and environmental protection.

Although recent years have seen positive steps in renewable energy and eco-friendly technologies, limited technical and financial resources, as well as low private-sector involvement, are slowing progress. Therefore, the country must attract investment, adopt modern technologies, and support entrepreneurship.

At the same time, creating new jobs and improving living standards will help strengthen social stability. Overall, the green economy not only protects the environment, but also enhances societal well-being and opens new opportunities for future development.

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