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DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In this article, the extensive development of the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the extensive reforms in the country, which are being carried out in this field, are described in detail. Through this article, you can learn about the wide development of the green economy in Uzbekistan, news in this field.

Keywords: Economy, climate, green space, country, money, price, industry, zone, enterprise, production, market, farmer, cluster, control, export, size, decision, law, project, infrastructure.

All measures are being taken to develop the green economy in Uzbekistan. It is one of the goals of the Development Strategy for 2022-2026 to actively introduce "green" economic technologies in all areas to develop the economy and ensure high growth rates. Achieving this will at the same time cross the need to train personnel for the "green" economy. The transition to a "green" economy will help solve environmental problems. "To what extent is the personnel training system of Uzbekistan ready for a "green" transformation?" questions were raised. Training of personnel in the most necessary specialties for the transition to the "green" economy in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, biotechnologists, engineers on effective use of water and land resources, specialists in climate risk assessment has been launched. is broken. Training of personnel on the design, use and construction of energy-efficient structures, the design, use and production of energy-efficient technologies, including artificial intelligence, has also been launched. Uzbekistan has been holding various forums for the transition to a green economy. The purpose of the forums is to transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan, to help create an advanced and stable society and economy in the process of "green" recovery, to help create an advanced and stable society and economy in the process of "green" recovery, to mitigate the consequences of climate change, renewable energy sources. The work on the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan was launched in October 2019, after the adoption of the "Strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2019-2030", on the eve of the COVID-19 pandemic. This strategy envisages reducing greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing resource efficiency and crop productivity, and reducing land degradation. It would be appropriate for Uzbekistan to develop several concepts for transition to a green economy. "Finding Gaps and Opportunities for Uzbekistan's Green Recovery" to explore the Green Economy Strategy and establish its relevance to the country's recovery plans after the COVID-19 crisis; "Enabled environment for digital transformation in the private sector": to allow consideration of the legal framework, financing, communication and infrastructure challenges faced in efforts to fully unleash the potential of the private sector in supporting Uzbekistan's digital transformation and green recovery; Speakers of different countries consider the transition to a green economy as one of the ways to stimulate economic development based on innovation and economic knowledge. It should also be said that climate change and greater use of natural resources should not be an obstacle to future growth, not undermine the progress achieved in reducing the level of poverty, and not have a negative impact on Uzbekistan's food security. The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-436 dated 02.12.2022 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030" was another step towards the transition to a green economy. The decision also confirmed the following issues:

Concept of transition to "green" economy and energy efficiency in industrial sectors; Action plan for the transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030; Target parameters of saving fuel and energy resources in economic sectors in 2022-2026 aimed at reducing the energy capacity of products produced in 25 enterprises and organizations by 20% by 2026 compared to 2022. Also, implementation of the tasks defined in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, measures being implemented to ensure "green" and inclusive economic growth within the framework of the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan a number of tasks have been set to increase efficiency, use renewable energy sources and further expand resource saving in all sectors of the economy.

1. Program of transition to "green" economy and provision of "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

2. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35% from the level of 2010.

3. Increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources by 15 GW and increase their share to more than 30% of the total volume of electricity production.

4. Significantly increase the efficiency of water use, introduce water-saving irrigation technology on an area of up to 1 million hectares.

5. To increase the index of reserves of the Republican Forest Fund to more than 90 million cubic meters.

6. Action plan for the transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. The scale of the "green" sector in the economy is still relatively small, so the term "green shoots" of the economy is combined with the concept of "green economy"

it is usually also used in special literature. In fact, the value of products and services in this area in 2010 was 2 trillion. US dollar or world GDP 2.7 percent of the product, and the profit is 530 bln. US dollars, employment - 10 mln. established a person. the level of employment was 3 percent. According to experts, the "green economy" will increase GDP per capita in the short term compared to the traditional "brown economy". Can increase income growth and employment at the same or higher rates. Sweden's experience in eco-innovation is important. Sweden is a world leader in the use of renewable energy and local fuel sources. When the list of "green" countries on the planet was developed by scientists from Yale University, Sweden took first place in this ranking. Today, the government of the country is conducting an active policy of introducing green principles in all areas of the economy. World experience shows that the "green economy" promotes regional development, achieving social stability, and new jobs in the "green economy" sectors. encourages the increase of economic potential through the creation of "Green economy", mainly helps economic development and increase the gross domestic product, increase the country's income, provide employment to the population,ensures reduction of unemployment in the country. At the same time, the push to the "green economy" is climate change, burning of minerals and reduces the risk of global threats such as water scarcity. But if the whole world development is taken into account, its common feature is revealed, that is,At the time when today's world civilization has gained strength and reached the peak of its power, all the countries of the world are developing ecologically in economic development. Unless a focused model is chosen, there is a risk that the entire planet will gradually decline and even disappear under the conditions of globalization we can come to the conclusion that it occurs. The

economic reforms implemented in recent years have created favorable conditions for the transition to the next stage of market reforms in Uzbekistan. "Green" economy is a more effective stage for Uzbekistan. "Green" policy supports the use of green technologies and solutions. As a result, new jobs will be created. New participants, their experience, innovation and capital will be needed to further activate the economy. As a result, public acceptance of economic reforms will increase, and the transition process will be able to continue on its way. Uzbekistan is a landlocked country with a dry climate, where water resources have always been a major problem that negatively affects the economy of the entire country and the standard of living of most people. Much of the famous Aral Sea has dried up, and the local population is suffering from the consequences and effects of the emerging desert in terms of health status and access to drinking water, as well as socio-economic development. As the country's national economy grows, the need for water resources also increases, as does the need for a good and healthy environment.

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