



SECURING THE GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract: This article talks about the role and importance of the green economy in our country and the measures being implemented to ensure its safety.

Keywords: Economy, energy, mission, green economy, technology, efficiency, finance.

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о роли и значении зелёной экономики в нашей стране и мерах, реализуемых для обеспечения её безопасности.

Ключевые слова: Экономика, энергетика, миссия, зеленая экономика, технологии, эффективность, финансы.

Introduction. In the modern world, the topic of green economy has been one of the most relevant over the past few years. One of the main tasks of the transition to a “green” economy is to increase the energy efficiency of the economy and rational use of natural resources. This is achieved through the modernization of technology and the development of financial mechanisms.

Uzbekistan is a country that has achieved success in the field of green economy and ecology in recent years. Specialists actively working in the field of technology, environmental protection, algorithmic technologies and waste recycling processes play an important role in the economic and environmental development of Uzbekistan. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev focused on the development of the “Green Economy” concept; many projects are being implemented in our country to develop science, innovation, technology and economy. In particular, the adoption of this decision entailed positive changes in the



life of our country. Below is a brief appendix from the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477 dated October 4, 2019.

Literary analysis and methodology. The concept of "green economy" is a new direction of economics that emerged at the end of the twentieth century, emphasizing the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activities on the environment and aimed at economic stability, rather than economic stability. In any case, economic growth is a direction that calls for dealing with minimal risk to the environment. Proponents of this direction believe that the economy is a dependent component of the natural environment in which it exists and is part of it. This new direction - the green economy - is based on green technologies and projects. Their success will largely depend on their ability to attract significant financial flows. One of the most promising methods of financing environmental initiatives is socially responsible investment. Its main mechanism is "green investments", which have significant potential for reducing environmental damage, and the importance of the "green" economy in attracting these investments is incomparable. A green economy is economics that improves human well-being and policies that promote social justice and prevent the depletion of ecological and environmental resources while significantly reducing risks.

Environmental problems that concern humanity in the world are increasing more and more. From year to year, acute environmental threats, such as global climate change, rising air temperatures and drought, make the world community think, scientists, politicians, every country and region are faced with new challenges.

Therefore, there are many pressing issues related to the creation and improvement of suitable living and working conditions for the population.

Theory. "Ensuring environmental safety is an important part of the green economy. This is very important in the Aral Bay region. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been striving for a balance between economic growth and environmental protection. This is expressed in the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies that save energy, water and other natural resources.

Currently, one of the biggest problems in Central Asia, with a population of 60 million people, is the drying up of the island. This threatens the stable socio-economic development of the region and the health of the population. In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Climate Agreement (Paris, December 12, 2015) and the share determined at the national level for its implementation is greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP until 2030. It has made a quantitative commitment to reduce it by 10 percent compared to 2010 levels.



Medium-term priorities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions as part of the country's fulfillment of the Paris Agreement obligations are reducing the high level of energy and resource use in the economy, widespread introduction of energy-saving technologies in production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, the consequences of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea are being implemented through a number of strategic and sectoral plans, programs, as well as regulatory documents providing for their liquidation.

Thus, according to a study on the state of the environment and environmental pollution in the world, almost all natural resources are under serious anthropogenic pressure. Such environmental and economic problems require greening the economy.

In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Climate Agreement (Paris, December 12, 2015) and the share of its implementation determined at the national level is greenhouse gases per unit of GDP until 2030. has undertaken a quantitative commitment to reduce emissions by 10% of the 2010 level. As part of the implementation of the obligations of the Paris Agreement in the country, medium-term priorities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are reducing the energy and resource intensity of use in the economy, and energy-saving production. is being implemented through a number of strategic and network plans, programs, as well as regulatory documents that provide for the widespread introduction of technologies, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, and eliminating the consequences of the environmental crisis in the Aral Gulf. Thus, according to a study on the state of the environment and environmental pollution in the world, almost all natural resources are under serious anthropogenic pressure. Such environmental and economic problems require greening the economy.

Result. In Uzbekistan, Yashil set the following goals for the economy until 2030:

- reduction of a unit of gross domestic product by 35% from the 2010 level;
- increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25%;
- introduction of drip irrigation on an area of up to 1 million hectares;

Over the past two decades, the world has experienced several parallel crises related to climate change, biodiversity loss, energy, food, water and, most recently, the global financial and economic crisis. UNEP attributed these phenomena to the misallocation of capital, which strengthens economic sectors that have negative impacts on the environment and weakens those that support natural capital. Several international sustainability organizations have developed the Green Economy (GE) and Green Growth (GG) concepts as action-oriented approaches or “means” for



transitioning to a more sustainable economy. At an operational level, the green economy is seen as one source of increased income and employment through investments in three key areas of activity related to emissions and pollution, resource efficiency, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. In our opinion, “green investments” are financial instruments such as “green” loans, “green” bonds, “green” insurance, etc., including government-backed financial instruments that increase the energy efficiency of enterprises using resources . allows you to direct financial resources and capital flows to reduce the volume of goods, as well as the negative impact on the environment. Many countries are seriously concerned about environmental problems and have developed a set of economic measures to combat negative anthropogenic impacts. The pioneers in this area are Western European countries, South Korea, the USA and China. Although the green economy of Uzbekistan lags behind developed countries, it is developing steadily. The success of implementing environmental programs in Uzbekistan and other countries largely depends on ordinary citizens. Each of us can help improve the environment and preserve natural resources for future generations.

Conclusions and offers. In short, in recent years, Uzbekistan has made great strides in the field of green economy and ecology. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, our country has adopted initiatives, strategies and policies aimed at achieving sustainable economic development and environmental protection. Ratification of the Paris Agreement is an important step in meeting the country's commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. By implementing the principles of low-carbon development, efficient technologies, sustainable consumption and production, Uzbekistan is on its way to becoming a leader in green economic development. Continued support of national goals and innovation will ensure greater progress towards the country's ultimate goal of environmental sustainability.

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