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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

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Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalar oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalar oliy maktabi;

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Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog‘och ko‘chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog‘lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

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MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

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OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING A GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

Turgunov Jasurbek Alimardon ugli
Dean of Tourism and Economics Faculty at Kokand University
E-mail: turgunov.jasurbek1123@gmail.com

Siddikova Farangiz Ravshanjon kizi
4th year student of Kokand University
E-mail: miss.siddikova@gmail.com

Abstract. In order to ensure sustainable economic growth and address environmental challenges, this study examines the opportunities and prospects for developing a green economy in Uzbekistan. The transition to a green economy is both economically and environmentally necessary. The study is based on a qualitative approach and uses secondary data from international reports, government legislation, and academic literature. The study highlights best practices in green finance, renewable energy development, and policy implementation. It highlights the need for increased public participation, greater investment in sustainable infrastructure and renewable energy, and overall policy coherence for Uzbekistan's green transformation. It makes recommendations such as strengthening green finance systems, improving policy coordination, training and upskilling workers in green sectors, and promoting global technology transfer partnerships.

Keywords: green economy, SDG, strategy, green programs, sustainable development, renewable energy, environmental policy, green finance.

O'ZBEKISTONDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI

Turg'unov Jasurbek Alimardon o'g'li
Turizm va iqtisodiyot fakulteti dekani,
Qo'qon universiteti

Siddikova Farangiz Ravshanjon qizi
Qo'qon universiteti, 4-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya. Barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash va atrof-muhit muammolarini hal qilish maqsadida ushbu tadqiqot O'zbekistonda yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari va istiqbollarini o'rganilgan. Yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish ham iqtisodiy, ham ekologik jihatdan zarur hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot sifatli yondashuvga asoslangan bo'lib, xalqaro hisobotlar, hukumat qonunchiligi va ilmiy adabiyotlardan olingan ikkilamchi ma'lumotlardan foydalanilgan. Tadqiqotda yashil moliya, qayta tiklanadigan energiyani rivojlantirish va siyosatni amalga oshirishdagi eng yaxshi tajribalar yoritib berilgan. O'zbekistonning yashil transformatsiyasi uchun jamoatchilik ishtirokini kuchaytirish, barqaror infratuzilma va qayta tiklanuvchi energiyaga ko'proq sarmoya jalb qilish hamda umumiy siyosiy muvofiqlik zarurligi ta'kidlangani. Yashil moliya tizimlarini mustahkamlash, siyosatni muvofiqlashtirishni yaxshilash, yashil sohalarda ishchilarni o'qitish va malakasini oshirish, hamda global texnologik transfer hamkorliklarini rag'batlantirish kabi tavsiyalar berilgani.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil iqtisodiyot, BRM, strategiya, yashil dasturlar, barqaror rivojlanish, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, ekologik siyosat, yashil moliya.

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Introduction. As environmental concerns worldwide worsen, nations are increasingly realizing how important it is to shift to a green economy that protects the environment and promotes economic progress. Given the nation's rapid economic transformation and significant environmental issues, including air pollution, water scarcity, and reliance on non-renewable resources, this shift is particularly crucial for Uzbekistan. By integrating ecologically sustainable practices with economic development, the green economy provides Uzbekistan with a means of addressing these problems and attaining long-term sustainability.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Decree RP-436, issued December 2, 2022, and entitled "On measures to enhance the effectiveness of reforms aimed at Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy by 2030", provides a thorough framework for addressing these concerns. Within the scope of Uzbekistan's Green Economy Transition Strategy, this order outlines procedures for carrying out the duties outlined in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, guaranteeing green and inclusive economic growth. It places a strong emphasis on increasing the efficiency of current policies, encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, and developing resource-saving techniques in all spheres of the economy.

A green economy is a notion that includes a number of tactics meant to lower carbon emissions, increase energy efficiency, and encourage the use of renewable resources. To ensure long-term prosperity and resilience to global economic upheavals and the effects of climate change, Uzbekistan must make the transition to a green economy, which is both an environmental and an economic requirement. This shift is in line with national strategies aimed at modernizing and diversifying the economy, as well as international sustainable development goals.

Although there is not a single, widely accepted definition of the "green economy", it is generally understood to be an economic environment that reduces environmental dangers and ecological shortages while also improving social fairness and human well-being. It encourages climate-conscious, sustainable growth that supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Uzbekistan's distinct development rate presents a significant chance to attain sustainable economic growth and make strides toward a green economy, as the World Bank has highlighted. [1]

In order to improve the efficacy of reforms for Uzbekistan's shift to a "green" economy by 2030, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree No. PQ-436 on December 2, 2022. This order lays out a number of actions intended to accomplish "green" and equitable economic growth by effectively carrying out the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022–2026. Its main objectives are to increase resource-saving techniques in all industries and boost the usage of renewable energy sources. The decree's primary points are as follows:

- encouraging the effective use of renewable energy
- introducing cutting-edge technologies to save resources throughout the board
- enhancing the compatibility of national development plans with the concepts of the green economy
- utilizing creative and environmentally responsible methods to ensure equitable and sustainable economic growth

The purpose of this article is to examine Uzbekistan's potential for making the shift to a green economy and to assess the opportunities and obstacles that stand in its way. The study

concentrates on important facets of establishing a green economy, including workforce training in sustainable practices, legislative and regulatory changes, and investments in renewable energy. The article also discusses the need for technical advancements and educational changes in preparing Uzbekistan's workforce to adopt sustainable practices in important industries. Through innovation and focused education, Uzbekistan can provide the groundwork for developing a skilled labor force that advances sustainable development objectives.

The aim of this research is to contribute to the ongoing debates on sustainable development in Uzbekistan, particularly considering the country's unique economic and environmental conditions. By analyzing current trends and exploring policy recommendations, this article provides insights into the socio-economic and environmental benefits of a green economy. It also highlights practical strategies that Uzbekistan could adopt to promote green economy goals and ensure sustainable growth that benefits future generations. This research emphasizes the need for collaboration between the government, the private sector, and international organizations in implementing the sustainable economic transition process. These efforts will help strike a balance between Uzbekistan's economic development goals and the necessity of environmental protection.

Literature review. Academic researchers Paul M. Ong and Rita Varisa Patraporn's (2006) study "The economic development potential of the green sector" included policy recommendations intended to turn the green sector into a major export base through regional economic development and job creation initiatives. They maintained that in order for regions to become major hubs for the production and distribution of ecologically friendly goods and services, they must move swiftly and strategically. According to the study, the green industry is expected to grow significantly over the next ten years, offering regions actively pursuing measures to grow the green industry significant job creation and economic development potential. The analysis's main conclusion is that the demands of the green sector and the current workforce are not aligned [2].

According to the study "Green economy: opportunities for sustainable development" by Larisa Khatsieva, Zalina Taymaskhanova, and A.E. Salamova (2022), the combination of social, ecological, and economic factors is necessary for sustainable development in the green economy. Achieving long-term sustainability requires this integration, which necessitates efficient coordination among government agencies. The necessity of connecting "economic" and "green" objectives with social justice and human well-being is emphasized in the article. This method places natural and human resources at the core of economic development plans and argues for a reassessment of their measurement and worth [3].

Sh. Yavmutov emphasizes in his paper named "Issues of transitioning the Uzbek economy to a green economy", the necessity of a thorough plan to effectively apply green economy mechanisms in various industries. This strategy should include legal, social, and economic methods. The paper emphasizes the particular difficulties in implementing green techniques in areas including urban infrastructure, agriculture, industry, and water. It also emphasizes how important Uzbekistan's current legal system is to the country's shift to a green economy. By filling in legal loopholes and providing regulatory regulations that support sustainable activities, this basis must be strengthened. Furthermore, raising public knowledge can help green programs succeed by boosting support and involvement [4].

The subject of a scholarly paper by Adiba Turayeva was “Urgent issues of transitioning the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy”. The article lists the precise objectives the president has set for Uzbekistan to meet by 2030. The development of renewable energy sources, carbon emission reduction, and ecological sustainability are the main objectives of these initiatives. It is essential to clearly define these objectives in order to evaluate and report on the transition process’s progress [5].

S. Topildiyev, E. Maley, Ludmila Masko, and R. Gavrilov offer a thorough examination of the green economy transition procedures in both Uzbekistan and Belarus. After both nations gained independence from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the writers evaluate their initial circumstances. Understanding their present socioeconomic status and difficulties in accomplishing sustainable development objectives depends on this assessment [6]. The socioeconomic development levels of Belarus and Uzbekistan at the moment are also highlighted in the text. It highlights how these levels greatly impact the nation’s capacity to shift to a green economy since they have to strike a balance between ecological sustainability and economic growth. The authors outline the economic prospects in both nations, with a focus on industries that stand to gain from eco-friendly operations and investments required for long-term, sustainable growth. The researchers come to the conclusion that gradually resolving the issues found will aid in the accomplishment of the national sustainable development goals and objectives. They emphasize how crucial it is to manage the environment and promote economic growth in tandem.

Methodology. In this article, using secondary data from scholarly publications, official regulations, and foreign reports, this study takes a qualitative method to examine how the green economy in Uzbekistan has evolved. The possibility for sustainable growth in important industries, such as industry, agriculture, and renewable energy, was examined using a case study approach. The purpose of the content analysis was to find the opportunities and obstacles in the shift to a green economy. A comparative study with other nations yielded insights into optimal practices that were relevant to the situation in Uzbekistan.

Additionally, the research paper compared the Republic of Uzbekistan’s and Germany’s distinct approaches to establishing a green economy using a comparative technique. Germany was selected because of its unique strategies for accomplishing sustainable development objectives through different phases of development and green economy projects. When it came to implementing circular economy models, renewable energy sources, and green finance methods, Germany set the standard. The comparison study made it possible to pinpoint cutting-edge methods, difficulties, and insights that could guide Uzbekistan’s approach to incorporating green economy ideas.

The study looked at how the National Program and the “Green Economy” strategy were being implemented in Uzbekistan, with particular attention to institutional frameworks, policy coherence, and stakeholder participation in the adoption of renewable energy sources, increased energy efficiency, improved waste management, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. The study also took into account the particular socioeconomic circumstances of Uzbekistan, including issues like water scarcity and high carbon intensity, and suggested customized approaches to forward the green economy agenda.

All things considered, the comparative methodology gave policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders in Uzbekistan and abroad a thorough grasp of how other nations approach and handle the challenges of making the transition to a green economy.

The material was chosen on the basis of its applicability to the socioeconomic and environmental setting of Uzbekistan as well as its significance to green economic practices. Studies looking at the impact of investments in renewable energy, resource efficiency, and sustainable technological advancements received particular attention. To put Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy in perspective, the study also integrates results from comparative studies involving other nations, like Belarus.

Reports from international organizations, scholarly databases, and institutional publications were used to obtain the materials. Relevance to Uzbekistan, rigor of technique in the original research, and recentness (when appropriate) were among the inclusion criteria. To ensure current relevance, studies carried out during the last 20 years were prioritized, while fundamental works were also included.

Results. The study's findings about Uzbekistan's shift to a green economy are presented in this section and are based on the literature review. The results are arranged thematically to emphasize the opportunities, difficulties, and important tactics mentioned in the literature.

Germany. Germany's national solution to the worldwide issue of climate change is the Energiewende, or energy transformation [7]. Germany's goal to transforming its energy system - phasing out nuclear power, dramatically increasing renewable energy, and lowering greenhouse gas emissions - while preserving economic stability is embodied in the Energiewende. In contrast, Uzbekistan is expanding its renewable energy sector, as seen by the wind projects in Navoi and the "Nur Navoi" solar power plant. Through city-based pilot initiatives, Uzbekistan is enhancing its infrastructure for recycling and trash management. In the realm of green finance, Germany boasts robust government policies that encourage green investments and well-established green finance institutions with sizable green bond markets. For sustainable projects, Uzbekistan is just beginning to investigate green bonds and green investment vehicles. In order to improve sustainability, Uzbekistan supports crop variety, drip irrigation, and organic farming, while Germany supports soil health and organic farming.

Germany's ambitious plan to move away from nuclear and fossil fuels and toward a renewable energy-based economy is known as the Energiewende. The primary objective of this shift is to significantly cut greenhouse gas emissions in order to support international efforts to slow down climate change. The policy includes a number of important elements:

- Renewable energy expansion;
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- Energy efficiency;
- Public participation and support;
- Economic transformation;
- International cooperation.

With an emphasis on wind and solar energy, Germany has been rapidly growing its renewable energy sector. This change is crucial to lessening dependency on conventional, dirty energy sources. By 2050, 80% of the nation's electricity is expected to originate from renewable sources. The substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with international climate change treaties like the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal is

a key component of Germany's Energiewende. With initial goals of cutting emissions by 65% by 2030 and 88% by 2040, Germany has set the goal of becoming greenhouse gas neutral by 2045. According to data, the nation had achieved a 40.4% reduction as of 2022. An important component of Germany's Energiewende is increasing energy efficiency in a variety of sectors. This entails updating current systems and promoting emerging technologies that preserve productivity while consuming less energy. Through more efficient energy use, Germany aims to cut its energy consumption in half by 2050. Strong public support and involvement are essential to the Energiewende's success in Germany. The transition plan has placed a lot of emphasis on this, and up until recently, Germany's green policies were well-liked. We'll discuss the reasons the nation was compelled to reverse some of its climate policy later in the piece. The Energiewende is an economic endeavor as well as an environmental one. It entails reorganizing the energy market, promoting environmentally friendly technologies, and generating employment in the field of renewable energy. Germany acknowledges that substantial economic growth might be fueled by the energy transition. The energy transformation in Germany is a component of a global initiative. In order to promote sustainable energy practices globally, the nation works with partners from other countries to exchange ideas, technology, and tactics. Furthermore, other nations will be inspired to proceed with their own energy transformations by Germany's successful energy sector shift.

Uzbekistan. Four major strategic directions were delineated in the Presidential Decree of October 4, 2019, entitled "On the approval of the strategy for transitioning the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for 2019–2030":

- Increasing the efficiency of energy use;
- Creating sources of renewable energy;
- Improving climate change adaptation and mitigation while also boosting the effectiveness of natural resource utilization;
- Maintaining natural ecosystems and developing both non-financial and financial tools to promote the green economy.

The "National Program for Transition to a Green Economy and Ensuring Green Growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted in December 2022 in compliance with the Green Economy Strategy and the "2022–2026 Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan". This program highlights the significance of developing a monitoring system known as the "Strategic Framework for Green Growth", which is in line with Uzbekistan's goals for the years up to 2030 and its accompanying Action Plan. This system is intended to track developments, gather data on a regular basis to monitor the shift to a green economy, and guarantee that the process is institutionalized. The Action Plan, which is an appendix to the paper, offers comprehensive details on tasks 50–53, such as:

- Enhancing inter-ministerial coordination;
- Aligning sectoral strategies;
- Developing tools for modeling and forecasting the green transition;
- Improving data collection processes.

Table 1. Goals within the Strategic Framework for Green Development by 2030

No.	Indicators	Unit of measurement	2022 targets	2024 target	2026 targets	2028 targets	2030 targets
1.	Energy intensity of GDP	Percentage decrease of tonnes of oil equivalent energy use	5	14	22	27	30
2.	Energy consumption in the industry sector	Percentage share of total energy consumption	26	25	23	21	20
3.	Share of renewable energy sources	Percentage share increase in total electricity generation	8	9	24.3	29.0	30.5
		kWh	6.5	8.6	25.0	34.0	40.7
4.	Construction of small solar photovoltaic power plants	MW	10.0	150.0	400.0	800.0	1 500.0
5.	Population with access to improved sources of drinking water	Percentage of the total population	69.7	80.93	87.12	88.5	90.0
6.	Stocks of trees and shrubs on the lands of the forest fund	Million m3	64.2	68.1	77.0	85.5	92.3
7.	Share of green areas in cities within the green land project	Percentage of the total area of the city settlement	8.3	12.4	15.8	23.8	30.0
8.	Proportion of municipal solid waste recycled	Percentage of municipal solid waste generated	30.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	65.0

The chart presents important indicators, measurement units, and intermediate targets for 2022, 2024, 2026, and 2028 as well as Uzbekistan's strategic goals under the Green Development Framework for 2030 [8]. It outlines eight main goals centered on environmental sustainability, resource accessibility, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. By 2030, the first objective is to lower the GDP's energy intensity by 30%, with smaller cuts made as needed. It is anticipated that industrial energy demand will drop to 20% of total energy use. The building of tiny solar photovoltaic power plants, which are expected to grow from 10 MW in 2022 to 1,500 MW by 2030, will help achieve the goal of increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity generation to 30.5%. It is anticipated that 90% of the population will have access to better sources of drinking water, and that forest stock reserves will increase to 92.3 million m^3. In order to support urban greening activities, green spaces in urban centers are also expected to grow to 25% of the total city area. Finally, yet importantly, a commitment to sustainable waste management is demonstrated by the goal of 65% recycling of municipal solid waste.

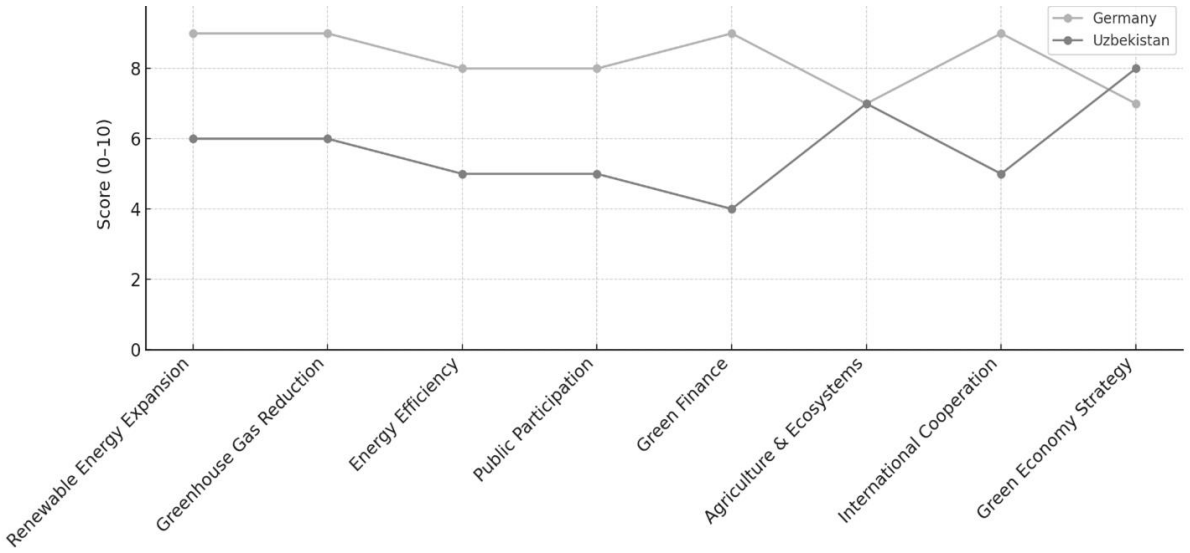

Figure 1. Comparison of Germany and Uzbekistan across several green strategy areas

According to Figure 1, Germany and Uzbekistan represent various stages of the green economy transition. Germany offers a developed model characterized by regulatory depth, financial mechanisms, and international leadership. While at an earlier stage, Uzbekistan demonstrates clear strategic intent, particularly in the creation of national programs and adaptation measures, with significant potential for growth in its green economy. Future policy development in Uzbekistan should emphasize operationalization, data-driven monitoring, and public engagement. However, it's crucial to stress the importance of financial innovation, as it not only accelerates the country's green economy but also makes the audience feel the urgency and significance of this aspect. Germany, meanwhile, faces the challenge of sustaining its transition amidst geopolitical and economic pressures, requiring continued adaptation and social consensus.

Key opportunities in transitioning to a green economy. The transition to a green economy can diversify Uzbekistan's economy by establishing new industries in sustainable agriculture, green technologies, and renewable energy. According to the literature, this kind of diversification would offer long-term resilience against changes in international markets and stabilize economic growth. Public health and environmental sustainability are significantly impacted by the shift to a green economy. The research highlights the possibility of lower carbon emissions, water resource conservation, and improved air quality, all of which can lead to better public health outcomes. It is anticipated that increased access to clean energy and less pollution will decrease the prevalence of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses in Uzbekistan's population.

Although Uzbekistan's shift to a green economy has a lot of promise, there are also drawbacks. According to the literature study, a number of significant challenges need to be overcome if the nation is to successfully adopt green economic practices. These obstacles can be roughly divided into three categories:

- institutional and regulatory difficulties
- financial and technological limitations
- deficiencies in public awareness and education.

The absence of a thorough and coherent policy framework to enable the transition to a green economy is one of the biggest issues noted in the literature. Even though Uzbekistan has

started initiatives like the “2030 Sustainable Development Goals”, there is still a concern about the disconnect between the creation of policies and their successful execution [9]. It is challenging to track progress and keep stakeholders responsible because the current policies frequently lack quantifiable goals and clear enforcement methods. Renewable energy targets, for example, may be in place in theory, but real investment in green technologies is slowed down by the lack of legislative changes or financial incentives. Furthermore, central authorities frequently take the lead in decision-making without enough cooperation or input from regional governments, undervaluing the importance of local governments in advancing green economic policies.

Additionally, Uzbekistan’s legislative and regulatory framework does not yet fully encourage green business practices, which makes it challenging for enterprises and entrepreneurs to put environmental sustainability ahead of conventional approaches. Sustainability measures are not widely incorporated into industrial operations and urban planning, and green certifications and environmental impact assessments have been slow to emerge. The necessity for extensive policy changes that both encourage and control the implementation of sustainable practices is highlighted by these institutional gaps.

Another significant barrier to the shift to a green economy is financial and technological limitations. For both the public and private sectors, the cost of adopting green technologies, energy-efficient machinery, and renewable energy systems. Smaller businesses and rural towns are unable to afford the high upfront expenditures of renewable energy equipment, such as wind turbines and solar panels. The disparity in access to green technologies is made worse by the absence of incentives and subsidies for farmers and small enterprises, even though larger corporations might be able to obtain funding.

Furthermore, Uzbekistan lacks some technological advancements, especially in the areas of sustainable industrial operations and the adoption of advanced renewable energy technology. The local workforce currently lacks the highly specialized knowledge and training needed for many green technologies. The nation’s dependence on antiquated infrastructure makes implementing new, greener technologies even more difficult.

Limited access to financing and investment for green initiatives exacerbates the financial obstacles, particularly in rural areas where there is a greater need for sustainable energy and agriculture. Because of the perceived dangers and the long-term nature of the returns on such investments, banks and other financial institutions are frequently hesitant to invest in green initiatives. Although donors and international financial organizations may provide aid, the process of obtaining these funds is frequently slowed down by ineffective bureaucracy and a lack of cooperation among various players.

The general public’s ignorance of the significance of sustainability is another major obstacle to Uzbekistan’s shift to a green economy. According to studies, many companies and people are still ignorant of the long-term financial and ecological advantages of adopting green practices. The general public’s lack of knowledge about green technologies, resource efficiency, and renewable energy makes it difficult for them to embrace and use these practices.

Apart from the lack of public awareness, there is a notable deficiency in green employment education and skill development. Vocational training programs for sustainable sectors are underdeveloped, and the current educational system does not sufficiently equip students for careers in the green economy. The expansion of industries like renewable energy,

sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly construction may be hampered as a result of the fact that many people in traditional sectors lack the skills needed to move into green sectors.

Strategies for advancing the Green economy. One of the main themes in all of the research is strengthening policy frameworks. Adopting tax breaks for eco-friendly companies, tightening environmental laws, and coordinating national policies with global accords such as the Paris Accord are some of the recommendations. International partnerships with institutions like the United Nations and the World Bank are also cited as being essential for obtaining capital and knowledge.

Investments in renewable energy infrastructure should be prioritized, according to the literature. One realistic step is the construction of wind turbines, solar farms, and small hydroelectric plants. In addition to addressing issues with energy security, these investments provide jobs. Similar renewable energy initiatives can have significant positive effects on the economy and the environment, according to comparative studies with Belarus.

Initiatives to promote education and skill development are highlighted as key components of the green economy. To educate workers for green occupations, studies suggest creating vocational training programs and including sustainability concepts in school curricula. To match training with the demands of the job market, Umarov and others propose collaborations between academic institutions and businesses.

Discussion. The report highlights Uzbekistan's notable advancements in its shift to a green economy, but it also points out important obstacles that call for calculated solutions. The results, which are backed by quantifiable goals specified in Uzbekistan's Green Economy Strategy for 2030, highlight prospects related to renewable energy, economic diversification, and environmental advantages. In addition to offering practical suggestions, this conversation places these findings in perspective and contrasts them with Germany's Energiewende experiences.

One notable element of Uzbekistan's shift to a green economy is its aggressive renewable energy targets. With the help of initiatives like tiny solar photovoltaic plants that should have a capacity of 1,500 MW by 2030, the nation intends to raise the proportion of renewable energy in power generation to 30.5% by that year. Even if these efforts show promise, there are still obstacles to overcome in order to get adequate funding and infrastructure development. The rapid growth of renewable energy in Germany, especially wind and solar, highlights the need for strong financial incentives like subsidies and green bonds, which Uzbekistan has just now started to investigate. Creating a thorough framework for green financing could hasten the achievement of these goals.

Diversifying the economy gives Uzbekistan a route to long-term growth and sustainability. Adopting sustainable farming methods, such as crop diversity, drip irrigation, and organic farming, is in line with government objectives to boost rural livelihoods and increase resource efficiency. Furthermore, a dedication to incorporating sustainability into urban development is demonstrated by the increase in green urban areas from 8.3% in 2022 to 30% by 2030. These initiatives are a reflection of Germany's balanced approach to rural and urban sustainability, where effective results are fueled by policy coherence and public involvement. To effectively take advantage of these opportunities, Uzbekistan must close current policy gaps and improve coordination between national and local authorities.

The move to a green economy also has significant advantages for public health and environmental sustainability. Uzbekistan's emphasis on sustainability is demonstrated by the goal to recycle 65% of municipal solid waste and reduce energy intensity by 30% by 2030. Public health is anticipated to be greatly improved by better waste management systems and increased access to clean water, which is intended to reach 90% of the population by 2030. Uzbekistan might learn from Germany's extensive recycling initiatives and infrastructure upgrades by implementing comparable public awareness efforts regarding sustainable behaviors.

Notwithstanding these advantages, there are still many obstacles to overcome, including a lack of public awareness, technology limitations, and budgetary restrictions. Small enterprises and rural locations are most impacted by the high upfront costs of green technologies and the restricted availability of financing. It is more difficult for Uzbekistan to implement cutting-edge renewable energy technologies because of its reliance on antiquated infrastructure. In order to close these gaps, Uzbekistan should give priority to foreign partnerships for technology transfer and capacity building, as demonstrated by Germany's experience.

Additionally, progress is hampered in Uzbekistan by a lack of workforce training and education tailored to the green economy. An important lesson can be learned from Germany's emphasis on public education and vocational training in green industries. Uzbekistan's workforce may be prepared for the demands of a green economy by incorporating sustainability into school curricula and creating focused training programs, guaranteeing conformity with its ambitious goals.

As evidenced by its quantifiable goals and ongoing projects, Uzbekistan has achieved great progress toward a green economy. By adopting Germany's tactics—such as strong financial systems, well-coordinated regulations, and public involvement - Uzbekistan may get over current obstacles and quicken its green transformation. Reaching its 2030 objectives and guaranteeing sustainable, equitable growth for coming generations will need a cooperative strategy involving the public and corporate sectors and international partners.

Conclusion. The shift to a green economy in Uzbekistan is a promising but difficult path. The country is committed to sustainability, as seen by its ambitious goals, which include reducing energy intensity by 30%, increasing the amount of renewable energy in power generation to 30.5%, and recycling 65% of municipal garbage by 2030. Utilizing the wealth of solar and wind resources, diversifying the economy through green sectors, and benefiting public health from better air quality and resource efficiency are all important potential. Financial limitations, gaps in technology, institutional inefficiencies, and low public awareness, however, continue to be major obstacles. By taking inspiration from Germany's Energiewende, Uzbekistan may overcome these obstacles with strong policy enforcement, public involvement, and financial incentives.

Uzbekistan must improve policy coherence by coordinating regional and national strategies, backed by centralized monitoring tools to monitor advancement, to guarantee success. Investment in green technologies and renewable energy will increase with the expansion of green finance tools, including green bonds, tax breaks, and subsidies. In order to prepare the workforce for the burgeoning green sectors, education and vocational training investments are crucial, and industry-academia cooperation is crucial. Progress can be further

accelerated by public awareness campaigns highlighting sustainable practices' advantages and increased community participation in projects like garbage management.

Lastly, Uzbekistan should improve international cooperation in order to update its infrastructure and embrace cutting-edge green technologies. Inclusive growth will be ensured by striking a balance between rural and urban initiatives, such as supporting sustainable agriculture alongside urban green areas and recycling systems. Uzbekistan can overcome current obstacles and establish a fair and sustainable green economy that benefits its citizens and the environment by focusing on these areas.

Recommendations. Strategic planning and creative solutions catered to the country's unique circumstances are necessary to adopt a green economy in Uzbekistan. Some ideas for establishing and enhancing a green economy in Uzbekistan are listed below:

1. Create all-inclusive green finance systems: To attract local and foreign investment in sustainable technology and renewable energy projects, implement green bonds, tax breaks, and subsidies.
2. Boost coordination and policy frameworks: National strategies should align with sectoral and regional policies to guarantee that green economy initiatives are implemented consistently. Create centralized monitoring systems to monitor important metrics like waste recycling rates and renewable energy production.
3. Increase public knowledge and involvement: Start national education initiatives to emphasize sustainable practices and environmental advantages. Encourage the community to participate in projects like urban greening and rubbish recycling.
4. Encourage international collaborations and technological innovation: Collaborate with technologically sophisticated countries to promote capacity building and technology transfer. To improve resource efficiency, update antiquated infrastructure, and implement cutting-edge green technologies.
5. Equilibrium sustainability initiatives in urban and rural areas: encourage urban projects like increasing green spaces and enhancing waste management systems, while supporting rural areas with sustainable farming methods like crop diversification and drip irrigation. This integrated approach guarantees equitable and inclusive growth.

These plans seek to address environmental concerns, adopt sustainable development principles, and stimulate economic growth by utilizing Uzbekistan's natural resources. To achieve long-term ecological and economic benefits, each effort should be customized to local needs and backed by efficient legislation, funding sources, and public involvement.

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Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog‘och ko‘chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog‘lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).