

THE IMPACT OF GREEN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Khudoyorov Azizbek Avaz o'g'li

Karshi State University PhD student

<https://orcid.org/009-0001-7045-4062>

Abstract. This article analyzes the impact of green economy development in the Republic of Uzbekistan on sustainable economic growth based on macroeconomic and sectoral indicators. The main purpose of the study is to identify the mechanisms through which green economy factors influence the quality of economic growth, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability. The article examines the interrelationship between energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, ESG standards, green infrastructure, investment activity, and economic growth. The author substantiates the green economy not as a separate environmental direction detached from economic growth, but as an essential structural factor determining the quality of economic development. The macroeconomic and sectoral indicators formed in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025 are analyzed in close connection with green economy measures and reforms. The scientific novelty of the research lies in revealing the impact of the green economy on sustainable economic growth as a systemic mechanism integrating energy security, efficient use of water resources, industrial modernization, ESG standards, and green investments.

Key words: green economy, sustainable economic growth, ESG standards, renewable energy, energy efficiency, watersaving technologies, green investments, economy of Uzbekistan.

Аннотация. В данной статье проанализировано влияние развития зелёной экономики в Республике Узбекистан на устойчивый экономический рост на основе макроэкономических и отраслевых показателей. Основной целью исследования является определение механизмов влияния факторов зелёной экономики на качество экономического роста, эффективность использования ресурсов и экологическую устойчивость. В статье раскрывается взаимосвязь между энергоэффективностью, возобновляемыми источниками энергии, водосберегающими технологиями, ESG-стандартами, зелёной инфраструктурой, инвестиционной активностью и экономическим ростом. Автор рассматривает зелёную экономику не как отдельное экологическое направление, а как важный структурный фактор, определяющий качество экономического развития. Макроэкономические и отраслевые показатели, сформировавшиеся в Республике Узбекистан в 2025 году, анализируются в тесной связи с мерами по развитию зелёной экономики. Научная новизна исследования заключается в

раскрытии влияния зелёной экономики на устойчивый экономический рост как системного механизма, объединяющего энергетическую безопасность, рациональное использование водных ресурсов, модернизацию промышленности, ESG-стандарты и зелёные инвестиции.

Ключевые слова: зелёная экономика, устойчивый экономический рост, ESG-стандарты, возобновляемая энергетика, энергоэффективность, водосберегающие технологии, зелёные инвестиции, экономика Узбекистана.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida yashil iqtisodiyot rivojlanishining barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shishga ta’siri makroiqtisodiy va tarmoq ko‘rsatkichlari asosida tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi yashil iqtisodiyot omillarining iqtisodiy o‘shish sifati, resurs samaradorligi va ekologik barqarorlikka ta’sir mexanizmlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Maqolada energiya samaradorligi, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari, suv tejovchi texnologiyalar, ESG standartlari, yashil infratuzilma hamda investitsion faollikning iqtisodiy o‘shish bilan o‘zaro bog‘liqligi yoritilgan. Muallif yashil iqtisodiyotni iqtisodiy o‘shishdan alohida ekologik yo‘nalish sifatida emas, balki iqtisodiy taraqqiyot sifatini belgilovchi muhim tarkibiy omil sifatida asoslaydi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2025-yilda shakllangan makroiqtisodiy va tarmoq ko‘rsatkichlari yashil iqtisodiyotga oid chora-tadbirlar bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi yashil iqtisodiyotning barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shishga ta’sirini energiya xavfsizligi, suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, sanoat modernizatsiyasi, ESG standartlari va yashil investitsiyalarni birlashtiruvchi tizimli mexanizm sifatida ochib berishdan iborat.

Kalit so‘zlar: yashil iqtisodiyot, barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shish, ESG standartlari, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, energiya samaradorligi, suv tejovchi texnologiyalar, yashil investitsiyalar, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti.

Introduction

The strengthening of the concept of sustainable development in the world economy requires a reconsideration of the content of economic growth. While traditional economic growth in most cases was explained by increasing production volumes, expanding investments and strengthening export potential, at the current stage the quality of economic growth is also of particular importance. Economic growth is now being assessed not only by quantitative indicators, but also in combination with energy consumption, the efficiency of natural resource use, environmental safety, adaptation to climate change and long-term macroeconomic stability.

Green economy is understood as a development model that combines economic growth with the rational use of natural resources, increasing energy efficiency,

reducing environmental risks, developing renewable energy sources and ensuring social well-being. Sustainable economic growth, in turn, implies an increase in production, investment, employment and income, as well as the long-term sustainability of this growth in environmental, social and institutional terms. Therefore, the green economy is not seen as a separate direction from economic growth, but as an important factor ensuring its resource-efficient, low-carbon, and environmentally friendly form.

The transition to a green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan has become one of the priority areas of state policy in recent years. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.10.2019 No. PQ-4477¹ "On approval of the Strategy of the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "Green" Economy for the Period 2019-2030"² identifies increasing energy efficiency, diversifying energy resource consumption, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, adapting to the consequences of climate change, and increasing the efficiency of natural resource use as priority tasks. At the next stage, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.12.2022 No. PQ-436³

"On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030" sets target indicators such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product by 35% compared to 2010 levels, increasing the capacity of renewable energy sources to 15 GW, increasing their share in electricity generation by 30%, increasing energy efficiency in industry by at least 20%, and reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by 30%.

Analysis of literature on the topic

The relevance of this topic is that, while the Uzbek economy maintains high growth rates, the long-term sustainability of this growth directly depends on the effective use of energy, water, land, raw materials and environmental infrastructure resources. Official reports for 2025 noted positive results in terms of gross domestic product, industry, construction, services, agriculture, exports and foreign investments. At the same time, practical results in the "Green Space" project, water-saving technologies, renewable energy sources, ESG standards and green infrastructure are gradually being formed. This creates the need for a deep scientific analysis of the relationship between economic growth and the green economy. The purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of the development of the green economy on sustainable economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on macroeconomic and sectoral indicators. To achieve this goal, the article analyzes the content of strategic documents on the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan, macroeconomic indicators for

¹ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4539502>

² <https://lex.uz/docs/-4539502>

³ <https://lex.uz/docs/-6303230>

2025, ESG standards, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, green infrastructure, and the relationship of investment activity with economic growth.

The scientific significance of the study is manifested in substantiating the green economy as a structural factor determining the quality of economic growth, while the practical significance is expressed in developing scientific and practical conclusions on improving sustainable economic growth policies.

Research methodology

This study used structural-analytical, comparative, factor and documentary analysis methods to assess the impact of green economy development on sustainable economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study was based on studying the green economy not as a separate area of environmental policy, but as a complex system of factors determining the quality of economic growth. Therefore, macroeconomic growth indicators, ESG standards in economic sectors, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, green infrastructure and investment activity were analyzed in an interdependent manner.

The information base of the study consisted of three groups of sources. The first group included international theoretical and methodological sources covering the concepts of green economy and green growth. Scientific approaches developed by UNEP, OECD and the World Bank were used in this (UNEP, 2011; OECD, 2011; World Bank, 2012). The second group included strategic and regulatory legal documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the transition to a green economy.

In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.10.2019 No. PQ-4477⁴ “On approval of the Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan's transition to a “green” economy for the period 2019-2030”, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.12.2022 No. PQ-436⁵ “On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy by 2030”, the State Program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.01.2025 on the implementation of the “Uzbekistan — 2030” Strategy in the “Year of Environmental Protection and “Green Economy” Decree No. PF-16⁶ on the national "green" economy taxonomy and the national transparency system were analyzed. The third group included official reporting materials of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the first half of 2025 and the end of 2025.

The structural analysis method was used to identify the main factors of the green economy affecting economic growth. These factors included energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, green infrastructure, ESG standards, green investments and monitoring systems.

⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4539502>

⁵ <https://lex.uz/docs/-6303230>

⁶ <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7369703>

The comparative analysis method was used to compare official indicators for the first half of 2025 and the end of 2025. The factor analysis method allowed us to identify the channels of influence of green economy factors on economic growth.

The study also used an indicator-based assessment approach was used. In this case, the impact of the green economy on economic growth was assessed not directly through an econometric model, but based on an analysis of the substantive and structural relationships between official indicators. The main macroeconomic indicators were GDP growth, industrial production, construction work, services, agricultural products, exports and foreign investments. As green economy indicators, indicators related to renewable energy projects, areas where water-saving technologies were introduced, the amount of water saved, green parks, green coatings, ESG standards and green infrastructure were analyzed.

The methodological feature of the study is that at the current stage, long-term and sector-specific open statistical series are gradually being formed to highlight the specific quantitative contribution of the green economy to GDP growth. Therefore, the concept of “impact” in the article was interpreted not as a direct causal econometric relationship, but as a qualitative strengthening of economic growth through resource efficiency, environmental sustainability, investment activity and sector modernization.

Analysis and results

Official data for 2025 indicate that the economy of Uzbekistan has maintained stable macroeconomic growth rates. At the end of 2025, gross domestic product grew by 7.7 percent, industrial production by 6.8 percent, construction output by 14.0 percent, services by 8.5 percent, and agricultural production by 4.4 percent. Exports reached \$33.8 billion, and foreign investments amounted to \$43.1 billion (Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2025 b).

Data for the first half of 2025 also confirm the consistent formation of economic growth throughout the year. In particular, during this period, gross domestic product grew by 7.2 percent, industrial production by 6.6 percent, construction work by 10.7 percent, services by 8.2 percent, and agricultural production by 4 percent. Exports reached \$10.3 billion, and foreign investments reached \$21 billion (Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2025a).

When analyzing these macroeconomic indicators from the perspective of a green economy, the quality of economic growth becomes particularly important. That is, economic growth should be assessed not only by increasing production, exports, and investment, but also by how this growth is combined with energy consumption, water resource efficiency, environmental impact, and network efficiency (table 1).

Table 1

The relationship between macroeconomic growth and green economy factors in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025

Indicator	First half of 2025 results	2025 final result	Relation to the green economy	Analytical conclusion
GDP growth	7.2 percent	107.7 percent	GDP growth needs to be balanced with energy-efficient networks and resource conservation	Growth is stable, but its quality should be assessed through green indicators
Industrial production	6.6 percent	106.8 percent	Related to energy efficiency, waste reduction and ESG standards	Industrial growth must be combined with green modernization
Construction work	10.7 percent	114.0 percent	"Green building" is related to energy-efficient construction and environmentally friendly materials.	High growth in construction increases the opportunity to implement green building standards
Services	8.2 percent	108.5 percent	Development of environmental consulting, intangible green financing and digital management services is possible	The services sector creates the institutional infrastructure for a green economy
Agriculture	4 percent	104.4 percent	Related to water-saving technologies, land conservation and climate-adapted agrotechnologies	Agricultural growth depends on efficient and resource management
Export volume	10.3 billion USD	33.8 billion USD	Compliance of export products with environmental standards, carbon footprint and ESG requirements is important	Green standards strengthen export competitiveness
Foreign investments	21 billion US dollars	43.1 billion USD	Financing opportunities for renewable energy, water conservation, environmental infrastructure and energy efficiency projects	Investments can be a key financial source for green transformation

Source: Compiled by the author based on the reports of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the first half of 2025 and the results of 2025.

Table 1 shows that the growth indicators of the Uzbek economy in 2025 create an important economic basis for accelerating the green transformation. The growth of

industrial production further strengthens the need to increase energy efficiency, rational use of resources, and the introduction of ESG standards. High growth rates in the construction sector increase the relevance of the widespread use of energy-efficient buildings, ecological building materials, and “green building” standards. Agricultural indicators are directly related to the efficiency of water resource use, and in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the long-term sustainable development of the agricultural sector relies on the coverage of water-saving technologies, productivity stability, and the level of adaptation to climate change.

Export and investment indicators also clearly demonstrate the external economic importance of the green economy. In the context of increasing ESG requirements, carbon footprint, environmental standards and sustainable production criteria in global markets, export potential is closely linked to the compliance of production with environmental requirements. The increase in foreign investment indicates that a favorable investment environment is being formed for the expansion of renewable energy, water-saving technologies, environmental infrastructure and energy-efficient production projects.

Another important area of research results is related to the assessment of practical measures being implemented in the green economy and their economic significance. Within the framework of the 2025 State Program, a number of priority tasks have been identified: the development of renewable energy sources, the expansion of water-saving technologies, the implementation of the “Green Space” project, the development of ecological infrastructure, the introduction of the “Green Building” certification system, the improvement of ESG reports and green financing instruments. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-16 dated 30.01.2025 on the State Program for the Implementation of the “Uzbekistan — 2030” Strategy in the Year of Environmental Protection and “Green Economy”⁷

Reports for the first half of 2025 noted that 137 million tree and shrub seedlings were planted within the framework of the “Green Space” project, 55 “green parks” were created, and “green cover” protective forestlands were established on an area of 126.2 thousand hectares. At the same time, it was noted that water-saving technologies were introduced on an area of 547.9 thousand hectares, resulting in the saving of 705 million cubic meters of water (Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2025a).

According to the results of 2025, “green parks” and “green public parks” were established in 155 districts and cities, and “green cover” protective forestlands were established on an area of 251 thousand hectares (Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2025b) (Table 2).

⁷ <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7369703>

**Table 2. Practical results on the green economy
and their impact on economic growth**

Direction	Defined task or result	First half of 2025 results	Final result 2025	Impact on sustainable growth
Renewable energy	4.5 GW of solar and wind power plants; 785 MW of solar panels; 225 MW of hydroelectric power plants	Planning and commissioning processes are ongoing	Final performance indicators are determined based on individual energy reports.	The energy base of economic growth becomes environmentally safe
Water-saving technologies	Expanding the scope of water-saving technologies	547.9 thousand hectares; 705 million cubic meters of water saved	The final number will be determined based on individual network reports.	The resource base for agricultural growth will be strengthened
"Green space" and green areas	Arhat planting, green gardens, protective forests	137 million trees and shrubs; 55 green parks; 126.2 thousand hectares of green cover	Green parks in 155 districts and cities; 251 thousand hectares of green cover	Human capital, health, and regional attractiveness will increase
Construction and Green Building	Introducing Green Building Certification in New Buildings	Regulatory and organizational mechanisms are being formed	Further monitoring is required based on the certification results	Growth in construction takes on an ecological meaning
Green financing	National Green Finance Program, International Loans and Grants	Institutional preparation and project development process	Next period will be evaluated by financing indicators	Investments are being redirected towards environmentally efficient areas
Environmental monitoring	MRV, emission monitoring, transparency system	Organizational work on the implementation of the system is ongoing.	Information will be improved based on the national transparency system	The ability to measure the results of the green economy is increasing

Source: PF-16, compiled by the author based on the reports of the Cabinet of Ministers for the first half of 2025 and the results of 2025.

The results of Table 2 show that the impact of a green economy on economic growth is formed in several interrelated directions. Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency have a direct impact on production costs, energy security, and industrial competitiveness. Increasing energy efficiency in industry serves to reduce production costs, increase production efficiency, and strengthen export potential. Therefore, energy efficiency is one of the most important factors affecting economic growth in a green economy.

Water-saving technologies are of strategic importance for the agricultural sector. The sustainable development of the agricultural sector in conditions of limited water resources directly depends on the efficiency of water use. The introduction of water-saving technologies on an area of 547.9 thousand hectares, resulting in the saving of 705 million cubic meters of water, serves to increase the efficiency of water resource use in agriculture, ensure the stability of productivity, and strengthen regional economic security. At the same time, the “Green Space” project and the expansion of green areas have an indirect positive impact on economic growth through environmental infrastructure, human capital, and regional development.

In general, the results of the study show that the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is becoming not an additional environmental element of economic growth, but an important structural factor shaping its qualitatively new stage. While macroeconomic indicators for 2025 confirm the consistent continuation of economic growth in the country, measures implemented within the framework of the green economy serve to harmonize this growth with a resource-efficient, environmentally friendly and long-term sustainable development model.

The results of the study show that the development of a green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is not a process that directly, quickly and unidirectionally affects sustainable economic growth. On the contrary, this effect is formed through the interaction of economic, environmental and institutional factors. Green economy factors initially increase the efficiency of resource use, reduce production costs, strengthen energy and water security and increase investment attractiveness. At the next stage, these factors serve to qualitatively stabilize economic growth. This approach is consistent with the concepts of green growth put forward by UNEP, OECD and the World Bank (UNEP, 2011; OECD, 2011; World Bank, 2012).

In the experience of Uzbekistan, the impact of a green economy on sustainable economic growth is manifested, first of all, through energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. The expansion of the industrial, construction, service and transport sectors leads to an increase in energy demand. Therefore, diversifying energy sources, increasing the share of renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency in industry and reducing the energy intensity of GDP are important factors for Uzbekistan, ensuring not only environmental, but also macroeconomic stability.

The growth of industrial production makes green modernization processes even more relevant. Industry, while being one of the main drivers of economic growth, is also one of the sectors with high energy consumption, emissions, waste and raw material consumption. Therefore, the widespread introduction of energy-efficient technologies in industry, the application of ESG standards, the improvement of environmental audit systems and the development of emissions monitoring not only increase production efficiency, but also ensure environmental sustainability.

The results obtained in agriculture show that the efficient use of water resources is one of the top priorities for Uzbekistan. The country's natural and climatic conditions, high dependence on irrigated agriculture, and climate change factors make water-saving technologies a strategically important factor. Saving water resources not only ensures environmental efficiency, but also contributes to the continuity of agricultural production, food security, regional employment, and sustainable growth in farm incomes.

Investments play a special role in the impact of the green economy on economic growth. The increase in the volume of foreign investments creates a significant financial opportunity to accelerate the green transformation. At the same time, along with the volume of investments, their composition and direction are also important. If investments are directed towards energy-efficient production, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, environmental infrastructure, waste recycling, and green building projects, they will serve to qualitatively stabilize economic growth.

From this point of view, the national "green" economy taxonomy is of particular importance. This system is an important institutional mechanism for determining which projects or types of activities meet green criteria and directing financial resources to environmentally friendly directions. [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 561 dated 25.10.2023 on approval of the National "green" economy taxonomy⁸ The results of the discussion show that in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between the concepts of "quantitative growth" and "qualitative growth" when assessing the impact of the green economy on sustainable economic growth. Quantitative growth is expressed in an increase in the volume of gross domestic product, industry, construction, services, exports and investments.

Qualitative growth is determined by the resources at the expense of which these indicators were formed, their environmental safety, social efficiency and long-term sustainability.

At the current stage, it is difficult to single out the exact quantitative contribution of the green economy to GDP growth. For this, it is important to form an open and

⁸ <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6644013>

comparable database of long-term statistical series, energy consumption by sector, emissions, water savings, green investments, ESG reports, green jobs and regional environmental indicators. In this regard, the introduction of a national transparency system and MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) mechanisms is gradually improving the system for assessing the effectiveness of the green economy.

Based on the above analysis, it can be said that the development of the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is contributing to the formation of a new qualitative stage of economic growth. Energy efficiency optimizes production costs, renewable energy sources strengthen energy security, water-saving technologies support sustainable development of the agricultural sector, ESG standards enhance corporate transparency and investment confidence, and green infrastructure has a positive impact on human capital and regional development.

Conclusion and suggestions

This study comprehensively analyzed the impact of green economy development on sustainable economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on macroeconomic and sectoral indicators. The results of the study showed that the green economy is not a separate environmental direction from economic growth, but an important structural factor determining the quality of economic growth. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, this impact is manifested through energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, water-saving technologies, ESG standards, green infrastructure, environmental monitoring and green investments.

The scientific novelty of the study is that it substantiates the green economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan not as a separate environmental supplement to economic growth, but as a complex economic mechanism that ensures its qualitative sustainability. This mechanism was illustrated through the interrelationship between energy efficiency, renewable energy, water saving, ESG standards, green infrastructure and investment activity.

Official macroeconomic indicators for 2025 confirm the consistent continuation of economic growth in the country. At the same time, it was found that the long-term sustainability of this growth is closely related to the efficiency of energy and water resources use, the introduction of environmental standards in the industrial and construction sectors, as well as the extent to which investments are directed to green projects.

The main scientific conclusion of the study is that the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan affects sustainable economic growth not directly, but through several interrelated mechanisms.

Energy efficiency optimizes production costs and increases industrial competitiveness;

renewable energy strengthens the energy security of the economy; water-saving technologies support the sustainability of the agricultural sector and food security; ESG standards and environmental monitoring enhance corporate transparency, investor confidence, and adaptability to international markets;

and green infrastructure has a positive impact on the well-being of the population, regional attractiveness and human capital development.

The practical significance of the article is that it assesses the factors of the green economy in an inextricable link with macroeconomic and sectoral indicators. This approach allows us to interpret the green economy not only as an environmental project or nature protection measure, but also as an economic development mechanism that strengthens industrial modernization, agrarian sustainability, energy security, investment attractiveness and export competitiveness.

In general, the development of the green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is becoming an important factor in sustainable economic growth. The green economy serves to form a resource-saving, energy-efficient, environmentally safe and socially sustainable model of economic growth. Therefore, in the future, continuing the green economy policy in close coordination with macroeconomic policy, industrial policy, investment policy, agricultural policy and regional development strategies will be of great importance in ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the country's economy..

References:

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.10.2019 No. PQ-4477 “On approval of the Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the transition to a
2. green” economy for the period 2019-2030”, <https://lex.uz/docs/-4539502>
3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.12.2022 No. PQ-436 “On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy by 2030”, <https://lex.uz/docs/-6303230>
4. State Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.01.2025 on the implementation of the “Uzbekistan — 2030” Strategy in the “Year of Environmental Protection and “Green Economy” Decree No. PF-16 on the program, <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7369703>
5. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 561 dated 25.10.2023 on approval of the National “green” economy taxonomy, <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6644013>
6. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 800 dated 30.11.2024 “On approval of the concept of introducing a national transparency system in the transition to a “green” economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan”,

<https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7245895>

7. Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Materials of the report of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the state program in the first half of 2025. – Tashkent, 2025.

8. Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Materials of the report of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the state program for 2025. – Tashkent, 2025.

9. OECD. Towards Green Growth. – Paris: OECD Publishing, 2011.

10. UNEP. Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. – United Nations Environment Programme, 2011.

11. World Bank. Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development. – Washington, DC: World Bank, 2012.

12. Vakhobov A.V., Khajibakiyev Sh.Kh. Green economy: textbook. – Tashkent, 2024.

13. Turobova H.R., Kadirova M.M. Green economy: textbook. – Bukhara: Kamolot Publishing House, 2025.