



Tendencies of Green Economy development. Case of Uzbekistan

Alimov Abdvakil

*Assistant of the Food and Agricultural Economics department,
Tashkent State University of Economics Samarkand Branch, Uzbekistan*

Abstract

The article investigates the processes related to the role of the green economy in ensuring the socio-economic development of the republic of Uzbekistan. The analysis of the share of information and communication technologies in the sectors and industries of the economy of Uzbekistan, some indicators of communication and informatization was carried out. In accordance with the existing opportunities and conditions, scientific proposals and practical recommendations for the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan have been formed. Assessed the results of the urgency of scientific research aimed at increasing the efficiency of production through the development of digital technologies in industries and sectors of the economy, reducing production costs, expanding employment through the emergence of new modern professions. The conceptual and applied aspects of digital economy, their development paths and strategy selection in the Uzbek economy, statistical analyses through methods of observation, collection of statistical information, classification, collation; and also diagrams and graphs regularly used in presenting data, lively changes, including methods of enhancing this sector in the formation of economic system as well as the perspectives of development are all mentioned in this article.

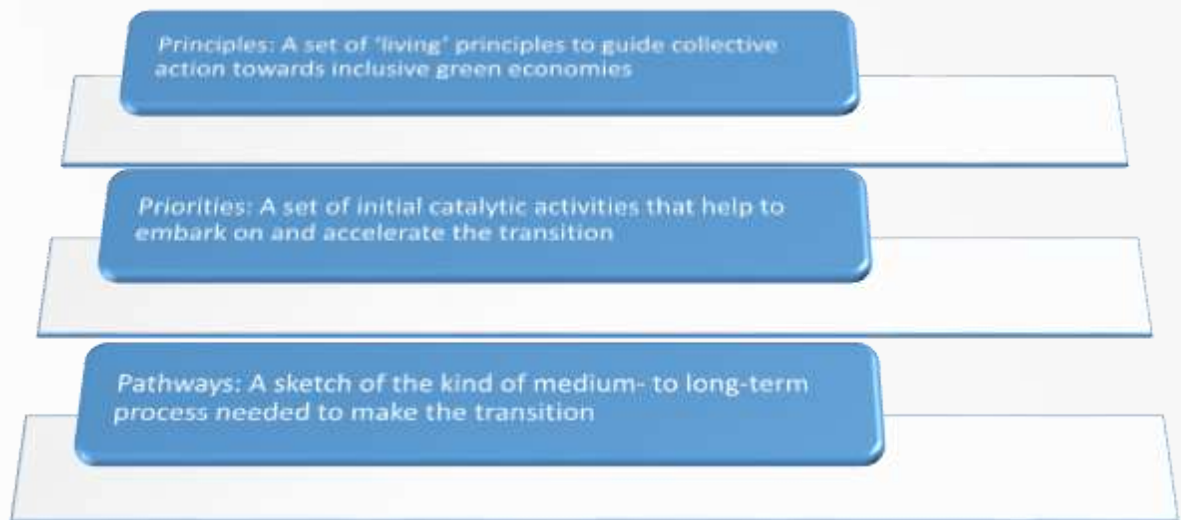
Keywords: *green economy, development, tendencies, research, Uzbekistan.*

Introduction. Since the industrial revolution, our economies have delivered huge advances in material prosperity. But this progress is increasingly imperilled by the very economic models which made it possible. Our economies are still measured and managed in ways that incentivise overconsumption, damage nature and social bonds, and drive climate change. In 2015 the global community committed to tackling these linked problems through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change. This can only be described as historic. Yet significant economic, societal and institutional changes are now needed if the 2030 commitments and climate goals are to be achieved. When national governments and businesses alike are preparing active responses to the 2030 Agenda, they critically need to get the economics right for sustainable development. Since the financial crisis in 2008, several initiatives to reform economic governance have been put forward in response to demands from governments— notably but not only ‘green growth’, ‘decarbonisation’, and ‘green’, ‘blue’ or ‘circular’ economy. This diversity of initiatives has driven valuable innovation and engaged civil society and business as well as government – but to continue a fragmented approach could confuse stakeholders and stymie the systemic progress that is now needed.



Main Part

Several major institutions working in the field have therefore met several times to share learning and combine efforts.¹ They have now reached a consensus that nothing short of a fast and fair transformation of our economies is needed. The collaborating institutions have co-constructed a three-part framework to offer a coherent way to get to grips with the complexity of transformation towards greener, more equitable and resilient economies. This is not a blueprint, but instead it enables stakeholders to reflect on progress, challenges and current plans, and to co-create a vision and approach that will work well in their context. It comprises:

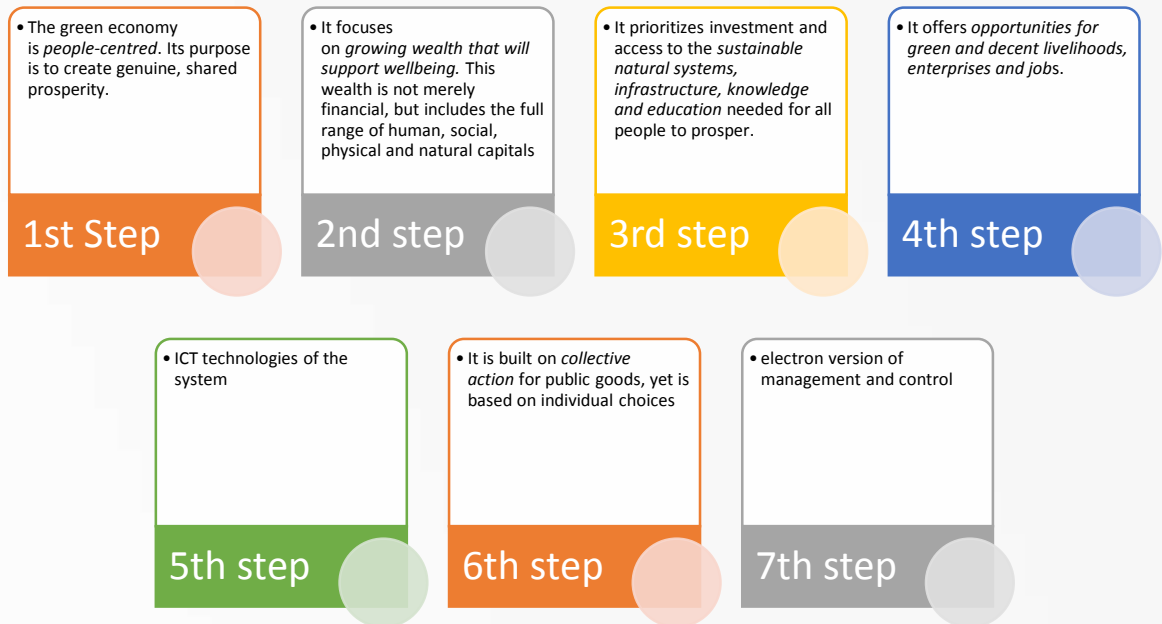


The Wellbeing Principle

This paper reflects learning, debate and consensus among the 'Partners for Inclusive Green Economy', which includes the UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UN-PAGE), UN Poverty Environment Action (PEA, successor to the former Poverty Environment Initiative), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Development Alternatives India, P4G (former 3GF), and the Green Economy Coalition (GEC). The paper reflects inputs and subsequent discussions of the institutional collaboration group members. While the group has asked GEC to publish this paper in the public interest, the paper does not necessarily reflect the specific and entire policies, commitments or programmes of any one institution or its funding partners. A special thanks to Steve Bass, Senior Fellow at the International Institute for Environment and Development for developing this paper over the last two years. It is intended as a 'living document' and is open for review, ideas and debate.



A green economy enables **all people to create and enjoy prosperity.**



The green economy is people-centred. Its purpose is to create genuine, shared prosperity. It focuses on growing wealth that will support wellbeing. This wealth is not merely financial, but includes the full range of human, social, physical and natural capitals. It prioritizes investment and access to the sustainable natural systems, infra-structure, knowledge and education needed for all people to prosper. It offers opportunities for green and decent livelihoods, enterprises and jobs. It is built on collective action for public goods, yet is based on individual choices.

The green economy promotes **equity within and between generations.**

- The green economy is *inclusive and non-discriminatory*. It shares decision-making, benefits and costs fairly; avoids elite capture; and especially supports *women's empowerment*.
- It promotes the *equitable distribution of opportunity and outcome*, reducing disparities between people, while also giving sufficient space for wildlife and wilderness.
- It takes a *long-term perspective* on the economy, creating wealth and resilience that serve the interests of *future citizens*, while also acting urgently to tackle today's multi-dimensional poverty and injustice.
- It is based on *solidarity and social justice*, strengthening trust and social ties, and supporting human rights, the rights of workers, indigenous peoples and minorities, and the right to sustainable development.



- It promotes *empowerment* of MSMEs, social enterprises, and sustainable livelihoods.
- It seeks a *fast and fair transition* and covers its costs – leaving no-one behind, enabling vulnerable groups to be agents of transition, and innovating in *social protection* and reskilling.

Conclusion.

The study of paremiological units with a modal component in linguistics was carried out by linguists, culturologists and philologists of almost all countries. This question can be found in situations, proverbs, proverbs, wise words and phraseologies found in all aspects of a person's life. Considering the fact that analogues of a phrase, proverbs and wise words of one language are translated into another language very rarely, the role of this area in the study of culture and language of different nations and peoples is incomparable.

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