

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

11-12

2023



08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
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08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti

08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati



74-91 xalqaro daraja
ISSN: 2992-8982



Yashil **IQTISODIYOT** va **TARAQQIYOT**

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Muassis: "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

Hamkorlarimiz: Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.



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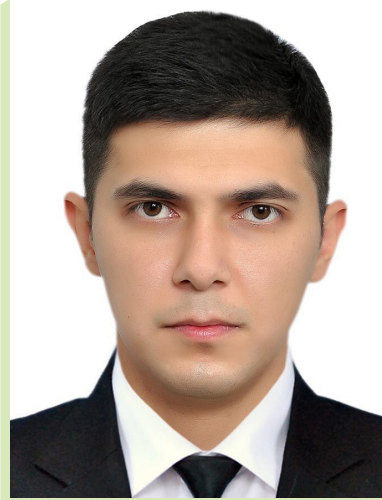
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HYDRO ENERGY AS THE IMPORTANT FACTOR OF THE “GREEN ECONOMY”



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Abstract: Many experts, international organizations and the scientific community believe that renewable energy sources are the key to solving global problems and a catalyst for the transition to sustainable human development. The purpose of the work is to analyze the process of formation and popularization of hydroelectric power stations as “green” energy, to assess its current status, prospects and importance for national economies and the world economy. Quantitative data describing the level of development of “green” energy at the national level are presented, cause-and-effect relationships are studied, conclusions are drawn about the current state and prospects of renewable energy.

Key words: green economy, green energy, hydropower, sustainable development, renewable energy sources, world economy, economic development.

Annotatsiya: Ko'plab ekspertlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar va ilmiy jamoatchilik qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini global muammolarni hal etishning kaliti va insoniyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga o'tish katalizatori, deb hisoblaydi. Ishning maqsadi – “yashil” energiya sifatida gidroelektro stansiyalarni shakllanishi va ommalashishi jarayonini tahlil qilish, uning hozirgi holati, istiqbollari, milliy iqtisodiyotlar hamda jahon iqtisodiyoti uchun ahamiyatini baholash. Milliy miqyosda “yashil” energiya rivojlanish darajasini tavsiflovchi miqdoriy ma'lumotlar keltirilgan, sabab-oqibat munosabatlari o'rganilgan, qayta tiklanadigan energiya hozirgi holati va istiqbollari to'g'risida xulosalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil energiya, gidroenergetika, barqaror rivojlanish, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari, jahon iqtisodiyoti, iqtisodiy rivojlanish.

Аннотация: Многие эксперты, международные организации и научное сообщество считают, что возобновляемые источники энергии являются ключом к решению глобальных проблем и катализатором перехода к устойчивому развитию человечества. Цель работы – проанализировать процесс становления и популяризации гидроэлектростанций как “зеленой” энергетики, оценить ее современное состояние, перспективы и значение для национальных экономик и мировой экономики. Представлены количественные данные, характеризующие уровень развития “зеленой” энергетики на национальном уровне, изучены причинно-следственные связи, сделаны выводы о современном состоянии и перспективах возобновляемой энергетики.

Ключевые слова: зеленая экономика, зеленая энергетика, гидроэнергетика, устойчивое развитие, возобновляемые источники энергии, мировая экономика, экономическое развитие.

INTRODUCTION

With the growth of the population and the development of human civilization, the need for energy is steadily increasing. In 1800, mankind consumed 5600 TWh of energy per year. In just 200 years, this indicator increased more than thirty times and exceeded 170 thousand TWh. As of 2019, per capita energy consumption varies from 98 to 105,540 kWh per year, depending on the region, and continues to grow¹.

The growth of electricity consumption is inevitable and inextricably linked with economic development. Given average population growth rates and energy needs, hydrocarbons and other conventional sources, which currently account for up to 86% of primary energy consumption, may run out within a few decades. The limited and finite nature of energy sources creates a need for alternative solutions. One of them is “green” energy.

“Green” energy is a part of the energy production system, which is based on human-inexhaustible or renewable natural resources. Green energy sources include wind, sunlight, water currents, geysers, and bio-

¹ Energy Production and Consumption (statistics) // Our World in Data. URL: <https://ourworldindata.org/energy-production-consumption>



fuels. In addition to the limitlessness of such energy sources, their environmental friendliness is also important. Green energy is believed to help mitigate the negative effects of global megatrends – urbanization and climate change.

The concept of “green” economy, which includes a gradual transition to renewable energy sources for sustainable development, was developed in 1991 by the English economist Michael Jacobs. The author described its main principles in the book “Green Economy: Environment, Sustainable Development and Future Policy” (“Green Economy”).

After the economic crisis of 2008, the “green” economy began to be considered as an operational strategy for the recovery of the world economy and the prevention of major shocks in the future. After that, the issues of “green” economy and “green” energy gained international importance and began to be discussed at the UN level. The concept of “green” economy is enshrined in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and recognized to “enhance human well-being and social justice while significantly reducing environmental risks and environmental scarcity.”

LITERATURE REVIEW

The importance of renewable energy resources has been studied and recognized by many scientists. The main reason for this is that water resources can be used as a source of electricity in almost all regions of the world. The electricity generation and development potential of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, ocean and geothermal have been repeatedly researched by scientists such as Bouraioe, Kuang and Östegard. Some studies have shown that the consumption of renewable energy has a positive effect on economic growth. This innovation was confirmed by the fact that renewable energy consumption can completely replace other energy consumption and contribute to economic growth. For example, Lin and Moubarak argue that China’s economic growth will benefit from the renewable energy industry. Marinas et al. shed light on the long-term bidirectional relationship between renewable energy consumption and economic growth and found that renewable energy consumption can enhance economic growth.

Shafiei and Salim, Bhattachari, Paramati, Rahman and Velayutham noted that the consumption of renewable energy has a positive effect on economic activity. Langlesi-Lotz said that increasing the intensity of renewable energy consumption will solve environmental pollution and increase the level of economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Today, the basis of the development aimed at changing economic growth under the influence of socio-economic development and scientific and technical progress formed on the basis of the energy industry is not the material production itself, but the services that create the necessary conditions for it.

This requires bringing the energy system to a new stage under stable conditions. The purpose of this study is to improve the energy industry, which is the main link of the national economy as a complex socio-economic system, in accordance with the current ecological requirements, and to analyze the practice of effectively introducing this system among industrial enterprises and the causes of the problems existing in it.

In order to assess the state of the existing potential of the national energy system and eliminate the shortcomings in the implementation of high-tech projects, the following tasks are set:

- To study the experience of the world’s leading countries in the implementation and improvement of the processes of energy acquisition and transmission and to master the aspects suitable for the potential of our country;
- to determine the current trends and prospective directions of changing the local economy, taking into account the specific characteristics of the international experience of the neo-industrial development in the production of ecologically clean energy.
- study and master the factors that contribute to the innovative development of the energy industry and the improvement of production in terms of quality and quantity

Factorial, historical, statistical, comparative and systematic methods of analysis, expert evaluation method were used in the research, which allowed the author to solve the tasks assigned to him.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Since conventional energy has been widely used before compared to renewable energy, fossil energy better fulfills people’s needs. With the expansion of renewable energy consumption, the share of fossil energy consumption has decreased. If the share of fossil energy consumption is reduced to a certain level, the current renewable energy can reduce the pollution emission and its effect on production efficiency may not be observed, and thus the process of green economic development will continue.

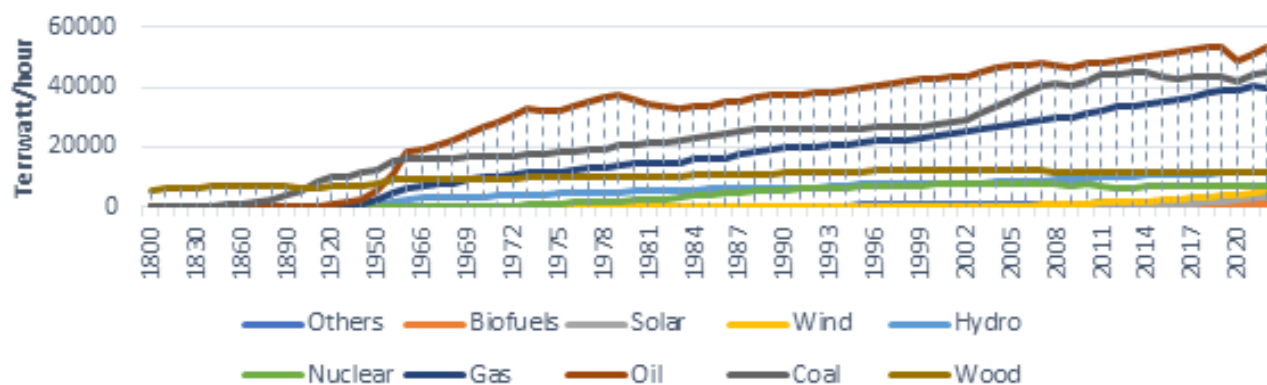


Figure 1: Shares of world energy resources (1800-2022)

At the beginning of the 18th century, only wood was the main source of energy, but at the end of the century, coal began to be seen as an additional source. Oil and gas products, which began to be used at the beginning of the 19th century, took the lead by the middle of the century and are still the most widely used energy resource. Natural gas and hydropower plants were used in the 1900s of the last century, while energy extraction from nuclear power plants began to develop in the 1960s and continues to develop.

Even today, oil as the main source of energy shows an indicator higher than 50,000 terawatt/hours per year, while coal showed 45,000 terawatt/hours according to the same indicator. At 10,000 terawatt-hours, hydropower lags far behind non-renewables.

A number of large-scale measures are being taken in this regard in our country and are included in state programs. In particular, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, by actively introducing "Green economy" technologies in all sectors, the energy efficiency of the economy should be increased by 20% by 2026 and harmful emissions emitted into the air it was noted that measures will be taken to reduce the volume of gases by 20 percent.

On September 19, 2023, at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York, during the general political discussions of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech, spoke about adapting the main sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan to climate change, achieving carbon neutrality and "It was noted that sharply increasing the share of "green" energy remains a strategic task.

In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy by 2030, it was decided to increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources by 15 GW and their share of electricity issues such as increasing production to more than 30 percent of the total volume and increasing energy efficiency in the industrial sector by at least 20 percent.

Advantages of hydropower include: Hydropower is a renewable energy source. Energy produced by hydropower relies on the solar-driven water cycle and its regeneration.

Hydropower is a domestic energy source that allows each country to produce its own energy without depending on international fuel sources.

Stored hydropower creates reservoirs that offer recreational opportunities such as fishing, swimming, and boating. Most hydropower facilities must provide some public access to the reservoir to allow residents to use these facilities.

Hydroelectric power is flexible. Some hydropower facilities can quickly go from zero capacity to maximum production. Because hydroelectric plants can generate electricity immediately into the grid, they provide essential backup power during major power outages.

Hydropower provides benefits beyond electricity generation by controlling floods, supporting irrigation and providing clean drinking water.

Hydropower is cheap. Hydropower provides cheap electricity and stability over time compared to other energy sources. Construction costs can even be reduced by using pre-existing structures such as bridges, tunnels and dams.

Hydropower can be operated together with other renewable energy sources. Technologies such as pumped storage hydropower (PSH) are also well-suited for use in conjunction with renewable sources such as wind and solar power when energy demand is high.

Hydropower creates jobs in rural areas and stimulates the local economy.

Table 1: Regional hydropower potential

	General theory Hydropower capacity (TWh/year)	Technically usable Hydropower capacity (TWh/year)
Asia	16,618	5590
Europe	4919	2762
North America	5511	2416
South America	7541	2843
Africa	3909	1834
Oceania	654	233
Middle East	690	277
General:	39,842	15,955

Table 1 shows gross theoretical hydropower capacity figures for all major regions of the world. Asia has the largest potential, 16,618 TWh/year, South America 7,541 TWh/year, North America 5,511 TWh/year, Europe 4,419 TWh/year and Africa 3,909 TWh/year. Potential is much more limited in the Middle East (690 TWh) and Oceania (654 TWh/year).

This gross potential can never be fully realized because there are technical, economic and environmental barriers to it. The second measure, the technically usable hydropower capacity, provides a more accurate indication of the amount that can ultimately be used. It is a measure of what is currently available with available technology. Regional technically used hydropower capacities are also presented in Table 1. These are significantly smaller than the gross theoretical capacity. Technically usable capacity across Asia is 5,590 TWh per year, which is 34% of gross theoretical capacity. Technical capacity in other regions is also much lower compared to gross capacity.

Environmental impact: The environmental impact of a hydropower project, particularly the environmental impact of a dam and reservoir project, should be taken into account during project review. What is submerged when a reservoir is created? How does a dam or barrier affect the flow of sediment in a river? What are the consequences of greenhouse gases? Whose interests are affected? The level of disturbance may be lower for the river flow scheme, but extensive environmental studies are still required. Small hydropower schemes are rarely disrupted on the same scale as large hydropower projects, and their impact is usually limited geographically, so decisions can often be made at a local rather than a national level. Large schemes have the potential to affect regions and require more careful scrutiny at regional or national level.

This problem is not new. Humans have been modifying waterways for a long time, at least two millennia, and some of the original structures still exist. Dams built by the Romans can still be used in Spain today. In the past, dams were used to provide water for drinking and irrigation, and to control waterways. Only since the end of the 19th century has electricity generation been added to this list of uses.

Today, the implementation of a large hydropower project usually requires a full environmental assessment, and in most cases it is mandatory. The impact of the project should be assessed, including the extent of any necessary relocation, the impact on biodiversity, the potential for seismic activity and the impact on areas downstream of the project. Such study should include proposals to mitigate any negative impacts of the development. In most cases, especially when international credit agencies are involved, if the environmental assessment is not positive, the project will not be allowed to proceed. This applies equally to public sector and private sector projects.

In addition to the above, the biggest threat to biodiversity is that large reservoirs destroy the habitat of endangered species. Because hydro projects take a long time to develop, new habitat can be created to replace the threatened area while dam construction continues. This may be relatively simple for plant species, but is obviously much more difficult for animal species, but it can be done. In fact, some older projects have had a significant impact on the area's biodiversity because they were designed without consideration of the people living in the area when they were first built.

Hydropower projects are generally classified among the energy generation schemes with the lowest greenhouse gas emissions. Typical greenhouse gas emissions are 10-13 kg/MW, like wind power plants. However,



not all hydropower schemes are low emitters. Some can produce significant amounts of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

Methane is formed when organic matter accumulates at the bottom of a reservoir deoxygenating water. Under these conditions, methane gas is released. To avoid this, project developers should try to remove as much organic matter as possible from the area that may be flooded, if possible, by cutting down trees and clearing vegetation. will not happen. Even so, it will not be possible to remove everything.

There are also many sources of hydropower, including ocean power, wave power, and tidal power. In addition, hydropower can be centralized, as it can be used independently by local companies for tasks such as charging batteries and grinding grain, which gives the country many advantages. Green energy is becoming increasingly important in some developing countries such as Bangladesh, central and southern China, and northern India. Due to Nepal's huge hydropower potential, the country's economy depends on the efficient use of its hydropower resources. As a result, countries like Nepal have become one of the largest exporters of green energy by entering into robust power purchase agreements with India and Bangladesh for ongoing power transactions.

Revenues from energy exports contribute to economic growth and finance infrastructure and housing. In developing countries, the use of hydropower is mainly explained by the fact that it uses water for energy production without using water, and its installation is beneficial from an environmental, social and economic point of view.

Although hydropower plants have high construction costs, they have low break-even points due to their low operating and maintenance costs. In addition, their average annual rainfall makes them more cost-effective than other green energy sources. In addition to industrial and irrigation uses, it can be developed into a form of recreational tourism. One of the most environmentally friendly energy systems in use today is micro-hydro. Due to the high durability of the technology and low maintenance, the life of the system can reach 50 years. Hydropower is a viable alternative energy source due to lower fuel costs, technical efficiency, low operation and maintenance costs, and low environmental impact.

Hydroelectric power can play an important role in meeting future energy demand, especially in developing countries where 2 billion local people do not have access to electricity. In terms of rural electrification, mini-hydropower is one of the most widely studied realistic approaches. Due to its compact structure, small hydropower can be used in several countries. A small hydropower scheme, due to its cost, makes it an ideal solution for developing countries. It can also serve as a tool for job creation, thus improving the quality of life of people living in remote areas.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

As a result of global warming and ongoing resource depletion, several options and sustainable energy sources have been developed. The majority of electricity is produced from fossil fuels, which will become the main source of toxic emissions in the future; therefore, measures are being taken to reduce the use of fossil fuels. As a sustainable source of energy, the use of hydropower has benefited both the environment and human civilization in several ways. Electricity can be produced by hydropower without reducing the water supply. Reservoirs in hydroelectric facilities provide unprecedented operational flexibility.

1. Interruption issues are limited and they can respond immediately to changes in power demand. Because of its flexibility and storage capabilities, hydropower offers better performance than other forms of energy use. In addition, hydropower accounts for 22% of electricity generation, indicating that it has great potential to displace fossil fuels as it doubles as the main renewable energy source in the G7 countries. The installation of hydropower has several benefits for cities, including energy, roads and industrial development. This can lead to economic development and improved living standards, including access to health care and education.
2. Another important tool of sustainable development is hydropower. According to a study by the World Commission on Environment and Development, hydropower facilities are economically viable, environmentally sound and socially conscious. The biggest obstacle to the implementation of this technology is that large hydroelectric plants are likely to cause extensive vegetation destruction. Important ecosystems will be destroyed, large numbers of people will be displaced downstream, and other catastrophic consequences, including floods and landslides, can be expected. However, the use of small or micro hydropower can overcome these special needs or disadvantages.

Taking this into account, the study of the quality of electricity in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the creation of scientific foundations is a priority issue.

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Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

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Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Iskandar Islomov

2023. № 11-12

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"Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

"Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar
vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy
attestatsiya komissiyasi
rayosatining
2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-
sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan
o'tkazilgan.