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Green Economy as a Priority Direction in Diversification of the National Economy

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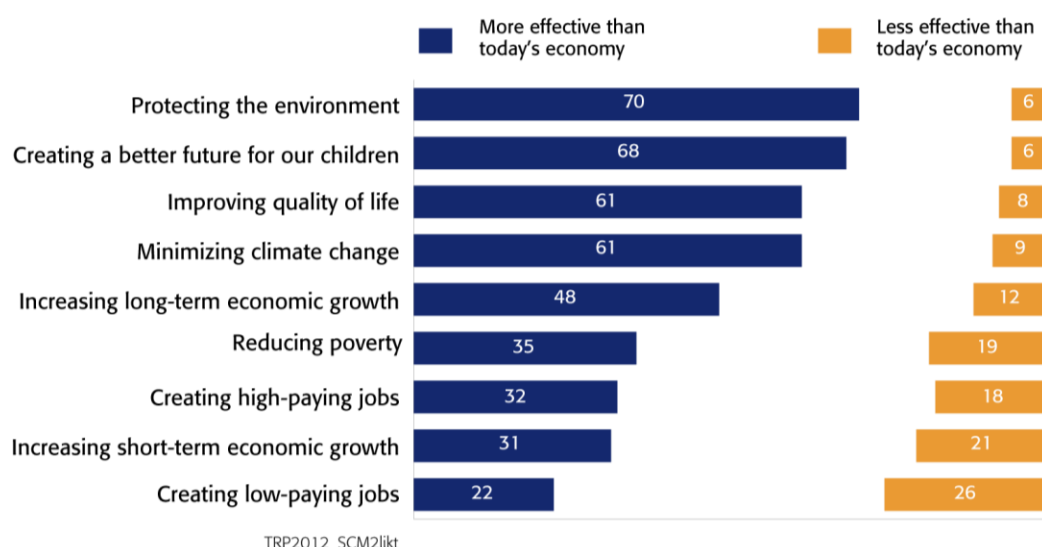
Abstract: *This article discusses the development of a green economy and liberalization of the economy in the context of diversification of the national economy, reducing the role of the state in the economy and expanding the participation of the private sector in the new phase of reforms based on the principles of widespread market mechanisms.*

Keywords: *green economy, market mechanism, sustainable development, diversification.*

The concept of "sustainable development" promoted by the United Nations (UN) has become a major goal of the world. In the 21st century, the goal of achieving high economic growth of all countries has been replaced by the goal of sustainable development. This, in turn, means that all areas of the world economy: agriculture, industry, transport, finance, energy, construction, must be "green". In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that the content of the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" is fully consistent with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. [1]. The Action Strategy sets goals and objectives to deepen the structural reforms, reduce energy and resource consumption in the economy, modernize and diversify the leading sectors of the national economy, widely introduce energy-saving technologies in production, and expand the use of renewable energy sources. [2]. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in his address to the Oliy Majlis revitalization of activities was noted as an important task [3]. The Republic of Uzbekistan has stated that it will carry out comprehensive work in three areas (economic, environmental and social) in support of the UN Sustainable Development Program, which consists of 17 goals and 169 tasks until 2030. [4] The Sustainable Development 2030 Program, consisting of 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals, is a program that sets the direction for global policy and investment over the next 15 years. Consistent implementation of the tasks set out in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as well as ensuring compliance with the Paris Agreement (Paris, December 12, 2015), improving energy efficiency, adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change. In order to develop financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the "green" economy, the Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the transition to a "green"

economy was approved [5]. He brought to the fore the concept of sustainable development, efficient use of all types of resources (water, energy, etc.), which can withstand negative changes in the economy and society and recover quickly from their consequences. In the process of forming a new model of development, the evolution of the paradigm of sustainable development led to the creation of the concept of "green" economy, and society and the economy began to be in harmony with the natural systems. [6]. Later, the concept of a "Global Green New Course" was proposed by the United Nations Environment Program (2009) [7].

Today, as in all countries, Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of a green economy. At a new stage of reforms based on the principles of liberalization of the economy and the widespread introduction of market mechanisms, increasing the effectiveness of further work to reduce the role of the state in the economy and expand private sector participation requires the development of a clear, transparent and results-oriented mechanism. The following table shows the results of achieving a green economy in foreign countries.



*On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means the green economy is "Much less effective than today's economy," 3 means "About the same," and 5 means "Much more effective than today's economy," "More effective than today's economy" equals ratings of 4 plus 5, and "Less effective than today's economy" equals ratings of 1 plus 2. The white space in this chart represents ratings of "3" and "DK/NA."

Figure 1. Effectiveness of Green Economy¹

At the same time, the task of improving the living standards and quality of life in the regions, in particular poverty reduction, is directly related to the creation of new and sustainable jobs by increasing the competitiveness of all sectors and sectors of the economy and creating fundamental conditions for entrepreneurship.

This, in turn, requires the coordination of ministries and agencies involved in the structural reform and development of the economy, the introduction of a modern and inclusive institutional system based on the rapid identification and elimination of existing problems and obstacles. In particular:

¹ <https://globescan.com/2012/06/01/green-economy-will-boost-jobs-and-economic-growth-according-to-global-poll-of-consumers-and-experts/>

- Implementation of measures to achieve national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development:
- Development of a methodology for calculating the subsistence minimum and the minimum consumer basket:
- Carrying out systematic work on the study of income stratification of the population:
- ensuring interoperability with government target programs;

The Action Strategy Program for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, active investment policy aimed at implementing production projects and high-tech processing industries, primarily local raw materials. The rapid development of high value-added finished products based on deep processing of resources is identified.

The experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence shows that the industrial sector, which is the basis of the economy in any country, should develop on the basis of active integration.

As a result of positive changes in various sectors of the economy, its structure has been significantly diversified. The launch of oil and gas, chemical machinery, automotive, modern agricultural machinery, building materials industry, railway machinery, consumer electronics, pharmaceuticals, food, textiles, leather and footwear and a number of other completely new industries. laid the groundwork.

As a result, over the years of independence, industrial production has increased 4.6 times, and over the past 10 years, the average annual growth rate of the industrial sector has exceeded the GDP growth rate of 8.9 percent.

Today, as a result of reforms, the share of industry in GDP has reached 32.9%, while the share of agriculture in GDP, despite the rapid growth, has reached 17.6%, and the share of services has reached 49.5%. . The main task in this case is to accelerate the development of industry through radical structural changes in the economy and increase its share in GDP to 40% by 2030, to reduce energy consumption by about 2 times due to the widespread introduction of modern energy-saving technologies.

To do this, it is necessary to implement the following programs that will ensure the development of the industry through modernization and restructuring. In particular, in 2017-2020, 11 sectoral programs based on deep processing of mineral resources have been developed, and 800 investment projects worth \$ 42 billion are planned to be implemented under the program.

In this regard, it should be noted that localization in the production of finished products plays an important role in more sustainable and consistent development of the economy, reducing its dependence on external factors, accelerating the introduction of new efficient technologies in production processes.

That is why localization in Uzbekistan is one of the main directions of industrial development. This will ensure the extensive use of local raw materials and production reserves, while producing import-substituting, modern and competitive products. As part of the localization program, 1,948 projects were implemented in 2010-2016, and as a result, the efficiency of total import substitution during these years amounted to 7.6 billion soums. dollars.

At the same time, the establishment of new high-tech production facilities, more active involvement of the regions in the development of competitive and export-oriented modern industrial products, direct development to ensure the rapid development of production, engineering and communications, road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services In order to expand the attraction of foreign direct investment, 14 free economic zones and 96 small industrial zones have been established in the country.

At the same time, 1,201 investment projects worth 731.6 billion soums were implemented in the established small industrial zones, more than 11,000 new jobs were created.

Today, a number of measures are planned to further diversify and reform the economy and industry through the maximum use of existing natural resources in the country:

- ✓ Further diversification of the Uzbek economy and strengthening its competitiveness;
- ✓ Transition to a new stage in the industry aimed at the accelerated development of high-tech processing industries, primarily the production of high value-added finished products based on deep processing of local raw materials;
- ✓ pursuing a policy of encouraging the localization of production and import substitution, first of all, the expansion of existing consumer goods and components, inter-sectoral industrial cooperation;
- ✓ Achieving high growth rates in exports of finished products in exchange for increasing the production of modern finished products with high added value, which are in demand in foreign markets, and raising them to a new level;
- ✓ reduction of energy and raw material consumption in industry, widespread introduction of energy-saving technologies in production, expansion of the use of renewable energy sources and increase of labor productivity in industrial sectors;

For information: According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2692 dated December 22, 2016, in 2017 to reduce the cost of production at industrial enterprises by 8% and to purchase 2,350 pieces of obsolete physical and mental equipment worth \$ 200.1 million. replacement is specified.

Establishment of new free economic zones, technoparks, small industrial zones and increase of their efficiency are the main directions for this purpose.

In addition, 134 projects worth \$ 1 billion are being implemented in free economic zones, which are expected to create 12.3 thousand new jobs.

It is planned to increase the number of small industrial zones to 116 and launch 248 projects worth an additional 1.2 trillion soums and create more than 11.5 thousand new jobs.

It is safe to say that in our economy, first of all, radical structural changes in industry, ie continuous technical and technological renewal of production, constant search for domestic opportunities and resources, deep structural changes in the economy, modernization and diversification of industry. As a result, we will be able to unconditionally ensure the most important priorities of the economic program for the coming years.

In conclusion, in the context of rapid growth of demand and needs of the population, as well as increasing global competition in the world market, the gradual introduction of green technologies in the real sector of the economy, modernization of production, cooperation to support enterprises. The issues of ensuring their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets by expanding and improving the quality of their products are becoming increasingly important. Today, in order to further expand the production of stable demand in domestic and foreign markets, to organize the production of quality and competitive finished products, large-scale work is being carried out at enterprises, including the introduction of international standards of green production.

In particular, in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Standardization", "On Metrology", "On Certification of Products and Services" In order to improve and develop its own SMT, regulations are being developed in line with international requirements to ensure a competitive and quality

product, as well as to ensure public health, product safety, the country's defense, environment and ecology in a market economy.

In our opinion, in order to ensure the competitiveness of small business products in the face of changing consumer market requirements, it is necessary to produce products whose quality meets international and national standards, thereby ensuring consumer satisfaction, thereby expanding product sales markets and increasing exports.

In this regard, it is necessary to ensure the competitiveness of joint-stock companies by improving the quality of their products, the study of problems in the introduction, formation and certification of quality management systems, the introduction and development of quality management systems based on international standards. It is known that among the many indicators of market conditions, quality is a condition for the survival of goods and their producers, the efficiency of their economic activity and the economic well-being of the country. From a marketing point of view, quality is a set of consumer characteristics of a product that meets the specific needs of a particular consumer.

Thus, a higher quality product implies the ability to meet the more needs of specific customers for a particular product or service. It is necessary to distinguish the concepts of quality and useful properties in terms of the degree of use of a set of consumer properties of goods.

The formation of a commodity quality system in joint-stock companies can be based on three areas of economic activity: quality assurance, quality management and quality improvement.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today in our country through the introduction of modern technologies for product quality management in production processes, renewal and expansion of products, improving their quality and competitiveness, quality management in joint stock companies. The study of the problems that arise in the implementation of the system has a positive impact on improving the efficiency of the national economy.

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