

## Priorities and Requirements of the Transition to the "Green Economy" in the Conditions of Uzbekistan

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### Abstract

*In the article, the need to use limited resources more rationally and effectively is the main issue of the economy and the main issue is that it is a guarantee for the stabilization process of the economy. The benefits of transition to a "green economy" will be highlighted in order to significantly reduce environmental risks arising from the country's economy and production. In addition, in this article, the experience of foreign countries in terms of eco-innovations and green investments in the transition to the "green economy" is widely studied.*

**Keywords:** Resource, green economy, economy, economic risks, ecology.

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### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, environmental degradation (climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity), depletion of natural capital, increasing poverty, shortages of fresh water, food, energy, people and countries Problems such as inequality between the two are the reasons why the current economic system is not perfect. All global crises exacerbate current socioeconomic challenges to stability in both developed and developing countries, such as job losses, social insecurity, and poverty. The current state of the world, irreparable ecological catastrophes and huge damage to the environment require the need to transition to a "green economy". If we pay attention, we can see that the world's leading countries have already started the transition to a green economy. They have already realized that the green economy cannot replace sustainable development, but is a way to achieve sustainable development.

Today's problems, such as resource scarcity, environmental problems and economic risks, were discussed by foreign economists, representatives of the CIS T.V. Zakharova, Valentin Pchelintsev, Tatyana Kruglikova, Irina Zhivotovskaya, Tatyana Chernomorova, Tkachenko Alexander Aleksandrovich Tkachenko studied in research works.

The theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the "green economy" were studied by foreign economists - scientists William Hynes, Shannon Wang, and Molly Scott Cato. They emphasized the need to transition to a green economy and that it will have a high impact on the country's development.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The scale of the "green" sector in the world economy is still relatively small, so the term "green buds" of the economy is usually used in special literature along with the concept of "green economy". "In fact, the value of products and services in this area in 2010 was 2 trillion. US dollars or 2.7 percent of the world's gross domestic product, and the profit is 530 billion. US dollars,

employment - 10 mln. established a person. However, the contribution of the "green" sector to the development of the economic complex of some countries, which concentrate the main part of the potential and investments in this area, is significantly higher: in the USA, the "green economy" provides more than 600 billion dollars of products and services (4.2% of GDP), employment estimated at 3 million people.

In Japan - 3.4 percent of GDP and 1.5 million, respectively. 2.5 percent of the total GDP and more than 3.4 million people in the countries of the European Union; however, in some countries these indicators are higher: in Germany it is 4.8% of GDP, besides, Germany is one of the world's leading countries in the export of environmentally friendly products and services (in particular, more than 12% of the world trade in climate-saving equipment); In the UK, which is the world leader in the share of the "green" sector in GDP, this figure is 240 billion dollars (or 8.8% of GDP), its share of exports is 5% and the level of total employment is 3 percent"

According to experts, the "green economy" can generate the same or higher GDP growth, per capita income and employment growth in the short term than the traditional "brown economy". . Recent international discussions show the need to clearly develop the concept of "green economy" and to analyze the measures to implement it in the interests of all countries. The strategy of transition to a "green economy" is a complex process that requires large investments (up to 2% of GDP per year) and affects almost all sectors of the economy. World experience shows that the "green economy" stimulates regional development, contributes to social stability, it is possible to increase economic potential by creating new jobs in "green economy" sectors.

"According to forecasts of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), if the modern way of production and consumption continues, by 2050, compared to the year 2000, 61 to 72 percent of the flora and fauna will be lost, and natural and regions 7.5 million. will be reduced to sq.m. In 2015, according to the calculations of the team of scientists of the Global Footprint Network project, the annual resources of our planet (the amount of resources that can be used and then regenerated) were exhausted in only 7 months and 13 days. Scientists have been making such calculations since the 1970s, and every year they witness that the annual resources are being used up faster and faster. For example, the fact that in 2015 the amount of resources was exhausted six days earlier than in 2014, it certainly shows the need to promote the idea of rational use of resources and ensuring the development of countries without harming the environment. If a new economic policy is not implemented, according to the OECD's 2050 forecasts, the world's energy demand will increase by 80%. If analyzed on a country scale, it is expected that South Africa's energy demand will increase by 15%, OECD European countries by 28%, Japan by 2.5%, and Mexico's energy demand by 112%. Greenhouse gas emissions will increase by 50% and worsen air pollution. Urban pollution will become the biggest problem by 2050. Drinking water pollution and poor sanitation are leading in this. Finally, the number of premature deaths caused by heavy air pollution reaches 3.6 million per year, with China and India accounting for significantly more. The Earth's surface will shrink up to 10%, especially in the countries of Asia, Europe and South Africa. It is predicted that the area of natural forests will decrease by 13%. In order to prevent these global risks, the main attention should be focused on ecologization of the economy. There are a number of measures, such as the transition to a "green economy", introduction of eco-innovations and ecological investments.

In the last decade, the concept of "Green Economy" has emerged as a strategic priority for many governments and intergovernmental organizations. In total, 65 countries have developed Green Economy and related strategies. They will be prepared to address the major challenges of the 21st century, from resource scarcity to climate change and economic volatility.

If we answer the question of why the transition to a green economy is necessary, the green economy will bring prosperity to the population of the earth and reduce the level of poverty.

A high level of human development in all countries, whether it is in the field of education or health care, serves to create the opportunity to achieve what is necessary for a person to live a comfortable life.

Green economy helps restore biodiversity, prevents negative changes in ecology and protects the environment. Attracts investments in the economic and social sphere and directs them to effective use.

## CONCLUSION

In short, in the conditions of limited resources and negative consequences of environmental problems, there is an objective need to create a "Green Economy". The transition to the "green economy" allows for effective use of resources, ensuring ecological balance, creating new jobs, and ensuring sustainable economic growth. The essence of sustainable development is that the current generation should organize its economic activities in such a way that the next generations should have economic opportunities and living well-being no less than them. Currently, there is an urgent need to transition to an economic model that will increase human well-being, preserve resources, and ensure that future generations are not exposed to serious environmental risks. We can achieve economic well-being and prevent future generations from facing economic and social problems and environmental risks only in solidarity.

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