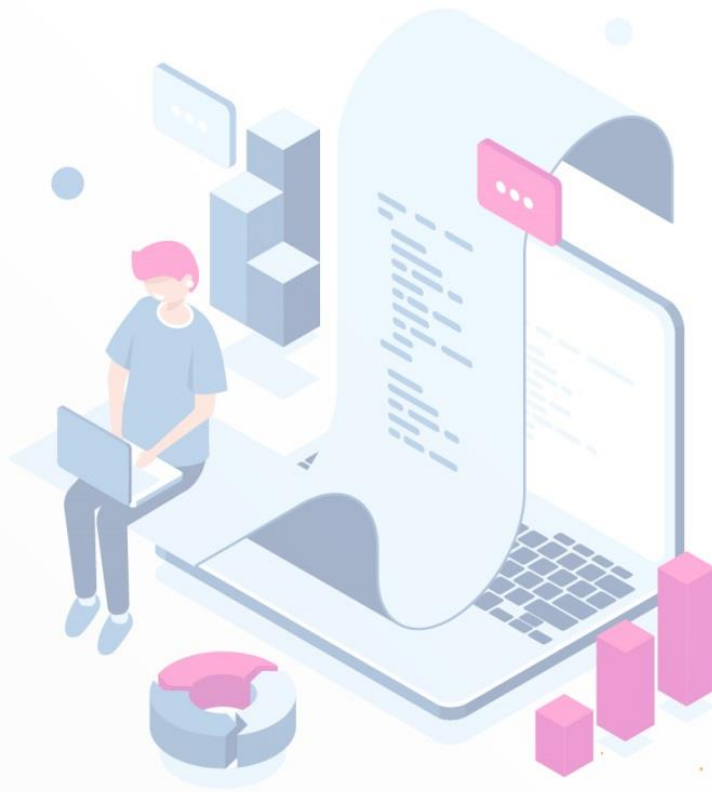


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Opportunities and prospects for the development of the "green" economy in Uzbekistan

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Abstract. The content of the article reveals the essence of the "green" economy. The main goal of the "green" economy is to ensure sustainable development, improve the quality of life of the population and stimulate comprehensive greening of production. One of the key aspects of the implementation of the green economy is the development of a financial and credit mechanism that contributes to the financing and support of environmental projects, the concept of sustainable development and "green growth". The article contains a description of the main elements of the development of the financial and credit mechanism: government support, credit, prices, investments, taxes.

Keywords: ecology, financial and credit mechanism, green economy.

According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 25.11.2015 No. 343 "On measures to encourage the construction of biogas plants in livestock and poultry farms of the Republic", it was planned to build 726 large biogas plants in livestock and poultry farms by 2020 (from 2017-2019), according to data, in 2017 there were 45 farms operating a biogas plant. Currently, according to available data, only about 100 biogas plants of various capacities have been built in Uzbekistan – this indicates that, despite the existing potential of bioenergy, biogas plants are practically not used in the republic.

The key problem that determines the need for Uzbekistan's transition to a "green" economy is that the current "brown" model of the economy restricts the country's ability to ensure sustainable long-term development.

This creates risks and challenges for current and future generations. In particular, most of the development strategies implemented in the country over the past decades have encouraged rapid accumulation of physical, financial and human capital at the expense of depletion of natural capital. As a result, despite the fact that the current development model has allowed for high rates of economic growth and improved well-being of the country's population, the negative consequences of the functioning of this system are significant. These include environmental problems (the problem of the Aral Sea; climate change, land desertification, loss of biodiversity); depletion of water resources and degradation of land quality due to inefficient use of land and water resources; depletion of energy resources due to the high energy intensity of the production process and insufficient use of renewable energy sources.



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If current trends and resource consumption continue, the available reserves of natural gas and coal in Uzbekistan will last only for the next 20-30 years, while oil reserves are already almost depleted; the water shortage will increase and the water supply limit set for Uzbekistan водообеспечения(53.5 billion cubic meters)will increase. It is not guaranteed for the future; the area of irrigated land will be reduced by another 20-25% over the next 30 years. All this points to the fact that if development continues under the current scenario, growth in the country will be constrained by insufficient or no land, water, energy and other resources, as well as large-scale environmental consequences of the irrational use of natural capital. The transition to a "green" economy, on the contrary, will allow for an increase in the well-being of the population, without exposing future generations to significant environmental risks or environmental scarcity. The main purpose of the study is to analyze development opportunities and identify conceptual approaches and strategic directions for the formation of a "green economy" in Uzbekistan. To achieve this goal, the note plans to assess the opportunities and prospects for the development of the "green" economy in the following areas:

- development of renewable energy sources;
- "greening" the housing and utilities sector;
- development of "clean" transport;
- improving waste management;
- improvement of land and water resources management, "greening" of agriculture.

Here we believe it is necessary to study the experience of China. Today, China is the world leader in the introduction of biogas plants in rural areas. Since the 1950s, more than 40 million peasant domestic biogas reactors have been installed with an annual biogas output of about 30 billionm³, and their number is increasing by several million annually, and more than 60 thousand people are employed in the biogas industry in China. A typical Chinese installation has a volume of about 6-8m³ and produces more than 500 m³ of gas per year. Since 2002, the Government has invested about \$ 200 million annually in the development of biogas plants. Approximately 50% of the installation cost is compensated by the state. The goal of the program is to create up to 80 million units by 2020, including in climatically cold regions in northern China, to become world leaders by 2020, to reach the level of 40 billion units. m³ of biogas per year. Also in China, in addition to domestic biogas reactors, there are about 70 thousand biogas stations that provide the operation of 190 power plants and more than 60% of the bus fleet of China - runs on biogas.



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