

---

## Importance of Foreign Experience for Uzbekistan in the Transition to a Green Economy

*Sharapova Nigina Kadirovna*

*Teacher, Department of Economics, Bukhara State University*

---

**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.

The foreign experience of other countries can be valuable for Uzbekistan as it seeks to transition to a green economy. By studying the successes and challenges of other countries, Uzbekistan can identify best practices and avoid common mistakes in its own transition. Some of the key ways that foreign experience can be valuable for Uzbekistan include:

1. Learning from successful policy and regulatory frameworks: Uzbekistan can study the policy and regulatory frameworks of other countries that have successfully transitioned to a green economy and adapt them to the local context.
2. Identifying effective financing mechanisms: By studying the financing mechanisms used by other countries to support the transition to a green economy, Uzbekistan can identify the most effective ways to mobilize investment and support sustainable development.
3. Building partnerships and networks: Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of other countries in building partnerships and networks with stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and international organizations, to support the transition to a green economy.
4. Technological transfer and knowledge sharing: Uzbekistan can benefit from the experiences of other countries in adopting and adapting new technologies and practices that can support the transition to a green economy.

Overall, the foreign experience of other countries can be a valuable resource for Uzbekistan as it seeks to transition to a green economy, providing valuable insights and lessons that can help accelerate and inform its own efforts.

There are several specific examples of how Uzbekistan can apply foreign experience in its transition to a green economy:

1. Renewable energy: Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of countries like Germany, Spain, and China that have successfully developed renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power. Uzbekistan can study the policy frameworks, financing mechanisms, and technological innovations used in these countries and adapt them to its own context.
2. Sustainable transportation: Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of countries like the Netherlands, Sweden, and Japan that have successfully developed sustainable transportation systems. Uzbekistan can study the policy frameworks, financing mechanisms, and

technological innovations used in these countries and adapt them to its own context, for example, by promoting the use of electric vehicles, improving public transportation systems, and investing in cycling infrastructure.

3. **Resource efficiency:** Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of countries like Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom that have successfully developed resource-efficient production processes and consumption patterns. Uzbekistan can study the policy frameworks, financing mechanisms, and technological innovations used in these countries and adapt them to its own context, for example, by promoting circular economy principles and reducing waste.
4. **Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management:** Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of countries like Costa Rica, Bhutan, and Australia that have successfully developed sustainable conservation and management practices for their ecosystems and biodiversity. Uzbekistan can study the policy frameworks, financing mechanisms, and technological innovations used in these countries and adapt them to its own context, for example, by promoting sustainable land use practices, preserving natural habitats, and implementing protected areas management plans.

These are just a few examples of the ways that Uzbekistan can apply foreign experience in its transition to a green economy. The specific examples will depend on Uzbekistan's priorities and the local context, but the goal is always to learn from the best practices of other countries and adapt them to the local context in a way that supports sustainable development.

The transition to a green economy involves a comprehensive shift towards sustainable and low-carbon economic practices, policies, and technologies. Uzbekistan, like many other countries, can benefit from the experiences and lessons learned by other nations that have already undergone or are currently undergoing a transition towards a green economy. Here are some specific aspects of international experience that can be implemented in Uzbekistan:

1. **Developing a National Green Economy Strategy:** One of the key steps towards transitioning to a green economy is the development of a comprehensive strategy that outlines the specific goals, targets, and policy interventions required to achieve sustainable and low-carbon economic growth. Several countries have developed such strategies, and Uzbekistan can draw inspiration from their experiences. For example, Bhutan has developed a Gross National Happiness (GNH) strategy that places emphasis on sustainable and equitable economic growth, social development, and environmental conservation.
2. **Promoting Renewable Energy:** Another critical aspect of transitioning to a green economy is promoting renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower. Countries such as Germany and Denmark have successfully transitioned towards renewable energy sources, and Uzbekistan can learn from their experiences. For instance, Germany has established a feed-in tariff system that incentivizes the adoption of renewable energy sources and has set a target to achieve 65% renewable energy share by 2030.
3. **Encouraging Green Investments:** Encouraging green investments, including foreign direct investments (FDI), is crucial for transitioning towards a green economy. Uzbekistan can learn from countries such as China, which has attracted significant FDI in the renewable energy sector. China has established a National Renewable Energy Law that provides favorable conditions for foreign investors in the renewable energy sector.
4. **Developing Sustainable Transport:** Developing sustainable transport systems, including public transportation, cycling, and walking, is another critical aspect of transitioning towards a green economy. Countries such as the Netherlands and Sweden have developed comprehensive sustainable transport systems that prioritize public transportation, cycling, and walking. Uzbekistan can learn from their experiences and develop similar sustainable transport systems to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and promote sustainable mobility.

5. Promoting Circular Economy: Finally, promoting a circular economy is essential for transitioning towards a green economy. Several countries, including Finland and the Netherlands, have developed circular economy strategies that prioritize resource efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling. Uzbekistan can learn from their experiences and promote circular economy practices in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction.

In conclusion, transitioning towards a green economy is a complex and multifaceted process that requires comprehensive policy interventions and sustained efforts from all stakeholders. Uzbekistan can learn from the experiences of other countries that have undergone or are undergoing a green economy transition and implement specific aspects of these experiences to achieve sustainable and low-carbon economic growth.

## References

1. Shoimardonkulovich, Y. D., & Kadirovna, S. N. (2022). Green Factor Of Economic Growth In Uzbekistan. *Gospodarka I Innowacje.*, 23, 102-104.
2. Sherov, A. U., & Sharapova, N. K. (2022). The Impact And Importance Of Natural Resources On Economic Growth.
3. Gulchehra, N. (2023). Reforms In New Uzbekistan: Their Economic And Financial Significance. *ЦентрНаучныхПубликаций (Вухду. Уз)*, 33(33).
4. Shahlo, M., & Aziza, T. (2023). External Labor Migration And Informal Employment: Situation, Problems And Their Causes. *European Journal Of Business Startups And Open Society*, 3(12), 45-50.
5. Gafurova, S. K. (2023). Quality Management In Education: A Systematic Approach. *Educational Research In Universal Sciences*, 2(17), 126-129.
6. Narzullayeva, G. S. (2023). New Technologies And The Revolution In The Tourism Sector. *Central Asian Journal Of Innovations On Tourism Management And Finance*, 4(2), 97-101.
7. Muhammedrisaevna, T. M. S., & Sadikovna, S. M. (2022). Development Trends In Marketing Communications In 2020-2022. *European Multidisciplinary Journal Of Modern Science*, 4, 819-822.
8. Kayimova, Z. A. (2023). Importance And Development Of Internet Marketing For Enterprises In The B2b Market. *Studies In Economics And Education In The Modern World*, 2(10).
9. Junaydullovich, A. A., Bakhridinovna, A. N., & Olimovna, R. N. Business And Product Delivery In The Context Of Covid-19. *Journalnx*, 1305-1307.
10. Navruzzoda, Z. (2021). Cluster Tools For Organizing Pilgrimage Tourism At The Meso Level. *ЦентрНаучныхПубликаций (Вухду. Уз)*, 3(3).
11. Usmanova, A. B. (2022). Sport Tourism As A Sport And Form Of Activity. *European Journal Of Innovation In Nonformal Education*, 2(1), 212-214.
12. Mukhamedova, D. G., & Abdullajanova, D. S. (2020). The Actuality Of The Gender Aspect Of The Manager's Constructive Interaction In The Conflicting Situation. *Journal Of Critical Reviews*, 7(12), 228-231.
13. Junaydullaevich, A. A., & Tulqinovich, Y. S. (2021, March). Outsourcing Activity And Its Current Development. In *E-Conference Globe* (Pp. 351-354).
14. Odinayeva, N. F., Bakayeva, M. A., & Giyazov, B. B. (2022). Intellectuals With Higher Education In The Economy And Ways To Increase Their Competitiveness. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 84-86.

15. Sayfullayeva, M. S. (2022). Directions For The Practice Of Sustainable Tourism For Ecotourism Destinations In Uzbekistan. *American Journal Of Economics And Business Management*, 5(12), 98-109.
16. Qulliyev, O. (2023). The Economic Modernization Of Uzbekistan. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, 27(27).
17. Khalimova, N. J., & Dzhafarova, N. A. (2021). Switzerland As The Home Of Hospitality Education. *European Research: Innovation In Science, Education And Technology*, 29-32.
18. Igamova, S. (2021). The Role Of The State In The Innovative Development Of Industrial Enterprises. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, 8(8).
19. Narzieva, D. M., & Narziev, M. M. (2020). Development Prospects Of Digital Economy In Uzbekistan. In *European Research: Innovation In Science, Education And Technology* (Pp. 32-34).
20. Aminova, N. B. (2023). Conditions and Factors of Logistics Infrastructure Development in Uzbekistan. *Studies in Economics and Education in the Modern World*, 2(10).
21. Narzullayeva, G. S., & Mukhtarov, M. M. (2021). Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism: The Restoration of Tourism and the Role of Young Entrepreneurs in It. *World Economics and Finance Bulletin*, 2 (2), 14-18.
22. Giyazova, N. B., & Teacher, G. N. B. S. Impact of Strategic Marketing on Enterprise Competitiveness.
23. Qayimova, Z. (2021). Prospects for the Development Of Islamic Banking Services Market In Commercial Banks Of Uzbekistan. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, 7(7).