

**NEW UZBEKISTAN-2030 IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY****Sattarova N.T.**

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**Abstract.** In this article, the development process and stages of our country, the development trends of our country's economy, the scope and factors of the influence of the New Uzbekistan-2030 strategy on the country's economy are studied by the author.

**Key words:** economy, business, household, New Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy, modernization.

The President approved the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy. Its goals include creating opportunities for all citizens to realize their potential, raising a healthy and educated generation, building a strong economy, and guaranteeing justice, the rule of law, and security.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev approved the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy with his decree dated September 11. According to the document, it was developed “based on the experience and results of public discussion during the implementation of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy” Earlier, "Gazeta.uz" wrote about the draft document.

In the decree, “in the updated constitutional and legal conditions (the new version of the Constitution was approved in the referendum on April 30, and the presidential election was held on July 9 - ed.) improvement of the main directions and the development of the country and the large-scale implemented the need to bring reforms to a new stage” was noted.

The following main ideas are expressed in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy mentioned in the decree:

- to join the ranks of middle-high income countries through sustainable economic growth;
- creation of an educational, medical and social protection system that fully meets the needs of the people and international standards;
- creating favorable environmental conditions for the population;
- building a fair and modern state serving the people;
- guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of the country.

The strategy covers five priority directions:

- to create suitable conditions for every person to realize his potential;
- ensuring the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth;

- conservation of water resources and environmental protection;
- ensuring the rule of law, organizing public administration at the service of the people;
- consistent continuation of the policy based on the principle of "safe and peaceful state".
- implementation of the strategy and achievement of its target indicators was declared a priority task for all state bodies and organizations in the country.

The Cabinet of Ministers will discuss the progress of the implementation of the strategy every quarter and take action against government members, including ministers, for "timely and incomplete implementation of measures." In addition, every six months, the government submits a report on the implementation of the strategy to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

Within two weeks, an online portal should be launched where citizens can evaluate the success of the strategy implementation and express their opinions and initiatives.

The first Action Strategy for five years (2017-2021) on five priority areas of the country's development was adopted in 2017. At the beginning of 2022, the President approved the strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan until 2026. According to the decree, within the framework of the new strategy, "it is necessary to ensure the achievement of all goals that have not lost their relevance, as well as the implementation of the ongoing tasks specified in the strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan".

"Ensuring environmental safety is an important part of the "green" economy. This is very important in the Aral Bay region. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been striving for a balance between economic growth and environmental protection. This is reflected in the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies that save energy, water and other natural resources.

Currently, one of the biggest problems in Central Asia with 60 million inhabitants is the drying up of the island. This threatens the stable social and economic development of the region and the health of the population.

Environmental protection is one of the important factors for ensuring sustainable economic growth. In recent years, Uzbekistan has implemented several large projects in the Aral Sea region: several 10,000 plants were planted on a total area of 700,000 hectares in the dry area of the Aral Sea. More than 500 projects have been implemented in order to reduce the negative consequences of the Aralboyi problem. Also, the program for the development of the Aral Bay region in 2018-2021 was adopted.

Uzbekistan has a concept of transition to a "green" economy in 2019-2030. It includes the following tasks:

- Reducing the costs of water supply, increasing the efficiency of water use;

- Ensuring the transition of population and economic sectors to reliable and cheap energy supply;
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 10% from the 2010 GNP level;
- Modernization of infrastructure of industrial enterprises;
- Use of alternative sources of energy;
- Increase energy efficiency by at least 20 percent.

In particular, a number of initiatives have been put forward to develop the economy, entrepreneurship, industry, and agriculture to a new level in the second direction of ensuring the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth.

The main goal is to double the size of the economy by 2030 and enter the ranks of "countries with an income above the average". It is planned to increase the gross domestic product to 160 billion dollars and per capita income to 4 thousand dollars in the next seven years.

Also, further increasing the investment attractiveness of our country and rapid development of the stock market, transition to the "green economy", sharply increasing the indicators of the use of renewable energy, which is its basis, continuous supply of economic sectors and the population with the necessary energy resources. Measures such as provision are defined.

In particular, to double the volume of exports to 45 billion dollars, to increase the number of exporting enterprises from 6.5 thousand to 15 thousand, to increase the volume of finished and semi-finished products in the export by 3.3 times, to provide finished and technological goods to European countries within the framework of GSP+ and other systems. the important task of expanding the export of products has been reflected.

As mentioned, the timely implementation of the set goals serves as an important factor in the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, as well as in the liberalization of all spheres of life.

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