

THE ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF THE ROLE OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: This article discusses the essence and content of the role of the green economy in the development of small business enterprises. The green economy is analyzed as a complex of relationships between the concepts of economic growth, social equality, sustainability, and environmental safety. The priority directions of Uzbekistan's strategy for transition to a green economy for 2019-2030 and the mechanisms for its implementation are evaluated. The importance of environmental taxes and their role in environmental protection are studied, and proposals for the development of a green economy are presented.

Key words: green economy, sustainable development, environmental safety, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, environmental taxes, carbon emissions, climate change, environmental protection.

INTRODUCTION

Today, issues such as environmental safety, environmental protection and sustainable development are becoming increasingly relevant on a global scale. As a result of Global climate change, dwindling natural resources, and increasing environmental concerns, there is a need to move to a green economy. A green economy is an activity based on the development of material and spiritual benefits necessary for the life and health of people, in close connection with the production and service industries, while maintaining the environment and biodiversity as a whole. In a complex, uncertain and rapidly changing situation on a global scale, environmental protection and the development of state and social services are becoming an urgent issue. Improve the production potential and efficiency of society, the level of competitiveness, provide them with modern technologies, as well as improve the quality of life, real income and the formation of a new infrastructure that improves the living environment requires a transition to a green economy. According to an analysis of the current state of the problem under consideration, the concept of the green economy was put forward by the United Nations after the global financial crisis of 2009, which is still growing in importance today. 2015 Sustainable Development of countries around the world according to the action strategy designed before 2030 and adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals within it. These goals are aimed at addressing various social needs in the world, such as ending poverty, providing health, social protection and creating new jobs, protecting the environment and combating the climate crisis. Thus, the goals of Sustainable Development imply the formation of harmonious and effective relations between environmental and socio-economic systems. The green economy is an economic system, the main purpose of which is to preserve the ecological stability of the planet, preserve and enrich natural and physical capital.

REVIEW OF THEMATIC LITERATURE

The concept of a green economy is seen in modern economic thought as an approach aimed at ensuring a balance between environmental sustainability and economic growth. According to the definition given by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), a green economy is an economic

system that promotes the well-being of people and promotes social equality, while reducing environmental risk and environmental shortages. In this approach, the rational use of resources, the reduction of waste and the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies stand out as priorities. Many scientists have thoroughly analyzed the theoretical foundations of this concept. In particular, Pearce, Marcandea and Barbier based the role of natural capital in the formation of the green economy in the work "Green Economy Blueprint". They stressed the need to take into account the value of the environment when making economic decisions. These views largely rely on the theory of "sustainable-scale economics" put forward by Daley, on which economic activity must be conducted within environmental constraints. In international practice, policies based on the principles of the green economy were successfully introduced in the states of the European Union, in particular in Germany and the Netherlands. According to OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Research, green taxes and subsidies serve as an effective tool in maintaining environmental balance. Research by Dinda, Smart, and Rogers suggest that investments aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions are not only environmental but also economic benefits. At the national level, Uzbekistan is also receiving important documents on the way to the transition to the green economy. In particular, on the basis of presidential decisions and strategic programs, measures are being implemented to develop renewable energy sources, improve energy efficiency and recycle waste. National initiatives aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability are expanding through the projects of the statistical agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of energy and the green space. M. Kholmominov and S. Local scientists such as Yusupov studied the institutional foundations of the development of the green economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan, and the importance of the territorial approach in their research is highlighted. So, the analysis of the literature shows that the green economy is not just an environmental problem, but a comprehensive economic strategy. It is a system that serves to introduce advanced technologies, improve the efficiency of resource use, and promote social justice.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, information related to the green economy was obtained from reports from international organizations (UNEP, OECD), Uzbek State Statistical bases and scientific articles. Comparative and content analysis methods were used in the analysis and development trends were evaluated based on theoretical views and practical applications.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The EU states and the world community have adopted a strategy for 2021-2030 called The New decade movement: accelerating sustainable and green economic change. This strategy defined the main directions of the transition to a green economy (Table 1).

Table 1. The main features of the green economy and its advantages

| Features of the green economy | Advantages |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Renewable energy use | Reduction of harmful gases released into the atmosphere, increased energy security |
| Resource savings | Sustainable consumption of natural resources, reduction in production costs |
| Environmentally friendly technologies | Reduction of environmental pollution, improvement of Public |
| Biodiversity conservation | Health Preservation of natural balance, increased agricultural stability |
| Creating "green" jobs | Growth of economic activity, improvement of social equality |

Source: compiled by the author based on the results of the study.

To research the essence, concept and principles of development of the green economy, it is necessary to consider the following main issues: to clarify the conceptual foundations of the green economy, its goals and objectives. Analysis of the priorities of Uzbekistan's strategy for the transition to the green economy. Assessment of the role of environmental taxes in Environmental Protection.

Development of proposals for improving the mechanisms for the development of the green economy. Strategy for the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan. In 2019-2030, the following priorities were set out in Uzbekistan's strategy for transition to the green economy: Improving energy efficiency in the national economy. According to the first priority set out in the strategy, the task is to double energy efficiency in the base sectors of the national economy by 2030. By modernizing the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, introducing green and environmentally friendly technologies to this goal it is planned to increase energy efficiency by 20 percent. Diversification of energy resource consumption and the use of renewable energy sources. Diversification of energy resource consumption as well as the use of renewable resources is a second priority in the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan. The Line provides for the use of renewable energy resources, the construction of green buildings and the electrification of Surface transport parks. Adaptation to climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and maintaining biodiversity. As a third direction, adaptation to climate change, rational use of Natural Resources and preservation of biodiversity are established. Including the task of effective use of Water Resources, prevention of water loss, concreting irrigation networks, implementation of drip irrigation technologies on an area of 1 million hectares and increasing productivity in these areas by 20-40 percent. Development of mechanisms for the development of the green economy. In this direction, measures have been established to normalize the release of carbon emissions into the atmosphere, establish a carbon trading system, introduce green technologies and improve the regulatory framework for the transition to a green economy. The integration of green economy principles into education and science, as well as the support of green investment, has also been considered among the important tasks. Environmental taxes play an important role in the transition to a green economy. Environmental tax efficiency has been analyzed based on the idea of a “Double dividend” first put forward by Pearce on the issue of an environmental-related tax system. Carbon and energy taxes serve to form a more equitable and efficient tax system over time. An econometric analysis of environmental taxes in EU states in 2020 showed: employment increased by 3%, GDP increased by 2%, and carbon emissions decreased by 5%. This situation has produced a significant “double dividend” effect for Europe. Also, the ratio of environmental-related tax revenues to GDP in Mexico ranges from 0.06% in 2014 to 4.17% in 2020 increases have been observed. In the case of EU countries such as Denmark, Finland, Norway, the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands, however, environmental taxes grew from 1.8 percent in 2014 to 3.1 percent by 2020 (Table 3). Table 1. Types of environmental taxes in EU states and their practices

| State | Type of environmental tax | Main features |
|---------|---------------------------|---|
| Denmark | Carbon tax | Introduced to industrial and energy enterprises, accounts for 0.3% of GDP |
| Finland | Energy tax | Encourages renewable energy, accounting for 2.1% of GDP |

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---|
| Germany | Transport tax | Differentiated tax on car emissions, 0.5% of GDP |
| Great Britain | Landfill tax | Aimed at reducing emissions, 0.2% of GDP |
| Holland | Water pollution tax | The industry regulates wastewater, accounting for 0.6% of GDP |

Source: compiled by the author based on EU data.

Currently, the national economy is intensively consuming natural capital at a priority level, which in turn leads to environmental pollution, water shortages. At enterprises, 80-85% of the means of production are outdated, one unit is spent in excess of the energy norm in the production of gross product. In the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan, there are the following problems: shortage of Water Resources. While there are 8,000 water wells in Uzbekistan, 2,600 have dried up. It is necessary to improve the efficiency of water use and improve irrigation systems using water-saving technologies. Degradation of land resources. Uzbekistan has 20.3 million hectares of land, of which 3-4 million hectares are rural busy with agricultural crops. In recent years, land desertification and desiccation (Water Escape) have caused 70-80 percent of the land to become saline and productivity to decline. For example, cotton yields on 1 hectare of land decreased by 17-20 percent, and wheat by 13-14 percent. Negative impact of the Transport sector. Although the development of the Transport industry has improved infrastructure, it is increasing the release of parnik gases into the atmosphere, negatively affecting climate change and harming the health of the population. The following proposals for the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan have been developed: improvement of environmental taxes. In 2023-2025, it is necessary to carry out reforms in the environmental taxation system in the Fergana region, to expand the environmental tax components. Including:

- when using traditional energy,
- to the amount of carbon leaving vehicles,
- activate or bury waste in landfills,
- activating plastic items,
- it is proposed to introduce a tax on cases of environmental pollution.

Development of renewable energy sources. It is necessary to expand the use of sources such as the sun, wind and bioenergy, popularize them and improve the mechanisms of support.

Improving water resource management. It is necessary to modernize irrigation systems, introduce drip irrigation technologies, ensure the rational and saving use of water. Conservation of land resources. It is necessary to take measures to improve land reclamation, irrigation and reclamation, use of local fertilizers, establish a crop rotation system, prevent land degradation and increase the average yield by 20-25 percent. Ecologization of the Transport sector. It is being released into the atmosphere through the development of the public transport system, the promotion of electric vehicles, the construction of bicycle lanes and the improvement of the necessary infrastructure for pedestrians it is necessary to reduce the amount of harmful substances.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The green economy is now recognized as one of the most important factors in sustainable development. It includes priorities such as improving human well-being, promoting social justice, and protecting the environment. In the process of moving to a green economy, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following areas:

- increase energy efficiency;
- extensive use of renewable energy sources;
- rational management of water and land resources;
- environmental stabilization of the transport system.

Environmental taxes also appear as an important instrument in the transition to a green economy.

European experience shows that properly designed environmental tax policies have a positive impact not only on environmental protection but also on economic growth and employment growth. For the development of the green economy, an integrated approach is necessary: to improve the legal and regulatory framework, attract investments, increase scientific and technical potential, introduce innovative technologies and form the environmental consciousness of the population. These measures ensure a successful transition to the green economy in Uzbekistan.

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