

## STATE, DYNAMICS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE «GREEN» ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract.** *The transition to a green economy is essential for achieving sustainable development and addressing the pressing challenges of climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation. This paper explores the concept of a green economy, defined as an economic system that prioritizes environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic viability. We analyze key strategies for promoting green practices across various sectors, including renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and circular economy principles. The paper also highlights the role of policy frameworks, technological innovation, and public-private partnerships in facilitating this transition. By examining case studies from different regions, we demonstrate the potential benefits of adopting green economy principles, including job creation, improved public health, and enhanced resilience to environmental shocks. Ultimately, this paper argues that a collective commitment to a green economy is not only vital for ecological preservation but also for fostering inclusive and sustainable growth in the 21st century.*

**Key words:** *Green Economy, sustainable development, renewable energy, circular economy, environmental sustainability, climate change, resource efficiency.*

## СОСТОЯНИЕ, ДИНАМИКА И ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ «ЗЕЛеной» ЭКОНОМИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

**Аннотация.** *Переход к зеленой экономике необходим для достижения устойчивого развития и решения насущных проблем изменения климата, истощения ресурсов и ухудшения состояния окружающей среды. В данной статье рассматривается концепция зеленой экономики, определяемой как экономическая система, которая ставит во главу угла экологическую устойчивость, социальную справедливость и экономическую жизнеспособность. Мы анализируем ключевые стратегии продвижения зеленой практики в различных секторах, включая возобновляемые источники энергии, устойчивое сельское хозяйство и принципы круговой экономики. В статье также подчеркивается роль политических рамок, технологических инноваций и государственно-частного партнерства в содействии этому переходу. Рассматривая тематические исследования из разных регионов, мы демонстрируем потенциальные выгоды от принятия принципов зеленой экономики, включая создание рабочих мест, улучшение общественного здравоохранения и повышение устойчивости к экологическим потрясениям. В конечном счете, в данной статье утверждается, что коллективная приверженность зеленой экономике имеет жизненно важное значение не только для сохранения окружающей среды, но и для содействия инклюзивному и устойчивому росту в 21 веке.*

**Ключевые слова:** *зеленая экономика, устойчивое развитие, возобновляемые источники энергии, круговая экономика, экологическая устойчивость, изменение климата, эффективность использования ресурсов.*

An urgent practical task for many countries of the world, including Uzbekistan, is the greening of the economy. In our country, issues of economic growth with the least negative impact on the environment have recently been given more and more attention.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has many opportunities for «green» economic growth, since the legislative sphere is developing in the direction of harmonization with European legislation, investments in environmental infrastructure are increasing, and international environmental and economic cooperation is expanding. At this stage, environmental principles have already been introduced into the national economy, which has reduced environmental risks and created conditions for improving the standard and quality of life of Uzbek society. At the 77th session, the UN General Assembly on December 14, 2022, adopted a resolution «On strengthening the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals», thereby supporting the initiative put forward by the President of Uzbekistan at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly in 2020. The document was co-sponsored by 80 states<sup>1</sup>.

Among the development trends of the global economy, the development of information technology, especially the development of an economy based on artificial intelligence, will be observed as a priority in the coming years. According to a report by the International Telecommunication Union, “In 2023, 67% of the world’s population, or 5.4 billion people, will be connected to the Internet”

With the rapid development of the digital economy in the world, research on the development of the service sector based on the application of information and communication technologies, the improvement of service organization mechanisms, and the efficiency of the service sector is a priority. In this regard, effective development of the service sector in the context of global competition, strategic planning of information and communication technology development based on the experience of developed countries, artificial intelligence, cloud technology, big data platforms, 5G technology, Internet services, and the possibility of using ICT for economic and social development. It is important to conduct research for the implementation of the project.

With the development of society, the rapid growth of the population, the increase in production and waste volumes, environmental problems are expanding and accumulating. The most pressing issues are: maintaining favorable living conditions for society, depletion of natural resources and environmental safety. The global challenges of our time and, above all, the global environmental crisis are prompting humanity to green all spheres of activity, and are causing an urgent need to search for alternative models of global economic growth. In this regard, many countries of the world have realized the need to green the economy, revise people's lifestyles and

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<sup>1</sup> <https://nsdg.stat.uz>

have begun to transform existing development models in favor of more efficient management of limited resources, namely, in favor of sustainable development.

The environmental aspect of economic life at the present stage is becoming increasingly relevant and a priority in interstate cooperation. In this regard, international governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of environmental and economic cooperation are being created, legislation is being improved for the joint solution of global environmental problems and mass greening of the economy.

At the moment, the leaders in the field of sustainable development and «green» growth are the countries of Northern Europe, traditionally occupying leading positions in the ratings of environmental and economic sustainability. The effectiveness of their transition to the model of a «green» economy lies in the constant improvement of legislation, an active process of development and implementation of eco-innovations, as well as a transforming attitude of society towards the environment.

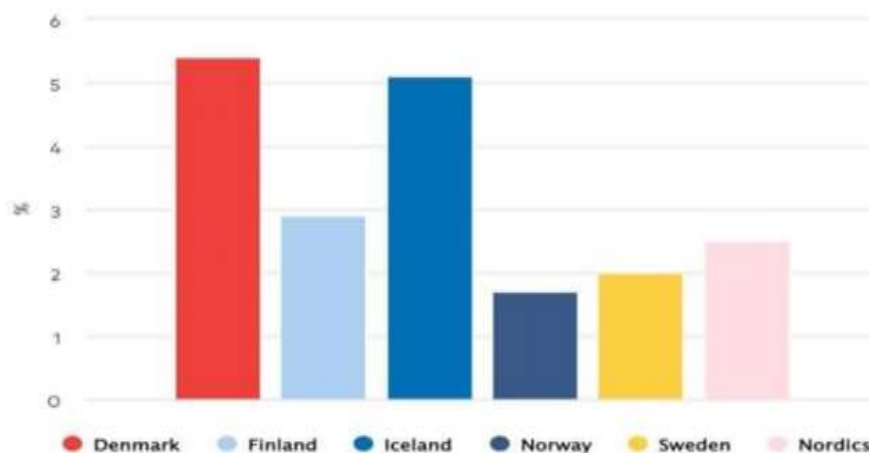
In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan has not yet reached the level of Northern European countries in terms of greening the economy. However, like many countries at the present stage, it is a member of environmental and economic organizations and takes an active part in their activities. In Uzbekistan, increasing attention is paid to environmental issues, various state programs are being implemented, legislation in the field of environmental protection is being improved, and environmental protection measures are being taken. Moreover, recently more and more attention has been paid to accounting for and analyzing the indicators of the «green» economy, and a national model of sustainable development has begun to form.

Currently, the highest indicators of environmental and economic sustainability are demonstrated by individual countries of Northern Europe, namely the countries of the Scandinavian Peninsula and adjacent islands, such as Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

This region is considered the most successful in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development. One of the most comprehensive indicators of regional sustainability is the Sustainable Development Goals Index (SDG index), developed by the European Parliamentary Research Service with the support of the UN and published annually as part of the Sustainable Development Report. This report is widely used by governments, corporations and non-profit organizations. The 2021 report presented the Sustainable Development Goals index for 165 countries, consisting of 91 global indicators, as well as 30 additional indicators applicable to OECD countries.

To make the data comparable across countries, each indicator was scaled from 0 to 100, where 0 is the worst possible variable and 100 is the best. Once the boundaries are established, the data is converted to a scale. The overall score reflects a country's progress in achieving all 17 SDGs. According to this rating, in 2021, the leading positions are occupied by the Nordic countries, namely, Finland is in first place with a score of 85.90 points, followed by Sweden - 85.61 points and Denmark - 84.86, Norway is in 7th place with a score of 81.98. Thus, by 2021, these countries have implemented the Sustainable Development Agenda until 2030 by more than 80%, which indicates the environmental and economic sustainability of this region. Let us take a closer look at the main environmental and economic indicators reflecting the rapid achievement of 17 Sustainable Development Goals by selected leading Nordic countries in this area.

Renewable energy consumption in the Nordic countries grew by an average of 2.5% per year between 2005 and 2019, while non-renewable energy consumption fell by an average of 2% per year over the same period (Figure 1)



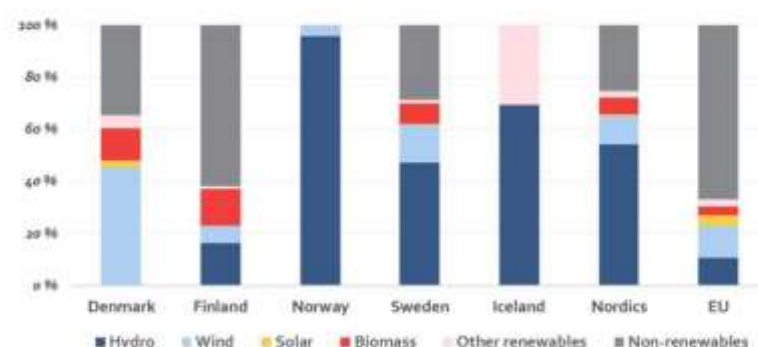
**Figure 1 – Average annual growth of renewable energy consumption in the Nordic countries (% change in gross final consumption, 2022 )<sup>2</sup>**

During the period under review, renewable energy consumption in Denmark grew more than in any other Nordic country, averaging 5.3% per year, followed by Iceland at 5.1% per year.

It should be noted that the Nordic countries are striving for carbon neutrality in different ways: in Finland - through biomass, in Denmark wind energy is mainly used, hydropower in Norway and Sweden, and geothermal energy in Iceland (Figure 2).

Overall, renewable energy sources predominated in the electricity structure of the Nordic countries in 2019, the majority of which came from hydropower (more than 50%), the second most important was wind power, followed by energy obtained from biomass.

For comparison, in the European Union as a whole, more than 65% of electricity consumed comes from non-renewable energy sources, with wind and hydropower making only a small contribution, accounting for about 10% of all electricity.



<sup>2</sup> <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency2020/energy-efficiency-in-2019>. – Date of access : 29.11.2021

**Figure 2 – Renewable energy sources in the electricity mix of the Nordic countries and the EU in 2019 (% of consumption)<sup>3</sup>**

Thus, at the present stage, the greening of the world economy has become a necessity. Growing environmental problems, acquiring a global character, require their immediate solution not only by an individual state, but also by the entire world community. That is why many countries have already decided to transition to a «green» economic model, which is an economy that increases people's well-being and ensures social justice in society, while significantly reducing risks to the environment. The main goal of greening is to find ways to effectively combine the economic, environmental and social interests of society for the purpose of its sustainable development. However, in addition to the concept of a «green» economy, new economic models have increasingly begun to appear, such as bioeconomy,

«low-carbon» economy, «anti-growth» model and others. At the same time, none of them is ideal, so it can be assumed that ultimately their combination will work. In the process of transition of countries to the model of «green» economy, certain challenges and frameworks of ecological restructuring of various natures may arise, ranging from financial problems to moral frameworks, however, with active support of «green» growth by state institutions, the private sector and the public, each country has the opportunity to «green» the economy.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.investinbelarus.by/focusindustries/Organic\\_Agriculture/](http://www.investinbelarus.by/focusindustries/Organic_Agriculture/). – Дата доступа: 09.11.2021.

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