

Encourage The Boycott Of Using Fossil Fuels and The Privileges Transition To Green Energy

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Abstract

Today, the environmental crises and problems occurring in different continents of the world are equal concern to the population of all countries. Especially in the current environment, which is undermining ecological stability due to climate change and other natural and anthropogenic influences, it is extremely important to preserve the biological resources that are important for the present and future of humanity. Mineral resources are important in ensuring the economic and even political stability of countries. They are the main element that produces raw materials or energy in certain areas and ensures the stability of countries. Mineral resources are divided into two types. These are recoverable and non-recoverable (or take a long time to recover). The creation of energy sources is based on the use of non-renewable underground resources. At this point, the world community is gradually limiting the use of fossil fuels and carrying out practical work step by step to create green energy sources. So what made him do it?

Keywords

Energy, Fossil Fuels, Green Energy, Renewable Energy, Hydropower Energy, Solar Energy.

Introduction

The full supply of energy needs of countries with renewable energy sources, excluding mineral resources, differs depending on the geographical location of the country. Among the countries of the Central Asian region, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan produce 80-90 percent of the total energy needs through the use of renewable energy sources (mainly due to hydroelectric plants), while the share of the rest of the countries of the region in "green energy" is around 10 percent. For example, according to the information on the official website of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan[1], we understand that 10-15% of the state's energy needs will be generated through renewable energy sources, while the remaining 90% will be made by burning natural gas, coal and other petroleum products.

First of all, the world still dominates the creation of energy sources on the basis of underground fuel resources, that is, more than 60 percent of the total energy generated in the world is realized at the expense of fossil fuels [2]. However, this is temporary and all fossil fuels will eventually run out. For example, the natural gas reserve in Uzbekistan is estimated at 1 trillion 866 billion cubic meters as of 2021, and it is estimated that it will last for 35-40 years with the current level of use[3].

Secondly, we can clearly see that as a result of burning fossil fuels, it causes harmful gases to the environment, release of hazardous waste into the atmosphere and watercourses, climate change, and acid rain in large cities of India[4] and China[5].

Thirdly, among active members of civil society, we can observe an increase in the consumption of goods produced and processed by "green energy", i.e., goods with "zero impact" on the environment[6].

Methods

In recent years, the concepts of "green energy", "alternative energy"[7] and "renewable energy"[8] that have often been heard in our ears have the same meaning. " is becoming the norm. The largest source of energy on our planet is the Sun, and energy from its heat, or energy from wind and water movement, can be seen as forms of "green energy".

Today, increasing the share of renewable energy sources in the energy sector of our country is becoming one of the most important tasks. Due to the above circumstances and the demand for fundamental changes in the field, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources" on May 21, 2019 was an important step in the implementation of reforms in this direction. With this law, the main rules in the field of "green energy" were determined, state support in this field, privileges and preferences given to users of such devices were strengthened by law. According to Article 14 of the Law, producers of energy from renewable energy sources are exempted from paying property tax for installing renewable energy sources devices and from paying land tax on plots occupied by these devices which a ten-year release clause was set[9].

Also, with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5863 "On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"[10], a number of measures have been established to improve the environmental situation in our country. In particular, the procedures for increasing the share of renewable alternative sources in the total structure of electricity generating capacities, to encourage the development and wide use of renewable energy technologies, as well as the construction [of facilities based on high energy efficiency standards were determined.

Results and Discussion

In order to improve energy efficiency, introduce energy-saving technologies and increase renewable energy sources, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Improving the energy efficiency of economic sectors and the social sphere, introducing energy-saving technologies and developing renewable energy sources is a quick measure" on the basis of further development of renewable energy sources, the task was set to increase their share to more than 25% of the total volume of electricity production by 2030. It was decided to implement it according to the following

distribution: hydropower (11.2%), solar power (8.8%) and wind power (5%). Measures to be implemented on the above shares have been developed. In order to achieve these goals, incentives and incentives for legal entities and individuals play an important role.

According to the above decision, it is envisaged to provide compensation to individuals in the amount of 30% of the costs of purchasing solar photoelectric plants, solar water heaters, as well as energy-efficient gas-burning devices, or to allocate low-interest preferential loans by commercial banks. Also, the introduction of the mechanism for the purchase by the state of the amount of renewable energy that has increased from its consumption at high prices is considered a fundamental change in this field. If we look at the experience of the Norwegian[11] state in expanding the use of renewable energies among the population, the tariff prices for the purchase of alternative energy sources are set lower than the value created by burning fossil fuels. Also, in this country, the culture of environmental protection has been strongly inculcated in citizens, and the skill of refusing to buy energy obtained by cutting and burning wood has been formed[12].

In France, citizens of this direction are allocated "zero" interest loans by banks[13], and their delivery and installation are carried out by experts of the Energy Agency.

In the speech of the President in the city of Nukus on August 19, 2024, it was noted that 10 solar and wind farms with a capacity of 2.6 gigawatts have been put into operation in recent years at the expense of 2 billion dollars of investment, and an additional 1.5 gigawatts of capacity will be connected to the grid by the end of the year[14]. It was reported that the share of "green energy" will be increased to 15%. This is a clear expression of reforms in the field.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the institutional, organizational and legal conditions of ensuring energy security, modern politics, to one of the main elements of economy and social welfare of society is spinning. Ensuring energy security[15] of individual countries and their large-scale innovative and investment opportunities of their communities implementation of the largest international projects involving mobilization requires. Currently, all countries have set ambitious goals for the transition to alternative energy sources. Due to the introduction of this alternative energy, countries will be able to use non-renewable resources rationally, provide economic sectors, regions and residents with continuous electricity, and reduce harmful emissions to the environment.

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