

**ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE GREEN ECONOMY
STRATEGY IN THE CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the necessity of transitioning to a "green economy" under conditions of a global environmental crisis and its role in ensuring economic stability. Strategic ways of achieving economic growth while preserving natural resources are presented. The article substantiates the importance of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and "zero-waste technologies" in increasing national welfare. In addition, the reforms being implemented to "green" the economy of Uzbekistan and international experiences are comparatively studied.

Keywords: Green economy, sustainable development, renewable energy, ecological innovation, energy efficiency, decarbonization, natural resources

Introduction. Today humanity is facing serious problems such as global climate change, depletion of natural resources, and disruption of ecological balance. Under such conditions, the traditional "consumerist" economy is losing its relevance and giving way to the principles of the "green economy." The green economy is not only environmental protection, but also a strategy for achieving high economic efficiency without harming nature.

By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477 dated October 4, 2019, the "Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a 'Green' Economy for 2019–2030" was adopted. This strategy emphasizes the necessity of integrating the principles of the "green" economy into education and science, and provides for improving the curricula of higher and secondary specialized education in relevant fields, taking into account the fundamentals of the "green" economy, the introduction of renewable energy sources, the development of "clean" transport, energy conservation, and other issues, as well as including topics on the fundamentals of the "green" economy in the relevant programs of general secondary education.

Main part. The main principles of the green economy define strategies of the global economy aimed at stability and growth. These principles include:

- **Principle of sustainability.** The "green economy" is a means of ensuring sustainability. While it cannot replace sustainable development, it is considered one of the ways to achieve it. The "green economy" depends on a healthy environment and serves as a source of well-being for all. Such a policy covers all goals of sustainable development (environmental, social, and economic) and develops integrated strategies that enable positive outcomes in these areas.

- **Principle of equity.** The "green economy" supports equality and justice among countries and generations. It promotes the protection of human rights, cultural diversity, and gender equality, and recognizes the knowledge, skills, experience, and contributions of every individual in this field. The rights of indigenous peoples to land, territory, and resources are respected.

- **Principle of accessibility for all.** The green economy brings prosperity for all and reduces poverty, serving to achieve a high level of human development in all countries, ensure food security, and provide access to healthcare, education, sanitation, water supply, energy, and other basic services. This principle contributes to the expansion of women's rights and opportunities.



When implemented on the basis of sustainability, the green economy supports the right to development.

-Principle of a healthy planet. The green economy helps restore lost biodiversity, directs investments into natural systems, and rehabilitates those that are disappearing. The green economy is directly linked to ecosystems and biodiversity, encouraging compliance with environmental requirements and cooperation in meeting these standards. Environmental requirements include preventing environmental pollution, protecting ecosystems, preserving biodiversity and other natural resources, and using natural resources (water, natural gas, mineral resources) efficiently and rationally without jeopardizing the needs of future generations.

-Principle of participation. The green economy is inclusive as it is based on transparency, scientific research, and the participation of all stakeholders. It requires the full and effective participation of citizens at all stages of ensuring sustainable development.

-Principle of rational governance and transparency. Due to the transparency of its data, the scale of the green economy can be measured. It enables effective regulation of production and markets. Development outcomes can be quantitatively measured at both macro and micro levels. The green economy promotes international cooperation, distributes international responsibility among participants, and calls on everyone to comply with international standards in the fields of human rights and environmental protection.

-Principle of adaptability. The “green economy” contributes to the development of social protection and environmental protection systems. It helps preparedness and adaptation to climate change and natural disasters. The green economy model can adapt to the cultural, social, and ecological characteristics of any country.

-Principle of efficiency and sufficiency. The “green economy” implements the “polluter pays” principle and seeks efficient and rational use of resources and water. It supports the development of social, economic, and environmental innovations.

-Principle of intergenerational solidarity. The “green economy” enables investments both in the present and in the future. It ensures justice between generations, preserves resources, and improves the quality of life of the population in the long term. By regulating and influencing the financial sector, the green economy encourages investment in green technologies across economic sectors and ensures the stability of the global monetary system.

The main goals of the green economy include the following. These goals are implemented through the following aspects:

1. Ensuring environmental safety. The first and most important goal of the green economy is to ensure environmental safety. This is achieved by maintaining the sustainability of natural resources, reducing waste, and protecting ecological systems.

- To achieve this goal, it is necessary to comply with environmental norms and standards, as well as expand technologies for waste reduction and recycling.

2. Strengthening economic stability. The green economy is aimed at ensuring economic stability. This requires providing long-term economic growth and efficient use of natural resources. For example, economic stability can be achieved by introducing green technologies, increasing energy efficiency, and using renewable energy sources.

3. Strengthening social justice and equality. Another goal of the green economy is to ensure social justice. This is implemented by creating equal opportunities for all segments of the population, reducing poverty, and strengthening social equality. For example, social justice can be ensured by creating jobs in green economy projects and implementing social programs. Example 1: Germany’s green energy policy. In Germany, by expanding solar and wind energy production, energy efficiency has increased and CO₂ emissions have decreased. This is a clear example of implementing green economy principles. Example 2: Ecological tax system of the



Scandinavian countries. In Scandinavian countries, a fuel tax has been introduced to reduce the use of environmentally harmful materials. This is based on the principles of social justice and efficient resource use within the green economy.

The main goal of the green economy is to balance economic growth and environmental sustainability. However, any economic activity is carried out together with the use of natural resources and an impact on the environment. External effects are outcomes that influence other physical and social systems outside the direct participants of the activity. In the green economy, the issue of external effects is important at both global and local levels, since these impacts can significantly affect human life and the ecological environment.

Global external effects. Among the global external effects of the green economy are climate change, global warming, biodiversity loss, and ocean pollution. These processes often have a transboundary nature, where problems that begin in one country or region spread to other parts of the world. Climate change and global warming are among the largest global external effects of the green economy. Climate change occurs as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions. This process affects all sectors of the economy at the global level, particularly agriculture, energy, and transport. Therefore, states and international organizations are developing agreements and measures to limit global warming.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are a number of problems in forming a “green economy.” The main problems can be summarized as follows:

First, the lack of financial resources. The development of the green economy requires large financial investments. In particular, financial support is insufficient for the development of renewable energy sources, environmental protection, and the introduction of green technologies.

Second, the low level of technological development. The formation of the green economy requires high-tech equipment and innovative solutions. Uzbekistan’s technological base is lower compared to developed countries and depends on imports. Opportunities to introduce green technologies in local production are limited.

Third, the weakness of the legislative and institutional system. Laws and regulations in line with international standards in the field of the green economy have not been fully formed. Cooperation mechanisms between government agencies and the private sector are weak.

Fourth, insufficient human resource capacity. There is a shortage of qualified specialists to work in the field of the green economy. Educational programs related to the green economy are not sufficiently developed.

Fifth, low awareness among the population and business entities. Public knowledge about the concept of the green economy and its advantages is limited. Entrepreneurs do not pay sufficient attention to the introduction of green technologies.

Sixth, problems related to natural resources. Limited water resources and improper management in agriculture lead to inefficient use of resources. The possibilities of renewable energy sources are not fully realized.

Seventh, underdeveloped logistics and infrastructure. The infrastructure necessary for delivering renewable energy technologies to regions is weak.

Eighth, environmental problems. Land degradation, and air and water pollution in regions complicate the transition to the green economy.

To solve these problems, the following measures are proposed:

- Strengthening cooperation with international organizations and attracting grants.
- Supporting local innovations and developing technologies.
- Strengthening the legislative framework and expanding state programs related to the green economy.



- Introducing special courses on the green economy into the education system and training specialists.

In conclusion, the “green economy” is not just a temporary trend, but the only way to ensure the survival of humanity and the well-being of future generations. Outdated views that environmental protection and economic prosperity are contradictory concepts have lost their power in the face of today’s innovations.

The conducted analysis shows that:

Resource efficiency: Energy saving and the use of renewable sources reduce the costs of enterprises and the state, increasing net profit.

Investment attractiveness: States and companies that follow “green” standards gain higher reputation and cheaper investments in international financial markets.

Social stability: An environmentally clean environment improves public health, which leads to reduced medical expenses and increased labor productivity.

For Uzbekistan, implementing the “green” strategy means bringing the competitiveness of the economy to a new stage. Through the strategy of becoming prosperous while preserving nature, we will achieve not only economic growth, but also fulfill our duty to Mother Nature. Indeed, true wealth is a sustainable economy built under a clear sky, clean water, and green nature.

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