

## The Transition to the Green Economy and the Importance of Strategy

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyses the importance of the green economy, its role in the world community, and strategies for the transition to a green economy. Green economic theories encompass many ideas related to the interrelationships between people and the environment. Green economists argue that the basis for all economic decisions should depend on the ecosystem, and that natural capital and environmental services are of economic importance.

**KEYWORDS:** Green economy, environment, ecosystem, natural capital, economic importance, energy-saving technologies, industry.

A green economy is an economic methodology that supports the interdependence between people and nature and attempts to meet the needs of both at the same time. Green economic theories encompass many ideas related to the interrelationships between people and the environment. Green economists argue that the basis for all economic decisions should depend on the ecosystem, and that natural capital and environmental services are of economic importance.

June 5 was declared World Environment Day by the United Nations Conference in Stockholm in 1972. There have been many environmental problems as a result of the mistreatment of nature and its resources. Even today, the urgency of the problem is growing, but not decreasing. Nearly six million hectares of land are decertified each year worldwide, nearly 60,000 plants and more than 7,000 animal species are on the verge of extinction, and the need for water is growing due to population growth and the development of new lands. going on is proof of that. This means that we need to work together to solve problems, use energy-saving technologies in industry, use natural resources wisely, and work together to protect the environment in general.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the Second International Summit on Green Growth and Cooperation for Global Goals - 2030 (P4G) in the Republic of Korea. "Today we must not ignore the wake-up call that Mother Nature is sending us," he said. Unfortunately, climate change is on the rise. In Central Asia, where we live, the average annual temperature has risen by about one degree over the last 30 years. The depletion of major river basins and biodiversity in our region is a matter of serious concern. Exhaust fumes and large-scale air pollution are exacerbating the problem. Today, there is no doubt that the efforts of countries to achieve the goals of "green development" must be more active and effective. We have no choice. "

To achieve "green growth", we need to move to a "green economy" and develop it. Therefore, in order to form such an economy in our country, it is necessary to develop a

green economy.

One of the priorities in the field of foreign policy is the formation of an environment of security, stability and good neighborliness around Uzbekistan in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted on the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev. Of course, the successful implementation of the tasks in this direction largely depends on the development of cooperation in the Central Asian region.

Today, the development and adoption of the draft Environmental Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan will allow to generalize environmental laws into a single law. In the last 3-4 years, 2 million people have died on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea. Afforestation and the establishment of "green zones" and "green belts" are practical measures to implement the Convention.

It should be noted that today the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis with the participation of relevant ministries and departments are developing a strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on climate change until 2030. The Roadmap, which will be developed on the basis of the strategy, will allow the country to take targeted measures to adapt to climate change.

Internationally, the UN Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region has been designated as the Zone of Environmental Innovation and Technology in the Multilateral Partnership for Human Security Partnership.

Economic activities based on the implementation of further development of the economy related to manufacturing and services while maintaining the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole in the period 2019-2030 The essence of the Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the transition to a "green" economy (PQ-4477, 04.10.2019).

The Green Economy Strategy is seen as a key solution to environmental, energy, food and economic problems that have a direct impact on human development.

As climate change is seen as a global threat, the world community recognizes it as one of the most serious challenges facing humanity. Failure to take timely action will require countries to mobilize large amounts of resources for climate change efforts. This is because climate change can have many other consequences, such as an increase in natural disasters and other things that are difficult to predict.

In connection with Uzbekistan's accession to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, it has made commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the negative impact on the environment. In addition, paragraph 250 of the State Program for 2019, adopted within the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, provides for the development of this Strategy.

At the same time, the priorities of the Strategy for the transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan are increasing energy efficiency in basic sectors of the economy, diversification of energy consumption and development of renewable energy sources, adaptation to climate change and mitigation, increasing the efficiency of natural resource use and preservation of natural ecosystems, development of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the "green" economy.

Thus, the implementation of the above will serve to improve governance in the field of energy efficiency of the economy, conservation and rational use of natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensure the use of "green" energy, create "green" jobs and achieve climate stability.

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