

Shuningdek, ekoturizm samaralari insonga emas, tabiatga qaratilgan bo‘lishi, tashqi qadriyatlardan ko‘ra ichki qadriyatlarga e‘tibor qaratilishi, tadbir jarayonida mahalliy aholining faol ishtirokini ta‘minlash, tadbirlarda tabiatga hissa qo‘shish, o‘rganish va qadrlash mezonlari bilan qoniqish hosil qilish kabi asosiy maqsadlar e‘tiborga olinishi kerak. Mazkur faoliyat yashil iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga va ekoturizm turlarining kengayishiga omil bo‘ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yhati:

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International Cooperation in the Process of Green Economic Transformation in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: Uzbekistan is a country with a rapidly growing economy. It is currently in a critical stage of promoting the transformation of green economic development. The Uzbek government is very aware of the importance of integrating green initiatives into economic development. It actively seeks international cooperation. The introduction of advanced green technologies and equipment is the only way for Uzbekistan's green development.

I. Introduction

In today's world, the development of a green economy has become an important trend. After humans entered the industrial society, the pace of

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development has exceeded all previous eras. While people enjoy the benefits of economic growth, they also have to face increasingly prominent resource and environmental problems. For decades, the international community has made arduous efforts to resolve this contradiction and explore sustainable development. Many countries pay attention to the development of green industries as an important measure to promote economic structural adjustment. Many countries have highlighted the concept and connotation of "green" in their response policies, implemented the so-called "green new deal", and used this to plan development. All countries generally recognize that the development of a green economy can not only save energy and reduce emissions, but also more effectively utilize resources, expand market demand, and provide new jobs. It is an important combination of environmental protection and economic development.

II. Literature Review

Uzbekistan is located in the middle of Central Asia and is an important country along the “Belt and Road”. Green development has become a new growth point for China-Uzbekistan cooperation. Uzbekistan itself is a double landlocked country. With economic development and population growth, problems such as air pollution, insufficient water resources, loss of biodiversity and intensified desertification have become increasingly prominent. In recent years, the Uzbek government has attached great importance to the issue of green development. This paper analyzes a series of top-level design documents such as "Uzbekistan's 2019-2030 "Green" Economic Transformation Strategy", "Uzbekistan's Green Economic Transformation and "Green" Growth Plan by 2030", and "Measures to Improve the Effectiveness of Uzbekistan's "Green" Economic Transformation Reform by 2030" to explore effective ways to ensure ecological security and achieve green and sustainable economic development.

III. Theoretical Analysis

1. Policy support for the development of green economy in Uzbekistan

Approved by Uzbek President Mirziyoyev in October 2019, the content includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions per capita of GDP by 20% by 2030, effectively utilizing resources, achieving sustainable development of production and consumption, achieving "green development" of the economy, incorporating green economic principles into the ongoing economic structural reforms, and clarifying the development direction of electricity, oil and gas, chemicals, renewable energy, construction materials, transportation and other fields. Uzbekistan is currently at a critical stage in promoting the transformation of economic green development. Actively seeking international cooperation and obtaining advanced green technology and equipment support will provide guarantees for the green development of Uzbekistan's economy.

To achieve these goals, the Uzbek government proposed: improving energy efficiency and rational use of natural resources through technological modernization and developing fiscal mechanisms. Incorporating green standards into national investments and expenditures based on international standards. Supporting pilot projects for the transition to a green economy through national incentives, public-private partnerships and cooperation with international financial institutions. Developing a green economy personnel training system through investment in education and cooperation with international educational and scientific institutions. Strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy through, inter alia, the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

2. Current status of international cooperation in green economy

Cooperation with China

Energy field: The China-aided Uzbekistan wind power station project, which is managed and implemented by China Energy Engineering Xinjiang Institute, is located in Charvak District, Tashkent Province. After completion, it will provide clean electricity to the local area. In addition, the 1 GW photovoltaic project in Uzbekistan invested by China Energy Engineering Overseas Investment Co., Ltd. is the first large-scale new energy project invested and constructed by Chinese enterprises in Central Asia, and it is also the largest photovoltaic project invested and constructed by Chinese enterprises in Central Asia within the framework of the "Belt and Road Initiative".

Agriculture field: China and Uzbekistan have achieved remarkable results in cooperation in the field of water-saving agriculture. The "China-Uzbekistan Arid Oasis Water-saving Irrigation Technology Research and Demonstration" cooperation project has been carried out smoothly, which has greatly promoted the sustainable development of agriculture in Uzbekistan. Xinjiang, China and Uzbekistan are both in inland arid areas. Xinjiang's advanced drip irrigation technology and water-saving industrial system have been widely used and promoted in Uzbekistan.

Environmental protection: With the signing of the environmental protection agreement between the two governments, China-Uzbekistan ecological and environmental protection cooperation has entered a new era, with great potential for cooperation in desertification control, environmental monitoring, solid waste disposal, biodiversity protection, and the construction of the Green Silk Road. For example, China's achievements in desertification control and water-saving irrigation technology can provide Uzbekistan with relevant governance experience and paradigms.

Cooperation with other international organizations and countries

World Bank: On December 4, 2024, the World Bank approved a \$500 million loan to Uzbekistan's energy sector reform program to implement renewable energy projects to reduce dependence on natural gas and diversify the economy. In December 2023, the Uzbek government and the World Bank signed an agreement totaling \$70 million to develop the infrastructure of Uzbekistan's solar power plants and improve the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of the power system.

Asian Development Bank: In April 2024, the Asian Development Bank signed a \$100 million loan agreement with Uzbekistan to increase the practical scale of Uzbekistan's solar power plants by developing their infrastructure, while improving the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of the power system.

Russia: In November 2024, Uzbekistan and Gazprom signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of renewable energy. The two sides are willing to cooperate in the fields of renewable energy and hydrogen energy in Uzbekistan, including cooperation in wind energy, solar energy, hydropower, hydrogen energy, etc., as well as joint investment in the development of green energy projects.

Japan: In December 2024, Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan signed an agreement on studying the production of hydrogen and ammonia in Uzbekistan. In addition, Uzbekistan also plans to sign an agreement with the Japan International Cooperation Agency on the establishment of an industrial hydrogen demonstration station in Bukhara in 2025. The demonstration station plans to produce 50 tons of hydrogen annually, and the main users will be the public transportation sector.

South Korea: On October 30, 2024, Uzbekistan and Samsung C&T signed a cooperation agreement to build the Upper Jizzakh Hydropower Station in Uzbekistan. The agreement amount is US\$1.78 billion and the installed capacity of the power station is 1,164 megawatts.

Kazakhstan: Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have established stable cross-border power transmission cooperation, and plan to establish a battery production plant with them in the future to further deepen cooperation in the energy field

3. Uzbekistan faces many challenges in international cooperation in green economic transformation:

Uzbekistan's economic and market environment has problems such as capital shortage, single economic structure, and limited market openness, which daunt overseas investors. At the same time, risks such as inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, and trade protectionism increase the investment costs and operating risks of foreign investors, reduce their return on investment, and thus affect their investment enthusiasm.

In terms of society and human resources, the public in Uzbekistan has relatively weak environmental awareness and lacks awareness of the importance and urgency of green economic transformation. There is a relative shortage of professional talents in the field of green economy, including scientific researchers, technical experts, and management talents, which makes it difficult to meet the demand for high-quality talents in international cooperation, affecting the efficiency and quality of green economic transformation.

It is relatively backward in green technology and has a high degree of dependence on imported technology and equipment, which not only increases project costs, but also faces technical bottlenecks and subsequent maintenance problems.

Infrastructure construction is relatively lagging, and the lack of infrastructure such as transportation, energy, and communications has increased the construction and operation costs of green projects. For example, the unstable power grid in some remote areas affects the power transmission and consumption of renewable energy projects; inconvenient transportation may increase the logistics cost and construction period of the project.

The development of green economy requires perfect supporting industry support, such as raw material supply, parts manufacturing, after-sales service, etc. However, Uzbekistan's supporting capacity in these aspects is relatively weak, and it is difficult to form a complete industrial chain, which to a certain extent restricts the large-scale development of green industries and the depth and breadth of international cooperation.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

Uzbekistan is a country with a rapidly growing economy and facing major environmental challenges. Its government is well aware of the importance of integrating green initiatives into economic development. Uzbekistan strengthens cooperation with international organizations, such as the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Union, the French Development Agency, the Asian Development Bank and the German Agency for International Cooperation, to support the country's green economic development, promote infrastructure modernization, create jobs and promote the development of local companies. The total investment and capital inflows from international organizations enable Uzbekistan not only to adapt to the challenges brought by the green economy, but also to create a sustainable economy that can support social development and improve the quality of life of its citizens.

The specific recommendations are as follows: introduce preferential incentives, such as tax incentives and special government financial subsidies, build a sound green financial system, strengthen transportation and energy infrastructure construction, carry out multilateral international cooperation and cooperation with

international organizations, optimize the business environment, simplify administrative approvals, strengthen intellectual property protection, hold international investment forums and activities, attach importance to the training and introduction of professional talents, attract overseas high-level green economic talents to start businesses and work in Uzbekistan, and provide intellectual support for the development of the green economy.

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YASHIL INVESTITSİYALAR: DUNYO TAJRIBASI VA O‘ZBEKISTONNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH YO‘LI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola yashil investitsiyalarning bugungi kundagi global rivojlanishining eng muhim tendensiyalarini chuqur tahlil etadi hamda O‘zbekistonning ushbu o‘ta dolzarb sohadagi noyob imkoniyatlari, mavjud eng keskin qiyinchiliklari va ularni bartaraf etishning innovatsion va samarali yo‘llarini har tomonlama va tanqidiy o‘rganadi. Xalqaro miqyosdagi eng ilg‘or tajribalar va

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