



**“MILLIY IQTISODIYOT BARQARORLIGINI
TA'MINLASHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI VA
HUDUDLARNI MUTANOSIB RIVOJLANTIRISHNING
USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI”**

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IQTISODIYOT VA TURIZM FAKULTETI BUXGALTERIYA HISOB VA
STATISTIKA KAFEDRASI**

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СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ
ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ
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UTILIZATION OF EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF "GREEN ECONOMY" TECHNOLOGIES.

Bukhara State University
Faculty of Economics and Tourism
Senior Lecturer, Department of Green Economy and Agribusiness
Saidova Feruza Kamolovna
3-1 IQT- 20 groups
Murodov Abduvohid Abdurasul o'g'li

Abstract. This article discusses the use of European experience in the development of alternative energy sources and the introduction of green economy technologies.

Keywords: Policy Framework, Renewable Energy Deployment, Technology Transfer and Collaboration, Energy Efficiency Measures, Grid Integration and Smart Grid Solutions, Decentralized Energy Systems

In the context of developing alternative energy sources, the concept of a "green economy" emphasizes the transition to renewable energy technologies and sustainable energy systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate climate change, and promote environmental sustainability. Here's how the green economy contributes to the development of alternative energy sources and the role of technologies:

Promotion of renewable energy, the green economy prioritizes the development and deployment of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, biomass, and geothermal energy. These sources are abundant, clean, and readily available, offering a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels and nuclear power. Technologies for harvesting renewable energy, such as solar panels, wind turbines, hydroelectric dams, and biomass facilities, play a crucial role in expanding the share of renewable energy in the energy mix. Investment in clean technologies, green economy initiatives involve investment in clean energy technologies that improve energy efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and minimize environmental impacts. Technologies such as energy-efficient appliances, smart meters, building insulation, LED lighting, and electric vehicles contribute to energy conservation and emissions reduction, enhancing the sustainability of energy systems.

Grid modernization and energy storage, advancements in grid modernization technologies, smart grid systems, and energy storage solutions are essential for integrating intermittent renewable energy sources into the grid effectively. Technologies such as battery storage, pumped hydro storage, and grid-scale energy storage systems enable the efficient storage and distribution of renewable energy, ensuring grid stability and reliability. Innovation in energy conversion, the green economy fosters innovation in energy conversion technologies that enable the efficient conversion of renewable energy into electricity, heat, and other forms of energy. Technological advancements in solar photovoltaics, wind turbines, hydroelectric generators, biomass boilers, and geothermal power plants improve energy conversion efficiency and reduce costs, making renewable energy more competitive with conventional energy sources.

Decentralized energy systems, the green economy promotes decentralized energy systems and distributed generation technologies that empower communities to produce, consume, and manage their own energy locally. Technologies such as rooftop solar panels, small-scale wind turbines, micro-hydro systems, and off-grid energy solutions provide renewable energy options for remote and rural areas, reducing reliance on centralized power grids and fossil fuel imports. Electrification of transportation, green economy strategies include the electrification of transportation through the deployment of electric vehicles (EVs) and charging infrastructure. EV technologies, including battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), reduce reliance on fossil fuels in the transportation sector, decrease air pollution, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable transportation system.

Integration of digital technologies, digital technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and blockchain play a role in optimizing energy management, improving energy efficiency, and facilitating peer-to-peer energy transactions in decentralized energy systems. Smart grid technologies, demand-side management systems, and energy analytics platforms enable real-time monitoring, control, and optimization of energy consumption and production, enhancing the flexibility and resilience of energy systems. Policy support and market incentives, the green economy relies on supportive policies, regulations, and market incentives to accelerate the adoption of alternative energy sources and clean energy technologies. Policies such as feed-in tariffs, renewable portfolio standards, tax incentives, and carbon pricing mechanisms create favorable

market conditions for renewable energy investment and deployment, stimulating innovation and private sector engagement in the green energy transition.

Overall, the green economy plays a crucial role in driving the development and adoption of alternative energy sources by promoting technological innovation, investment in clean energy infrastructure, and supportive policy frameworks. By leveraging renewable energy technologies and embracing sustainable energy solutions, countries can achieve their climate goals, reduce environmental impacts, and transition towards a more resilient and low-carbon energy future.

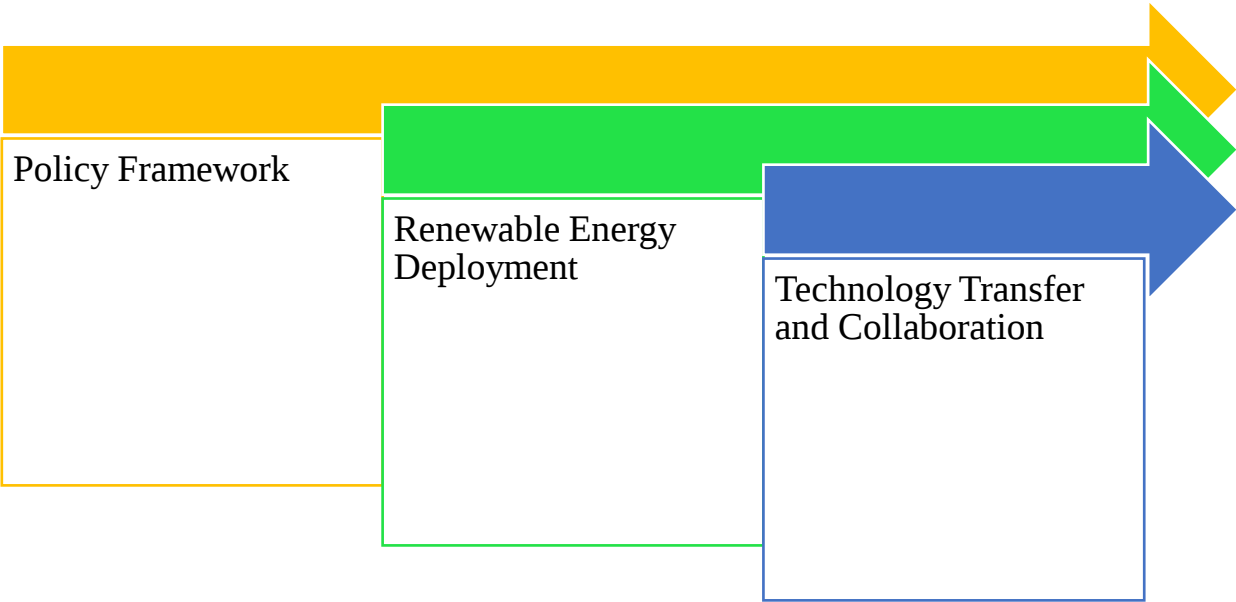
Utilizing the European experience in the introduction of "green economy" technologies and the development of alternative energy sources can provide valuable insights and best practices for your country.

Here's a quick-reference list of some of the most common sustainable energy resources that we use today.²⁰

1. Wind Energy
2. Solar Energy
3. Hydroelectric Energy
4. Geothermal Energy
5. Bioenergy
6. Nuclear Energy
7. Hydrogen Energy
8. Tidal Energy
9. Wave Energy

Wave energy is an alternative energy source derived from waves as they move across the water. Wave energy uses electricity generators placed on the ocean's surface. Wave height, wavelength, wave speed, and water density determine the energy output. Wave energy is environmentally friendly, renewable, and harmless to the atmosphere.

Here are some ways to leverage European expertise.



Policy Framework: Study European Union (EU) policies and directives related to renewable energy, climate change mitigation, and green economy development. Adapt relevant legislative frameworks, targets, and incentives to your country's context, considering factors such as renewable

²⁰ <https://justenergy.com/blog/why-alternative-energy-sources-are-future/>
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energy targets, feed-in tariffs, renewable energy certificates, carbon pricing mechanisms, and energy efficiency standards.

Renewable Energy Deployment: Learn from European countries' experiences in promoting the deployment of renewable energy technologies such as solar photovoltaics, wind power, biomass, hydropower, and geothermal energy. Explore successful models for financing renewable energy projects, public-private partnerships, and community-led initiatives that facilitate renewable energy deployment and investment.

Technology Transfer and Collaboration: Explore opportunities for technology transfer, knowledge exchange, and collaboration with European institutions, research centers, and industry stakeholders. Engage in joint research projects, technology demonstration programs, and capacity-building initiatives to acquire and adapt green economy technologies, best practices, and innovations from Europe.

Energy Efficiency Measures: Adopt European best practices in energy efficiency measures and technologies to improve energy efficiency in buildings, industry, transportation, and infrastructure sectors. Implement energy efficiency standards, labeling schemes, and retrofitting programs to reduce energy consumption, lower carbon emissions, and enhance resource efficiency.

Grid Integration and Smart Grid Solutions: Learn from European experiences in grid integration of renewable energy sources and deployment of smart grid solutions. Explore grid modernization strategies, demand-side management programs, and energy storage technologies that enable efficient integration of intermittent renewable energy into the grid and enhance grid flexibility and reliability.

Decentralized Energy Systems: Study European examples of decentralized energy systems, distributed generation technologies, and community energy projects. Explore models for community-owned renewable energy installations, microgrids, and virtual power plants that empower local communities, promote renewable energy self-sufficiency, and support energy transition at the local level.

Energy Transition Planning: Develop comprehensive energy transition plans and roadmaps based on European experiences in energy transition planning and governance. Engage stakeholders from government, industry, academia, and civil society in the development of long-term energy strategies, sectoral policies, and regulatory frameworks that prioritize renewable energy deployment, decarbonization, and sustainable development.

Capacity Building and Skills Development: Invest in capacity building and skills development programs to build local expertise in green economy technologies, renewable energy systems, and sustainable energy management practices. Collaborate with European educational institutions, vocational training centers, and technical experts to provide training, knowledge transfer, and certification programs for professionals, technicians, and policymakers.

By leveraging the European experience in green economy technologies and alternative energy sources, your country can accelerate its transition towards a sustainable, low-carbon future, enhance energy security, create economic opportunities, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Collaboration, knowledge exchange, and strategic partnerships with European stakeholders are essential for unlocking the full potential of green economy technologies and achieving shared sustainability goals.

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SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDA XARAJATLARI SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH USULLARI.

Fozilov Hayotbek Raximovich,

Farg'ona politexnika instituti, "Buxgalteriya hisobi va audit" kafedrası, katta o'qituvchi, email:
hayotbek.fozilov@ferpi.uz, +998 90 291 21 44.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada sog'liqni saqlash tizimi, uni rivojlantirish, ayni damda sohani tubdan takomillashtirish, tibbiyot muassasalarida xarajatlarni pasaytirish, moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlash va sifatli tibbiy xizmatlar hajmini oshirish orqali samaradorlikka erishish mumkinligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli iqtisodiyot, sog'liqni saqlash tizimi, xarajatlar, samara, samaradorlik, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, sog'liqni saqlash tizimidagi islohotlar.

Iqtisodiy samaradorlik har bir xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektning diqqat markazidagi eng asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiy samaradorlik sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi muhim tushuncha bo'lib, sarflangan xarajatlar va erishilgan natijalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni baholaydi. Bu eng samarali va iqtisodiy variantni aniqlash uchun turli xil aralashuvlar, davolanishlar yoki dasturlarning xarajatlarini ularning natijalari yoki foydalari bilan solishtirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Iqtisodiy samaradorlik samaradorlikka qaraganda bir muncha tor ma'noni anglatadi. U qabul qilinayotgan qarorlarning xo'jalik yuritishda maqsadga muvofiqligini tavsiflaydi hamda barcha hollarda samaraning unga erishish uchun ketgan xarajatlarga nisbati sifatida aniqlanadi. Xarajatlar qanchalik kam bo'lsa, samara shunchalik ortadi, demak, iqtisodiy samaradorlik ham ortadi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorlik ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini mehnat sharoitlarini, sog'liqni saqlash tizimidagi kadrlarni malakasini oshirish, ularning tajriba va ijodkorlik mazmunini boyitish, aqliy va jismoniy mehnat o'rtasidagi farqni yo'qotishni inobatga olgan holda tavsiflaydi.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorlik bir vaqtning o'zida, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini kuchaytirish, tibbiy muassasaning muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishi, bemorlarga sifatli xizmat va tibbiyot vakillarining har tomonlama rivojlanishi hamda uning barcha qobiliyatlaridan foydalanishning sabab va natijasi hisoblanadi. Bevosita ijtimoiy samara, tibbiyot xodimlarining bilim va malakasi, tajriba va madaniyatining o'sishi, aholi sog'lig'ining yaxshilanishi va umr ko'rishining uzayishida aks ettiriladi.

Sog'liqni saqlashda iqtisodiy samaradorlikka oid quyidagi holatlar o'rganiladi:

1. Xarajat-samaradorlik tahlili (CEA): CEA turli xil sog'liqni saqlash tadbirlarining nisbiy qiymatini ularning xarajatlari va natijalarini sog'liq uchun foyda yoki bemorning farovonligini yaxshilash nuqtai nazaridan solishtirish orqali baholash uchun foydalaniladigan usuldir. Bu qaror qabul qiluvchilarga xarajat birligi uchun sog'liq uchun eng ko'p foyda keltiradigan tadbirlarni aniqlash orqali resurslarni samarali taqsimlashga yordam beradi.

2. Xarajat-samaradorlik nisbati (CER): CER muayyan sog'liqni saqlash natijasiga erishish xarajatlarini hisoblaydigan o'lchovdir. U aralashuvning qo'shimcha xarajatlarining sog'liq uchun qo'shiladigan qo'shimcha foydaga nisbati sifatida ifodalanadi. Pastroq CER yuqori iqtisodiy samaradorlikni bildiradi.

3. Qiymatga asoslangan sog'liqni saqlash: Qiymatga asoslangan sog'liqni saqlash xarajatlarni nazorat qilish vaqtida bemorning natijalarini yaxshilaydigan yuqori sifatli yordam ko'rsatishga qaratilgan. Bu dalillarga asoslangan amaliyotlar va resurslarni samarali taqsimlash orqali bemorlarning sog'lig'ini yaxshilash natijalariga arzonroq narxda erishish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Sog'liqni saqlash tizimida so'nggi paytlarda iqtisodiy islohotlarning jadal borishi tufayli quyidagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarga erishildi deyish mumkin:

-Davolashning ijobiy natijasiga asoslangan moliyalashtirish modelini amalga oshirish (ish uchun to'lov). Ushbu model tibbiyot muassasalari va ishchilarni ko'rsatayotgan xizmatlar sifati va

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