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UZBEKISTAN'S TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract
This article examines the essence and theory of the green economy of the relationship between economic management and the environmental environment. Moreover, the limitations of natural resources have been studied and the need for recycling are global problems, as well as emission management, waste management, transportation, collection, waste disposal, recycling and downcycling

Keywords: green economy, green investments, green technologies, ecology, eco-friendly transport, emissions management, waste management, transportation, collection, waste recycling and downcycling.

Introduction

Global problems associated with limited natural resources and the need for their processing have a significant impact on the development of the global economy. One of the main goals of the country's sustainable economic development is to transfer nature and its riches not only to today's generation, but also to the future generation with complete safety. The full achievement of sustainable economic growth is becoming more important every day. Therefore, the implementation of socio-economic development of the regions and measures for the transition to a “green” economy is currently becoming increasingly important.

The effective functioning of the countries of the world and their economies, the efficiency of economic activity of the regions are closely linked to the problems of sustainable socio-economic development of countries and their territories with the application of the principles of the “green” economy nowadays.

There is no single point of view among economists on what a "green economy" is. Scientists note that in some sources, the "green economy" is described as new sectors of the economy that contribute to improving environmental protection. At the same time, other scientific studies say that this economy is exploring new technologies and ecosystems that can help nature and benefit.

The concept of a "green economy" is widely used in the economic literature. Developed by specialists of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the "green economy" contributes to "improving the well–being and social equality of people, significantly reduces environmental risks and environmental deficits"[1].

From our point of view, the term "green economy" cannot replace the concept of sustainable development. It is an important factor that contributes to the achievement of sustainable economic development. The signs of the "brown economy" that takes place in the modern world are the following: environmental disturbance (significant climate change), deterioration of biodiversity, reduction of natural capital and an increase in the level of poverty of the population. This economy is also characterized by problems such as the lack of fresh water, energy, resources and socio-economic relations between people and countries.

In Uzbekistan, the "green economy" is a necessary measure for the transition to a "green" economy, since most of the energy is consumed using organic resources, which leads to the depletion of limited resources, environmental pollution and the drying up of the Aral Sea due to the intensive development of industrial activities. In particular, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2019 No. PF-5863 “On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030“, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2019 No. PP-4477 ”On approval of the strategy of transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green economy" for 2019-2030". The decision on approval is important to determine the main directions of the development of the ”green" economy. These documents emphasize that the transition to a green economy is one of the strategic directions of the Uzbek economy. In Uzbekistan, in order to achieve sustainable economic development, it is necessary to develop a long-term strategy for structural changes, taking into account internal and global processes and problems.

Uzbekistan has entered the category of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Temperatures and the onset of drought are expected to increase rapidly in the near future throughout the country, and especially in its western part. Our country also uses extensive methods to improve the green environment, aimed at modernizing things and diversifying the fundamentals of economic sectors and equitable socio-economic development of territories. Work on this approach began in early 2020 after the approval of the "Strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy" for the period 2019-2030. During the development of the Strategy, the following problems were identified that hinder the achievement of goals and objectives in the direction of sustainable development of the country[2]:

1. Accelerated industrialization and population growth significantly increase the need of the economy for resources, as well as increase the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and the growth of greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Low level of energy efficiency of the economy;
3. Irrational consumption of natural resources;
4. Slow technology upgrade;
5. Weak participation of small businesses in the implementation of innovative solutions for the development of a "green" economy.

The Strategy identified the main objectives of the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy:

• increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and rational consumption of natural resources through technological modernization and development of financial mechanisms;

• Inclusion of "green" criteria based on advanced international standards in priority areas of public investment and spending;

• assistance in the implementation of pilot projects in the areas of transition to a "green" economy through the development of government incentive mechanisms, public-private partnerships and enhanced cooperation with international financial institutions;

• development of a system of training and retraining of personnel related to the labor market in the "green" economy by stimulating investment in education, strengthening cooperation with leading foreign educational institutions and research centers;

• Taking measures to mitigate the negative impact of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region;

• Strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy, including through the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The transition to a green economy requires a set of environmental solutions, as well as the introduction of a range of measures and conditions aimed at reducing the negative impact on the environment and stimulating the sustainable use of natural resources. We can cite several key solutions that can help the country transition to a green economy:

- **Renewable energy development:** Investments in solar, wind, hydropower and other forms of renewable energy will help reduce dependence on fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Encouraging the development and use of renewable energy sources, this may include tax incentives, subsidies, government programs and investments in renewable energy infrastructure**.**

• Promotion of environmentally friendly transport support for electric and hybrid cars, the development of public transport, bike paths and hiking areas will help reduce transport emissions.

• **Environmental education and awareness**: the introduction of environmental education programs in schools and universities, information campaigns for the public about the importance of environmental conservation.

• **Improvement of waste management systems:** implementation of waste recycling and recycling programs, development of a circular economy, reduction of the use of disposable materials and reduction of landfills. As well as emissions management, waste management, transportation, collection, waste disposal, recycling and downcycling.

• **Legislative measures and regulation:** the adoption of strict environmental standards, including the establishment of emission limits for pollutants, taxation of pollution and the introduction of emission trading systems.

According to the UN, about 400 million tons of new plastic are produced each year, most of which goes to waste. Globally, less than 10 percent of all plastic is recycled. Some are

incinerated or burned, and about half of all plastic waste goes directly to landfill, that is, it is buried underground.

As a reporter for the Air Force World Service program "People Fixing The World", William Kremer explained that this eliminates only part of the problem: "There is a mechanical process in which some plastics can be sort of melted and remelted into a new shape or a new shape, but not all plastics can go through this process at all. Also, it loses a little bit of quality every time you do it, so it will become a little more fragile. So it's actually more downcycling than recycling-every time he goes through this process, he becomes less useful." And that's where a new discovery comes in. Chemical processing uses enzymes, natural chemicals that cause changes in other chemicals without being altered by themselves. Certain enzymes have developed the ability to break down plastic into these basic building blocks, and use them to make new plastic.

The problem is that there are very few enzymes that can break chemical bonds in the body. more durable plastics such as PET, the plastic used in beverage bottles. Researcher Sintavi Suleiman went for a walk in the park next to her laboratory at Osaka University, Japan. In a pile of rotting leaves, she discovered a microorganism, "compost cutinase of leaves and branches," or LCC for short. Sintavi mixed LCC with plastic and left it in her lab overnight. She was surprised to come back the next morning and find that the plastic was gone, eaten by the enzyme. Scientists in France have used LCC to develop new enzymes and by 2025 plans to recycle 50,000 tons of plastic waste annually, including durable plastics such as PET and nylon, which is used to make clothes.

Solving daily environmental problems requires the involvement of every person and taking many small but important actions, such as saving energy, water, recycling and sorting waste, ecological nutrition, and reducing resource consumption. Recycling is an important component of the waste disposal process. It is a process of reusing materials that can be recycled and turned into new products. During recycling, plastic, glass, metals, paper and other materials are collected and subjected to special processing in order to become raw materials for the production of goods again.

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