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DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF "GREEN ECONOMY" IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article examines the role of the "Green Economy" in the country and important levers to improve the well-being of the population in our country, ensure social justice and at the same time reduce the negative impact on the environment and ecology, and create new jobs.

Keywords: *"Green economy", environmental administrative and legal economic levers, energy, jobs.*

Introduction. Solving important organizational, structural and socio-economic problems, such as improving the quality of agricultural products and reducing costs, increasing labor productivity, is directly related to the level of use of land and water resources. When developing its economy, each country pays attention to all sectors, especially the efficiency of use of material resources.

It is known that land is the source of all the wealth produced in the agriculture of our country. The development of human capital is of great importance in the transition to a green economy. Creating a "green" economy requires training personnel capable of creating and applying innovative technologies that serve the environmentally correct orientation of the population, saving resources and protecting nature.

In particular, in 2010, the UNEP Green Jobs report concluded that every job created should serve to increase economic stability. The need to introduce the study of sustainable development issues simultaneously with advanced training in the field of practical professional training is emphasized [1].

The 54th goal of the Uzbekistan-2030 strategy includes the creation in each region of scientific and innovation centers in the agro-industrial complex, new approaches, modern agrotechnical measures, and the 68th goal is the creation of 26.2 thousand hectares of surrounding forest plantations to protect land from erosion and reclamation facilities from sand drifts. indicates that it has been received(4). In addition, a significant increase in the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, the introduction of water-saving irrigation technology over an area of up to 1 million hectares, the planting of 200 million seedlings per year, and the expansion of green spaces in cities by more than 30 percent by increasing the total number of seedlings to 1 billion were raised as a priority.

The IOM estimates that by 2030, 24 million people will be employed in the green economy. new jobs can be created [2]. These jobs will be created through the use of new energy technologies, the use of electric vehicles and improving the energy efficiency of buildings. According to the ILO, green jobs are decent jobs that help preserve or restore the environment in traditional (manufacturing and construction) or new green sectors of the economy [3].

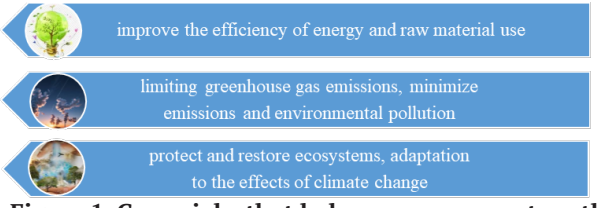


Figure 1. Green jobs that help preserve or restore the environment [4].

- The Green Jobs concept developed by UNEP in relation to employment in economic activities in the green economy achieves the following:
- achieving a low level of greenhouse gas emissions;
- effective use of resources;
- preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- strengthening social integration.

As a result, this activity will increase the well-being of the population, ensure social justice, and at the same time reduce the negative impact on the environment and ecology.The transition to the "green economy" requires countries to build targeted measures on the basis of strategies or state programs based on the necessary principles as described above. The reform implemented within the framework of the "Green Economy" operates with specific directions. Levers used in the framework of green economic policy in global practice are summarized in the following scheme: administrative; economic; information (Figure 2).

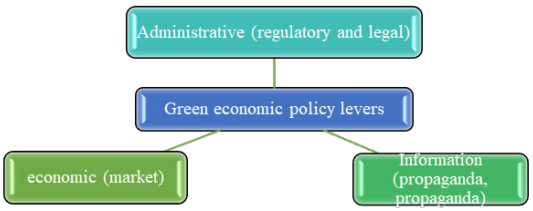


Figure 2. Green economic policy levers.

Administrative support. Regulatory and legal documents that state the need to comply with the necessary norms in order to prevent damage to the environment and ecology are administrative supports. These levers are used as sanctions applied by certain individuals or companies when they act contrary to the rules.

Banning certain toxic substances in industry is used as an administrative lever. With the introduction of high efficiency standards through the legislation, it will be possible to stimulate the direction of "green" investments in industrial sectors, increase the efficiency of the use of natural resources, establish production that does not harm the environment and ecology, and create a market for environmentally friendly products. For example ISO, GAP(5). With the help of administrative methods, it is possible to introduce requirements for the use of environmentally friendly techniques and technologies in economic sectors.

These supports are widely popular in European countries, where citizens support mandatory state programs. We can cite many examples of this. For example, by 2014, the sale of incandescent lamps was completely banned in the countries of the European Union. In our country, starting from 2026,

an order of the relevant bodies has been developed on the one-time abandonment of glue bags and the installation of solar batteries in organizations and institutions.In 2009-2017, programs to reduce the sale of household goods with high consumption of electricity were implemented. These rules also apply to motors, pumps, home refrigerators and televisions used in the home heating system.Regulatory and control mechanisms will encourage large manufacturers with complex supply chains to create closed-loop production and create an efficient system of returning products for secondary processing.

Examples of the administrative levers of the policy of transition to the green economy are the norms adopted in the European Union in recent years on the disposal of electrical and electronic equipment, the restriction and registration of hazardous substances, and the evaluation of chemical substances. These norms have a direct impact on the standards used in the production and use of products in the world.

Regulatory and legal documents aimed at stimulating the green economy serve to direct and support "green" investments in this area. They reduce business risk and increase investor confidence (2). The use of regulatory levers in most cases is necessary to eliminate dangerous, environmentally damaging activities by introducing minimum standards or banning certain types of activities.

In particular, standards can further stimulate innovation and efficiency, which have a positive impact on the competitiveness of industries. At the same time, standards can create problems for small and medium-sized businesses to enter the market. These situations are common in developing countries. Therefore, it will be necessary for countries to ensure environmental protection and market access with the help of standards and other regulatory documents. Regulatory control mechanisms should be regularly monitored, evaluated and updated, taking into account the development trends of the markets and technological changes.Legal supports In recent years, in our country, we have implemented complex measures to ensure environmental safety, improve the environmental situation, prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of waste on human health, rational use of natural resources, and create favorable conditions for improving the quality of sanitary and environmental conditions.

In addition, as a result of the negligence of regional leaders, ecology and environment and law enforcement agencies in the republic, there have been serious deficiencies in the field in the past period, and in some cases, it causes irreparable damage to nature and society. We can group these disadvantages as follows:

- the situation of air pollution in cities is getting worse, systematic measures to reduce the load of emissions released into the atmosphere have not been implemented;
- damage caused to nature as a result of illegal cutting of trees and bushes;
- covering the root systems of trees with a mixture such as concrete and asphalt, hanging various electric lights and advertising devices on them causes serious damage to the trees and consequently their destruction;
- lack of a modern system of identification, chipping, vaccination and sterilization of animals in society, including pets and stray animals;
- the increase in cases of uncontrolled and unsystematic grazing of livestock in protected natural areas, the use of underground water without scientific grounds, the destruction of ecosystems, the increase in the degradation of large land areas and their desertification, the impact of climate change is increasing, and the life and health of people are at risk;

Economic levers. Economic levers are commonly referred to as market levers and are widely used in solving environmental problems. These levers work through the price mechanism and economic conditions, market relations that serve to change the activity of certain groups of economic entities.They are aimed at encouraging consumers and industrial enterprises to reduce the volume of emissions of environmentally and ecologically harmful waste and to introduce technical and technological innovations that ensure environmental sustainability.The basis of economic levers is that the market and free prices can be used as important levers in protecting the interests of the environment. Prices can be a realistic reflection of the socio-economic costs of production, rather than being a motivating factor for the economy and efficient use of resources. If prices do not meet this function, markets are unable to provide the required level of environmental quality support or provision of benefits.

In economics, this situation is called market depression. And the environment appears as an important reason why the market has not been able to provide the means to solve economic problems.The economic levers of the transition to the "green economy" can be grouped as follows:

- environmental taxes and fees;
- disposal programs;
- ecologically based subsidies or payments;
- liability rule and compensation programs;
- trade permits.

Information handles. Information tools serve to increase the effectiveness of informing economic entities about alternative methods or methods of providing information related to the formation of a green economy. These include the development of measures aimed at increasing the level of providing the public with training, educational services and other information on the importance of saving water and electricity, ensuring environmental protection.In particular, activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of legal literacy and providing the population with information can increase the level of general understanding of certain socio-economic and environmental problems and prevent complex political problems. Outreach programs educate the public on important concepts that lead to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the green economy and lead to the development of relationships with the "green economy".

In practice, there are many examples of voluntary certification and marking, which is the norm for the industry. They are primarily required as a legally significant factor in some countries. In addition, corporate social responsibility programs and initiatives have become commonplace in most companies, influencing how these companies and their partners conduct business. In the Republic of Korea, one of the developed countries, products with a high level of energy consumption are marked according to energy efficiency and relevant standards. This event accelerates the development of energy-saving technologies and encourages consumers to purchase energy-saving products.In the Republic of Korea, energy efficiency standardization and marking was introduced in 1992(3). This program requires the labeling of products that consume a large amount of energy with energy efficiency levels from 1 to 5. Production and sale of products that do not meet the minimum energy standards of energy efficiency are prohibited in the country. KEA introduces a list of products that meet minimum energy standards and implements their mandatory marking.When entering the list, the level of energy consumption is divided into 5 levels, and the rating is carried out in ascending order from 1 to 5.

Production and sale of products that do not meet the above-mentioned standards are prohibited [5].

Sustainable public procurement is one of the important driving forces of green economy development. First, sustainable public procurement helps to integrate environmental and social issues into the selection of products and services in the purchasing process of public bodies. Green purchases made by the state are a voluntary information lever and are encouraged by international and national organizations. An important feature of state purchases is their ability to influence the market. According to the analysis, the value of all products purchased by the state is a significant part of the country's gross domestic product.The criteria established within the framework of public procurement vary from the requirements for the supplier's qualifications to the technical requirements of the product (in some cases, post-purchase requirements). These acquisitions can accelerate the greening of markets and help introduce new norms or standards for businesses and industries.At the same time, public procurement may not always lead to positive results, and the use of green criteria in procurement may become a complicated process. Some countries are trying to green public procurement by introducing eco-labeling for products. Theoretically, the use of economic levers allows to achieve the goal set before the green economy, to minimize the total costs incurred in order to achieve this goal. This means that economic levers create more opportunities for participants to make decisions than normative levers.In particular, when technological models (standards) are used, the advantage in regulation is only on the side of the regulatory institution. In this case, the regulator informs the companies about how much environmentally harmful waste can be emitted and what technologies should be used to achieve this indicator.

As a result, the activity of companies in making decisions on this issue will be limited. In practice, the regulatory body sets the level of responsibility of companies for environmental protection, regardless of the cost of these activities.

Economic incentives create a system of incentives to reduce environmental pollution, but they do not specify the exact technology to achieve this goal. Which technology to use is left to the discretion of companies and organizations.

Consequently, an effective result can be achieved through regulatory levers only in conditions where the amount of expenses spent on reducing the level of environmental pollution is the same for everyone. When implementing measures to transition to a "green economy", the desired result can be achieved not by simply selecting any lever from the list of green economic policy levers, but by applying them one by one based on specific goals and tasks for achieving the goal.

In this process, the lack of legal and institutional frameworks in developing countries, the lack of financial and other resources, data and information necessary for the implementation of green economic policy can lead to further complications. In order to achieve the goal of green economic policy, it is necessary to use various levers and measures in a coordinated manner.In particular, the subsidies allocated for fossil fuel, in turn, are considered a tax burden for the budget, leading to inefficient distribution and excessive use of fossil fuel. Eliminating fossil fuel subsidies will allow investments to support renewable energy sources. Such a process should be supported by the regulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Transformation of the economy based on the principles of the green economy is not developed by any country, but some countries have achieved certain desired results in this regard and are leading the way to the green economy by implementing the above-mentioned levers.

In most cases, changing the behavior of producers and consumers requires a combination of different levers, including regulatory and informational programs. Practice shows that, despite the successes achieved in some areas, economic levers cannot help to solve all the problems related to ecology. There are many market and political barriers in practice, all of which need to be overcome.

If humanity wants to move towards a "green economy", it requires a complex and mixed use of administrative, economic and information tools.The UN indicators used to determine the state of transition to the "green economy" are related to the analysis of the stages of the "green growth" process. These processes include three interrelated stages (3-figure) [6]: 1. Problem identification and goal setting; 2. Development and evaluation of problem solving measures; 3. Monitoring the process of transition to the "green economy" and evaluating the achieved results.

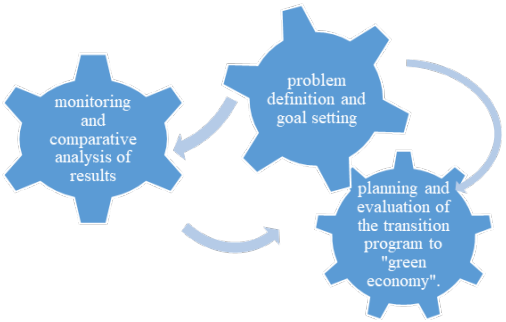


Figure 3. Stages of transition to "green economy" developed by UNEP [7].

In the process of transition to a green economy, the indicators related to the stage of problem identification and goal setting are considered a useful tool for decision-makers and allow to determine the correct direction for sustainable economic growth.An important direction in the evaluation of the "green economy" is the research carried out within the framework of IHTT. According to the recommendations of this organization, it is appropriate to use the following 25-30 indicators divided into five groups to evaluate "green growth":

- environmental and resource efficiency of the economy (special attention is paid to carbon efficiency);
- natural resources;
- the state of the environment and its impact on the quality of life;
- policy and economic opportunities in the field of "green growth";
- Socio-economic aspects of "green growth".

Green growth indicators developed by IHTT have been updated and expanded in 2022 compared to 2017 indicators. The 2022 report focuses on policy measures aimed at ensuring green growth and increasing labor productivity, renewable energy, renewable energy, technology and innovation, and analyzes related to international financial flows. In this rating, it is noted that while Slovenia, Korea, Germany, Austria, Latvia, and Belgium have taken the leading positions in terms of processing, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Belgium have achieved significant positive results in the field of renewable energy processing [8].

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