

ISSUES OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF A GREEN ECONOMY IN
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Annotation: This article analyzes the processes of formation of the green economy concept in Uzbekistan, its scientific and theoretical foundations, and directions of practical implementation. The main principles of the green economy are the rational use of natural resources, ensuring environmental sustainability, increasing social well-being, and stimulating economic growth. The article also separately examines the factors driving the development of a green economy on a global scale, including climate change, resource constraints, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: Green economy, sustainable development, environmental sustainability, renewable energy, green finance, climate change, efficient use of resources, environmental innovations, economy of Uzbekistan.

The concept of a green economy is an economic model based on the rational use of natural resources, ensuring environmental sustainability, and minimizing the negative impact on the environment. This approach is aimed at harmonizing economic development, social well-being, and ecological balance, including effective resource management, the use of renewable energy sources, waste reduction, and the promotion of environmental innovations.

While traditional economic models often focus on increasing production volumes and economic growth, the green economy model, based on the principles of sustainable development, also defines the ecological environment and social equality as a priority. This concept focuses on reducing environmental risks, increasing energy efficiency, reducing waste, and strengthening social justice through the use of advanced technologies and innovative approaches. Thus, the green economy serves not only to stimulate economic growth, but also to ensure the long-term well-being of the environment and society.

Scientific research related to the concept of a green economy is widely covered in economic literature. In particular, scientists P. Goodall, Ivanova N.I. and Levchenko L.V. in their books on the green economy covered such issues as sustainable development and the historical development of green economy concepts. Local scientists A.V. Vakhobov and Sh.Kh. Khajibakiev, in their textbooks, provide a detailed analysis of the role of the green economy in sustainable development. Aspects such as the economic and social impact of the green economy have not been sufficiently studied.

The literature review on the formation and development of the green economy includes numerous scientific sources, reports, and analyses. Through these sources, the role of the green economy in the global economy and its approaches based on the principles of sustainable development are analyzed. This literature is important for a deeper understanding of the scientific foundations and practical application of the concept of a green economy.

The concept of a green economy began to develop in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. During this period, serious environmental problems, such as the deterioration of the global environment, the acceleration of climate change, the depletion of natural resources, and environmental pollution, forced many countries to seek new economic approaches[3]. This situation arose, in particular, as a result of the negative environmental impact associated with the technological development of humanity and industrial production.

Thus, the concept of a green economy, while ensuring sustainable economic development, has been formed as an approach based on minimizing the negative impact on the environment and the efficient use of natural resources. This model is aimed at implementing the process of economic growth without disrupting the ecological balance, which, along with increasing social well-being, also ensures the protection of natural ecosystems.

The main principle of the green economy is the harmonization of economic development and social stability with environmental factors. It is aimed at forming an environmentally friendly development model by stimulating the use of environmentally safe technologies in production and consumption processes. Thus, the green economy serves not only to promote economic interests, but also to ensure the efficient use of natural resources and a sustainable environment for future generations [4].

In such an economic model, environmental, social, and economic factors work not in opposition to each other, but in complementarity. These changes are especially important in industry, energy production, and transport. The green economy not only aims to protect the environment, but also develops sustainable and long-term methods for achieving economic development.

One of the most important aspects of a green economy is the harmonization of economic growth with social justice and environmental sustainability. In this approach, environmental protection and improving social well-being are considered as complementary factors, and there is no contradiction between them.

This concept covers not only political decisions at the state level, but also strategic approaches at the individual and corporate levels. The successful implementation of the green economy will ensure not only environmental issues, but also the creation of new jobs, the development of innovative technologies, and the achievement of long-term sustainable development. Therefore, the green economy model is considered an effective solution to global economic crises, climate change, and other environmental problems.

A number of factors influenced the formation and development of the green economy. These factors are interconnected and determine the necessity of a green economy in environmental protection, resource conservation, and ensuring sustainable development. Below, these factors are discussed in detail in the form of tables and text. Table 1.

Table 1.

Factors influencing the development of a green economy.

Factors influencing development	Description
Climate change and environmental problems	Climate change, global warming, depletion of water resources, and environmental pollution contribute to the need for a green economy increased.
Resource limitation	The limitation of land resources, the decrease in water use, and the depletion of energy resources necessitated the development of environmentally friendly technologies.
Sustainable Development Goals	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the UN in 2000 led to the expansion of views on the green economy on a global scale.

The intensification of global climate change and environmental pollution have become the main impetus for the development of a green economy. Climate change has exacerbated environmental problems worldwide due to rising temperatures, depletion of water resources, and changes in nature. To combat climate change and mitigate its impacts, the green economy

necessitated the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies and the use of renewable energy sources.

As an example, according to the 2020 UN climate change report, water resources have decreased and heat waves have increased in 30% of the world's regions due to climate change. This situation indicates the necessity of a green economy, as new technologies and energy sources play an important role in combating climate change.

The limitation of land resources, the depletion of water, energy, and mineral resources led to the development of a green economy. With the development of the global economy and the expansion of industry, natural resources began to deplete, and the need for efficient use of resources arose. The green economy is based on resource processing, the use of renewable energy, and waste reduction.

According to data published by the World Bank in 2020, more than 40% of the world's water resources are not being used properly, and currently there are problems of drought, water pollution, and water scarcity. This situation requires the development of a green economy, as it ensures the conservation and processing of natural resources.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the UN in 2000 led to a global expansion of views on the green economy. In the SDGs, social, economic, and environmental changes were studied interconnectedly, thereby creating a scientific basis for the development of a green economy. The main goal of the SDGs is to harmonize economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection.

Within the framework of these goals, there is a need to develop international cooperation and sustainable policies for the implementation of a green economy. In 2015, the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals provide for the implementation of 17 global goals by 2030. One of the main directions of the SDGs is the use of renewable energy sources and the fight against climate change.

Considering the above, in the process of formation and development of the concept of a green economy in our republic, it is advisable to pay special attention to the following issues:

Expansion of renewable energy sources. Uzbekistan and other countries should pay special attention to the development of renewable energy sources. The widespread introduction of such sources as solar, wind, and geothermal energy plays an important role in ensuring energy security and reducing energy consumption.

Increasing the share of use of environmentally friendly technologies. For this, it is necessary to provide benefits and preferences from customs duties on the import of environmentally friendly technologies, as well as from tax payments on the sale of products manufactured on the basis of these technologies.

Strengthening support for sustainable development policies. At the government level, it is necessary to develop and encourage the implementation of strategies that minimize environmental damage in the production process and encourage the transition to a green economy.

Development of the green finance system. For the successful development of the green economy, a green finance system is necessary. It is important to provide financial support for environmentally friendly projects through green bonds and investments.

Cooperation and exchange of experience on a global scale. For the success of the green economy, international cooperation and the exchange of experience are important. States should develop cooperation on scientific, technical, and financial resources in the implementation of green economy policies.

Education and awareness-raising. For the successful implementation of the green economy, it is very important to conduct large-scale advocacy and awareness-raising work in society. States should increase the environmental responsibility of the population by developing a system of environmental education and informing the public about the benefits of a green economy.

In conclusion, the green economy serves not only to solve environmental problems, but also to ensure economic growth, social justice, and sustainable development. This concept will become an important part of the social and economic system in the future. For the successful development of a green economy, states, enterprises, and the public must work together, support new technologies, and actively and effectively implement environmental and economic policies.

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