

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE TRANSITION TO THE "GREEN" ECONOMY AND DIRECTIONS OF ENERGY CONTROL

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Annotation: In the academic thesis, the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the "green" economy and the problems that arise in the economy during this process and promising solutions to them, the main reasons for the transition to the "green" economy, the conceptual basis of the transition of Uzbekistan to the "green" economy and the formation of energy efficiency in the country will be highlighted.

Key words: "green" economy, environmental sustainability, environmental problems, sustainable development, environment, traditional economy, renewable energy, "green" transition, jobs.

Intoduction

"Green economy" is an economy that "improves human well-being and social equality and significantly reduces environmental risk and ecological scarcity," according to UNEP (the United Nations Environment Program). The green economy, after all, is a fresh phase of growth focused on producing environmentally friendly goods based on "green" or pure technology, which incorporates cutting-edge innovations and ecosystems that support and benefit nature. Additionally, this system will surely pave the way for new economic sectors that will contribute to the improvement of the nation's quality of life.

Uzbekistan is taking action to make the "green" transition since it is not an autonomous process but rather a crucial step in creating a secure and equitable market economy. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has condemned the economic strategy of "green hanging" that is causing this shooting to occur worldwide and has been selected as a tactical fuel for long-term development (till 2030). Innovative fiscal tools can be used to support the transition to a "green" economy. Governments may create more effective incentives for the widespread use of environmentally friendly energy and clean fuels by using economic modeling to analyze the effects of carbon and fuel levies. Economic Development and Cooperation The organization's research indicates that if present production and consumption patterns are maintained, the world's flora and fauna will decline from 61% to 72% in comparison to 2000, and returning 7.5 million square meters of natural territory can make it permanently vanish¹.

Until 2050, the world's natural resources may be used wisely and effectively to preserve 2 trillion US dollars each year for future generations. It's unfortunate that industrialized nations produce 1 to 3 kilograms of solid household garbage per person each day. This number is rising in the US by 10% per decade. Russia has 2000-square-meter garbage collection areas. The processing and reuse of 7 million tons of garbage occurred in Great Britain. This equates to the release of 6 million tons of greenhouse gases, 10 million tons of raw materials, and 10 million liters of water. In this industry, 8,700 jobs were produced. This in turn demonstrated the advantages of the green economy for the

¹ "Economic development and poverty reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan Ministry, World Bank, Central Asia Regional Environmental Center, 2022. Political Dialogue on Green Growth and Climate Change in Uzbekistan Category: Collection of works. World Bank: Washington D.C."

national economy and employment growth².

The primary objective for the growth of the country is the Republic of Uzbekistan's shift to a green economy. This method is challenging, though, because of a few difficulties:

- The absence of knowledge is the first issue. Many people are ignorant about environmental problems and the possibilities for a green economic transition.

- The absence of finance is the second issue. Due to the high expenses of upgrading equipment and implementing new technology, many businesses are not prepared to transition to a green economy.

- The third issue is the poor level of product competition. Some environmentally friendly goods could be more expensive than conventional ones, which would reduce their marketability.

Although there is also a lot of exciting potential in the shift to a green economy that might quicken this process,

- The creation of a national green economy development strategy is the first option. This will make businesses and individuals more aware of the need for efficient, ecologically friendly, and renewable energy sources.

- The second option is to create legislation that controls how renewable energy sources are used and how efficiently energy is used.

- The third option is the participation of capitalists and international organizations that are eager to fund environmental initiatives and support the shift to a green economy.

In the end, the Republic of Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy is a significant step toward the preservation of natural resources and the improvement of the country's environmental status. But for this process to be implemented effectively, people' awareness must be raised, businesses must get funding, and opportunities must be provided for laws to be created and for investment to be attracted.

Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy will begin in 2016 with a planned economy. In several significant areas, market reforms have been initiated. The government's COVID was successful in decreasing poverty, promoting economic expansion, and enacting reforms while simultaneously stabilizing the economy throughout the epidemic. These initiatives produced the desired outcomes, and now Uzbeks believe that their health, well-being, and living circumstances have improved. By 2030, Uzbekistan is projected to become a nation with an income that is greater than the average (UMIC), decreasing double deprivation in the subsequent stage of economic reforms. By introducing targets, "green" economic reforms will be able to enhance Uzbekistan's transition process while also boosting process profits³.

According to the results of research conducted by the World Bank, "green directions for the formation of "economy" are as follows⁴:

- development of renewable energy sources;
- improvement of the waste management system;
- improvement of the water resources management system;
- development of "clean", sustainable "green" transport;
- development of organic farming in agriculture;
- increase energy efficiency in housing and communal economies;

² www.unep.org is the official website of the United Nations Environment Program

³ On October 4, 2019, "Uzbekistan in 2019-2030 On approval of the strategy of the transition to the "Green" Economy of the Republic" Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477

⁴ www.worldbank.org - official information of the World Bank

- preservation of ecosystems and improvement of management efficiency;
- development of markets for the creation and sale of "green technologies".

Uzbekistan has made great strides in battling the consequences of climate change over the past 30 years of independence and modernization because of forestry and environmental protection initiatives in the Aral Sea⁵. The transition to a carbon-free and "green" economy continues to be largely based on current national environmental objectives and goals. But there are still issues with irrigation and drinking water shortages and a steady supply of energy, as shown by frequent power outages and unheard-of sand and dust storms. These issues, which have a detrimental impact on individuals, communities, the environment, and infrastructure, serve as a reminder that much more work has to be done to guarantee Uzbekistan's "green" future⁶. The government of Uzbekistan makes little sustainable and efficient use of natural resources and pursues an economic growth model based on low-carbon energy, pollution reduction, and preparedness for natural disasters and climate change. After all, sustainable development is a state of long-term balanced, continuous development of the economy, and development is based on fully meeting the needs of the population and does not threaten the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

So, why should Uzbekistan move to a "green economy"? A number of factors are causing it, including:

- most of the energy consumed in the national economy is recycled
- production using non-renewable natural resources;
- limited supply of these resources;
- environmental pollution as a result of rapid industrial development;
- water shortage;
- environmental problems related to the drying up of the Aral Sea are increasing.

Uzbekistan has set itself ambitious targets to improve energy efficiency, increase the share of renewable energy sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, achieving these targets requires implementing effective regulation and control mechanisms that ensure compliance and stimulate investment and innovation in the sector.

To improve energy efficiency regulation and control mechanisms in Uzbekistan, the following measures could be considered:

1. Strengthening institutional frameworks: Establishing an independent regulatory authority that sets energy efficiency standards, monitors compliance, and enforces penalties for violations. This authority could coordinate with other government agencies, industry associations, and civil society organizations to develop effective policies, regulations, and strategies for energy efficiency.

2. Introducing mandatory energy audits: Requiring businesses and public institutions to conduct periodic energy audits to identify opportunities for energy savings and implement energy-efficient measures. This could be accompanied by incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and preferential loans for those who implement the recommended measures.

3. Promoting energy-efficient technologies: encouraging the use of energy-efficient technologies and appliances such as LED lighting, smart meters, and efficient heating and cooling systems. This could be done by offering subsidies and tax incentives for manufacturers and consumers of such equipment and by setting minimum energy efficiency standards for these products.

4. Increasing public awareness: educating the public about energy efficiency and its benefits through awareness campaigns, educational programs, and training for professionals in the energy

⁵ www.lex.uz - National database of legislative information of the Republic of Uzbekistan

⁶ Rashid o'g'li, U. A., & Nodirovna, A. S. (2025). ISHSIZLIK VA INFLYATSIYA ORTASIDAGI BOG'LIQLIK. *YANGI O'ZBEKISTON, YANGI TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(5), 498-502.

sector This would increase demand for energy-efficient products and services and promote behavioral changes that help reduce energy consumption⁷.

5. Monitoring and reporting on progress: Establishing mechanisms for regular monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of energy efficiency targets and measures This would provide a basis for assessing progress, identifying challenges, and adjusting policies and strategies accordingly.

Summery

Uzbekistan is cognizant of its unique chance today to go beyond the boundaries of its existing growth framework and to increase its economic potency in a global market that is becoming more environmentally and climatically conscious. In order to create new jobs in emerging sectors that will benefit the country's economy, people, and environment, structural reforms must be accelerated in the direction of a low-carbon and climate-resilient "green" growth model based on MIBS (adaptive, inclusive, sustainable, and efficient) use of natural resources. However, the nation must focus on current environmental issues and other risk factors that impede economic growth if it is to become an increasingly secure and "green" economy.

To increase the contribution of the "green economy" to guaranteeing sustainable development in Uzbekistan, the following policies must be developed: Projects that try to enlighten the populace on the causes of environmental degradation should be prioritized first. The quality of governmental management in the area of environmental protection must also be improved. Thirdly, implementing "green" public procurement policies would be suitable to promote the employment of "green" technology in the manufacture of ecologically beneficial products. Fourthly, in order to maximize the national economy's energy potential, "green" technology must be used properly. Finally, fifthly, it is essential to expand the amount of public investment in "green" infrastructure as the economy is modernized. With the above-mentioned steps in place, we will without a doubt attain a better-developed economy based on long-term prosperity for future generations.

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