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Green Economy - Economy of the Future of New Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article provides analytical information about changing the country's economy to a green economy, the importance of the green economy in saving natural resources and the economy, the stages and principles of transition to a green economy.

Keywords: economy, natural resources, oil, natural gas, coal, underground resources, green economy, economic efficiency.

“The Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Green Economy for 2019-2030”, approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 4, 2019, is an important program event in ensuring sustainable development in our country based on the “green economy”. Among the important tasks of the transition to a “green economy” are increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and rational consumption of natural resources.

These targets will be achieved through modernization of technologies and development of financial mechanisms. During the implementation of the strategy until 2030, relative greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product will be reduced by ten percent compared to the 2010 level, and the use of modern, cheap and reliable electricity supply to the population and economic sectors will be ensured by up to one hundred percent. The production and use of environmentally friendly motor fuels and vehicles will be expanded, and electric transport will be developed [1].

In the twentieth century, the face of the world changed significantly. In 1900, the world population was 1.6 billion. people, in 2000 this figure was 6 billion. people, and by 2017 the world's population will be 7.6 billion people. organizes a person. The average life expectancy of the population around the world has almost doubled, and the poverty rate has decreased by more than 3 times.

Under the influence of scientific and technological achievements, economic development and a sharp increase in the standard of living of the population caused a rapid increase in the world population. Scientific and technological achievements have ensured high rates of economic development compared to the rate of growth of the planet's population. In particular, during the

20th century, the world's population increased 3.6 times, and global gross domestic product increased more than 18 times

[2].

The analysis shows that the increase in world population and economic growth have led to a natural increase in the burden on the environment. Thanks to population growth and economic activity in the last century, the level of ocean acidification has increased by almost 1.2 times (in 2000 compared to 1900), the rate of loss of tropical forests has increased by 6 times, and carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 1.5 times [3]. Such climate changes, resulting from increased economic activity of the world's population, could have serious consequences in the medium term [4].

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), if the current state of the world economy and social sphere, which requires significant amounts of hydrocarbons for development and satisfaction of needs, does not change, then in 2050, compared to 2030, the population will be 5 million people. You can lose a person. Changes in climate and global natural systems have a negative impact on all aspects of human life and worsen the standard of living of people in countries [5].

The growth of global gross consumption creates the problem of using limited resources. They are characterized by limited resources, their quantity on land and in the ocean. In theory, mineral resources can be depleted through intensive use over the long term. The total volume of most available resources on Earth is thousands and millions of times greater than consumed. For example, in 1990, the ratio of industrial reserves to average annual consumption was 250 years for iron ore, 76 years for nickel, 280 years for aluminum, 60 years for silver, and 400, 71, and 45 years for coal, natural gas, and oil, respectively. As a result of increasing production volumes, the amount of raw material reserves decreases. Effective, economical use of raw materials used in industry and the search for new deposits increase resources. In particular, according to the transnational oil company BP, discovered reserves of oil and natural gas increased by an average of 1.2 times in 2009-2019. (Table 1)[5].

Table1 Production and consumption of world fuel reserves [5]

Natural resources	2009y	2019y
Found		
Oil, billion barrels	1531,8	1733,9
Natural gas, trillion m3	170,5	198,8
Coal, million tons	928238	1069636
Production		
Oil, a thousand barrels per day	81578	95192
Natural gas, million m3	2934,9	3989,3
Coal, million tons	142,89	167,58
Consumption		
Oil, a thousand barrels per day	84083	98272
Natural gas, million m3	2941,1	3929,2
Coal, million tons	144,53	157,86

To address the negative impacts resulting from the management and sustainable use of natural resources, countries in developing regions spend \$70-100 billion annually to improve their ecological systems, biodiversity and climate. An investment of at least US dollars is required.

It should be taken into account that the investment potential of developing regions is quite low. Attracted foreign investments are directed to areas that are strategically important for these regions (extraction and processing of subsoil). Research shows that the national legislation of some developing countries does not ensure the environmental and social responsibility of business entities. Such an aggressive approach to the exploitation of natural resources can cause serious

losses to the entire modern civilization.

According to UNEP research, sustainable and efficient use of the world's natural resources will save \$2 trillion annually for the next generation until 2050. dollar provides an opportunity to obtain economic benefits. During this period, the world population is projected to increase by 28% and per capita resource use by 71%. Until strict management of natural resources is developed, the annual consumption of metals, minerals, minerals and other resources is \$85 billion. 186 billion per ton. may increase to tons. Investments in climate change mitigation could reduce these losses by 3.7% of GDP per capita, and resource efficiency could offset these losses.

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