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GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PROJECTS

Buriyeva Yulduz Uktamovna

YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA ATROF- MUHITGA ZARAR YETKAZMAYDIGAN LOYIHALAR

Bo'riyeva Yulduz O'ktamovna

ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА И ПРОЕКТЫ, НЕ НАНОСЯЩИЕ ВРЕД ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Буриева Юлдуз Уктамовна

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ABSTRACT. This article examines the concept of the green economy, its core principles, and the importance of environmentally friendly projects. Particular attention is paid to the development of the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including projects related to renewable energy sources, energy efficiency improvement, sustainable transportation, and waste management. The study analyzes the role of these initiatives in promoting socio-economic development, improving public well-being, and maintaining environmental balance. The results show that the transition to a green economy is a key factor in ensuring sustainable development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: green economy, sustainable development, environmental protection, renewable energy, energy efficiency, eco-friendly projects, Uzbekistan

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается концепция «зелёной экономики», её основные принципы и значение экологически безопасных проектов. Особое внимание уделяется развитию зелёной экономики в Республике Узбекистан, включая проекты, связанные с возобновляемыми источниками энергии, повышением энергоэффективности, устойчивым транспортом и управлением отходами. В ходе исследования анализируется роль данных инициатив в обеспечении социально-экономического развития, повышении уровня благосостояния населения и сохранении экологического баланса. Результаты исследования показывают, что переход к зелёной экономике является ключевым фактором обеспечения устойчивого развития в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: зелёная экономика, устойчивое развитие, охрана окружающей среды, возобновляемые источники энергии, энергоэффективность, экологически безопасные проекты, Узбекистан

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada yashil iqtisodiyot tushunchasi, uning asosiy tamoyillari hamda atrof-muhitga zarar etkazmaydigan loyihalarning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasida yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish, energiya samaradorligini oshirish, ekologik barqaror transport va chiqindilarni boshqarish sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu loyihalarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishga, aholi farovonligiga hamda ekologik muvozanatni saqlashga qo'shayotgan hissiy yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish O'zbekiston uchun barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashda muhim omil ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil iqtisodiyot, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologiya, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, energiya samaradorligi, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, yashil loyihalar, O'zbekiston.

■ INTRODUCTION

The green economy is a modern economic model aimed at ensuring sustainable development, rational use of natural resources, and reducing negative impacts on the environment [1]. Today, as climate change, water scarcity, air pollution, and environmental issues intensify, the transition to a green economy has become a pressing issue for Uzbekistan [2]. In this regard, the country is implementing large-scale reforms to ensure environmental safety and “green” its economy [5].

By Presidential Decree PD №-4477 dated October 4, 2019, the “Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Green Economy for 2019-2030” was approved [7], which defined the main directions of green development. According to this strategy, the development of renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, and introducing environmentally friendly technologies were identified as priority tasks [11].

Based on presidential decrees, it is planned to increase the share of renewable energy in electricity



generation to 26% by 2030 [6]. In recent years, solar and wind power plants with a total capacity exceeding 3.5 GW have been launched. In addition, solar panels have been installed in more than 60,000 households and public facilities, saving millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity annually [11].

The Presidential Decree №-16 dated January 30, 2025, approved the “Uzbekistan - 2030” state program aimed at protecting the environment and promoting the green economy [6]. This program sets specific goals for increasing waste recycling, developing eco-friendly transport, and expanding the use of “green technologies” in industry [10]. These reforms play a crucial role in implementing the principles of the green economy in practice [9].

■ RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the research is based on secondary data obtained from official government documents, presidential decrees, national strategies such as the “Strategy for the Transition to a Green Economy for 2019–2030” and the “Uzbekistan – 2030” program, as well as reports from international organizations including the UNDP, World Bank, and ADB. Statistical data from the State Committee on Statistics and the Ministry of Ecology were analyzed to assess the effectiveness of renewable energy, waste management, sustainable transport, and water resource projects. Comparative and trend analyses were conducted to identify key progress and challenges, while specific case studies, such as solar and wind energy projects, were examined to illustrate practical implementation. The study follows the principles of academic integrity and relies solely on publicly available and verified data sources to ensure objectivity and reliability of conclusions.

The implementation of environmentally friendly projects is becoming an integral part of economic policy [8]. Industrial enterprises are gradually adopting energy-efficient equipment, improving water resource management, and reducing production waste [12]. According to statistics, energy-saving measures have reduced industrial energy consumption by an average of 15-20% in recent years [10].

In the transport sector, green economy principles are also being actively introduced. According to presidential decrees, the share of eco-friendly public transport, including electric buses and cars, is increasing in major cities. Hundreds of electric buses now operate in Tashkent, helping reduce air pollution and fuel consumption. Furthermore, incentives for purchasing electric vehicles have boosted public interest in green technologies.

In agriculture, environmentally friendly projects are equally significant. The introduction of drip irrigation technologies has increased water efficiency, reducing water consumption by 30-40% in some regions. At the same time, state programs are being implemented to expand organic farming and environmentally clean agricultural production [1]. Waste management has also received special attention — the number of solid waste processing plants has increased, and recycling rates in some areas have reached 25-30% [10]. This not only

reduces environmental harm but also allows efficient use of secondary raw materials.

Projects under the green economy are closely linked with increasing public environmental awareness. Presidential decrees and state programs emphasize active public participation in environmental protection, as well as strengthening ecological education and awareness. Special environmental and sustainable development courses have been introduced in educational institutions, while mass media campaigns promote a green lifestyle [5].

In recent years, green project financing involving international financial institutions and foreign investors has increased significantly. Billions of US dollars have been invested in renewable energy, water supply, and waste processing sectors [15]. These investments have helped introduce modern technologies, create new jobs, and improve the environmental conditions of various regions.

At the regional level, implementing green economy principles is also crucial. In Karakalpakstan and the Aral Sea region, large-scale projects have been undertaken to improve the ecological situation [3]. Millions of hectares of the dried seabed have been planted with saxaul and other desert-resistant plants to prevent dust storms and stabilize the climate. These measures have not only environmental but also socio-economic benefits by creating employment for local populations.

Digital technologies also play an essential role in the transition to a green economy. Smart meters are being introduced for energy and water monitoring, improving control over resource use and reducing losses [2]. Moreover, the government supports small businesses and private entrepreneurs implementing eco-friendly technologies through tax incentives, subsidies, and preferential loans. As a result, the number of enterprises engaged in renewable energy, recycling, and environmental services is steadily increasing.

In urban planning and housing, environmentally sustainable approaches are being adopted. Energy-efficient materials, green spaces, and water-saving technologies are required for new residential complexes. For example, improved thermal insulation in modern buildings has reduced heat energy consumption by 20-25% [1]. In industry, reducing harmful emissions remains a top priority — state ecological control has been strengthened, and filtration and purification systems are now mandatory in large enterprises. Consequently, some industries have reduced air pollutant emissions by 10-15% in recent years, helping protect public health and ensure environmental stability [10].

Water resource management remains a key issue in the green economy framework. Projects on water reuse, wastewater treatment, and closed water circulation systems in production are being implemented. In certain industries, these technologies have reduced water consumption by 35-40% [11]. The improvement of the legal and regulatory framework also plays a vital role — new laws and regulations have been adopted to promote environmental protection, ecological safety, and green investments.



In the energy sector, reducing carbon emissions is a strategic priority. The modernization of thermal power plants and the adoption of advanced gas and coal technologies are gradually reducing harmful emissions. In some upgraded facilities, CO₂ emissions have decreased by 15-20% [12].

Within the “Green Space” initiative, millions of trees and shrubs are planted annually to expand green zones across cities and villages [5]. This improves the ecological environment and mitigates the negative effects of climate change. Scientific research and innovation are also key drivers — universities and research institutions are developing energy-saving technologies, eco-friendly materials, and waste-free production systems [3].

International cooperation and experience sharing are crucial for the transition to a green economy. Uzbekistan actively participates in global environmental initiatives, adapting best practices in renewable energy, recycling, and energy efficiency. Collaboration with foreign experts and financial institutions enhances funding and technological support for local projects [2].

Social aspects of the green economy also deserve special attention. Introducing eco-friendly technologies, energy-efficient production, and green transport not only protects the environment but also improves the population’s quality of life [15]. Hence, state programs are closely linked to improving living standards, promoting healthy lifestyles, and creating new jobs. Monitoring and evaluation systems have been introduced to assess each project’s ecological, economic, and social indicators — supporting effective decision-making for both the government and businesses.

Thus, the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan is emerging as a comprehensive strategic process that ensures sustainable development, environmental protection, and socio-economic harmony [9].

■ CONCLUSION

The experience of Uzbekistan shows that the transition to a green economy is a complex strategic direction aimed at ensuring sustainable development, efficient use of natural resources, and environmental protection. Through presidential decrees and state programs, practical measures are being taken to develop renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, manage waste, and introduce eco-friendly technologies.

Green economy projects not only maintain ecological balance but also enhance economic efficiency, create new jobs, and improve citizens’ welfare.

Moreover, scientific research, innovation, international cooperation, and investment are increasing the effectiveness of implementing the green economy concept in practice.

As a result, the green economy in Uzbekistan is becoming a key tool for harmonizing social, economic, and environmental stability — ensuring the country’s ecological security and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

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