

va tashkilotning umumiy muvaffaqiyatiga hissa qo'shishiga ta'sir qiladi. Shaxsiy menejment nuqtai nazaridan korporativ madaniyat ishchi kuchini shakllantirishda, xodimlarni jalb qilishda va tashkilotning inson resurslari strategiyasini kengroq maqsadlariga moslashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tashkilotning uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyati uchun eng muhim omillardan biri bu uning korporativ madaniyati va shaxsiy boshqaruv strategiyalari o'rtasidagi uyg'unlikdir. Tashkilot madaniyati qarorlar qabul qilish uchun yo'naltiruvchi asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi, yollash amaliyotidan boshlab samaradorlikni boshqarish va xodimlarni rivojlantirishgacha bo'lgan hamma narsani shakllantiradi. Hamkorlikka, jamoaga yo'naltirilgan madaniyatga ega kompaniyalar jamoaviy mehnatni qadrlaydigan nomzodlarni aniqlaydigan ishga qabul qilish amaliyotiga ustuvor ahamiyat beradi. Aksincha, individual yutuqlarni ta'kidlaydigan tashkilotlar yuqori raqobatbardosh va o'zini o'zi boshqaradigan shaxslarni yollashga e'tibor qaratishlari mumkin.

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## **PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation.** This article examines the issues of developing a green economy in our country. To implement the objectives set out in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2019–2030, enhance the effectiveness of measures to ensure green and inclusive economic growth, and expand the use of renewable energy sources and resource conservation across all sectors of the

economy, the Strategy for Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy has been adopted.

The article analyzes the key principles and strategies of environmentally oriented economic growth aimed at reducing negative environmental impacts, improving energy efficiency, and actively integrating renewable energy sources. Special attention is given to Uzbekistan's experience in shaping a green economy, including adopted programs, legislative initiatives, and promising projects. The advantages and challenges associated with implementing green reforms, as well as their impact on the country's socio-economic development, are also considered.

**Keywords:** green economy, sustainable development, renewable energy sources, resource conservation, environmentally oriented growth, energy efficiency, inclusive economic growth, development strategy, environmental policy, reforms, socio-economic development, Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, the green economy has become one of the key priorities of the national strategy. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has initiated a series of decrees and programs that serve as a detailed roadmap for transitioning to sustainable development. These initiatives encompass a wide range of measures, including:

- The development of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to reduce dependence on fossil fuels;
- Improving energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy;
- Establishing a national waste management system with a focus on recycling and waste reduction;
- Protecting and restoring natural ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, and water resources;
- Investing in environmentally friendly technologies and infrastructure to ensure sustainable economic growth.

As a rapidly growing economy facing significant environmental challenges, Uzbekistan recognizes the importance of integrating green practices into its economic development.

Collaboration 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 plays a crucial role in supporting the country's green economy. These partnerships contribute to modernizing infrastructure, creating new jobs, and fostering the growth of local enterprises.

At the same time, in May 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance became a member of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. These principles include aligning policies with the commitments of the Paris Agreement, sharing expertise in climate change, and mobilizing private investments to address climate challenges.

The scale of the global green economy sector remains relatively small. Therefore, alongside the term «green economy», the concept of «green shoots» of the economy is often used in specialized literature.

Indeed, in 2010, the value of goods and services produced in this sector was estimated at \$2 trillion, or 2.7% of global GDP, with profits reaching \$530 billion and employment around 10 million people. However, the contribution of the green sector to the economic development of certain countries, which concentrate the majority of capacities and investments in this area, is significantly higher.

**Table 1.**

**General Information on the Presence of the Green Economy in Various Countries**

Country	Share of the Green Economy in GDP (%)	Value of Goods and Services (Billion \$)	Employment (Million People)	Additional Information
USA	4,2	>600	3	-
Japan	3,4	-	~1.5	-
EU (overall)	2,5	-	>3.4	-
Germany	4,8	-	-	Leader in eco-goods exports (12% of global trade in climate protection equipment)
UK	8,8	240	-	Share in exports – 5%, in total employment – 3%

The United Kingdom and Germany demonstrate the highest performance in the development of the green economy. Their success is attributed to government support measures, the export of environmentally friendly technologies, and the widespread adoption of renewable energy sources.

The USA, Japan, and the EU continue to actively develop the green sector, ensuring significant employment and implementing measures to reduce their carbon footprint.

Thus, the global trend confirms that the development of the green economy is becoming a key factor in sustainable economic growth, reducing environmental impact, and creating new jobs.

Uzbekistan has significant potential in this direction, particularly in the fields of solar and wind energy, resource conservation, and eco-technologies.

Climate change issues have a considerable negative impact on environmental and food security, as well as on poverty reduction among the population. In this regard, Uzbekistan prioritizes reducing human-induced impacts on the climate system, adapting to changing climate conditions,

accelerating the transition to a green economy, and implementing an environmentally oriented and inclusive economic growth model.

In 2025, Uzbekistan has declared the «Year of Environmental Protection and the Green Economy», highlighting the strategic importance of this direction for the country's sustainable development. The green economy is considered a key vector aimed at environmental protection and achieving balanced economic growth.

The main objective of transitioning to a green economy is to foster a responsible attitude toward natural resources, ensuring their rational use and minimizing negative environmental impacts. Modern society faces the challenge of finding an optimal balance between economic growth and the preservation of natural ecosystems.

One of the fundamental principles of the green economy is government support for sustainable production and consumption models, as well as the active implementation of low-carbon and resource-efficient technologies. These measures help reduce environmental impact and improve energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy.

According to the Uzbek government's position, economic progress will be achieved through the adoption of green economy principles. The key priorities in this direction include low-carbon development, the rational use of natural resources in all economic sectors, and the active implementation of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies.

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### **ISLOM KAPITAL BOZORINI TARTIBGA SOLISHDA INSTITUTLARINING O'RNI**

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Islom kapital bozori global moliya tizimining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, bozor ishtirokchilari o‘rtasida resurslarni safarbar qilish va taqsimlashning