



EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN IMPROVING THE GREEN ECONOMIC
EFFICIENCY OF MINING ENTERPRISES

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Annotation. *The mining industry is an important sector of the global economy, and reducing the ecological footprint of resource extraction, efficient use of natural resources and ensuring environmental sustainability are among the urgent problems of today. The experience of developed countries and international organizations in implementing green economic principles worldwide serves as an important example for increasing the environmental and economic efficiency of mining enterprises. In particular, countries such as the European Union, Australia, and Canada have achieved advanced results in reducing environmental damage and ensuring economic efficiency by applying innovative approaches to introducing sustainable production technologies in the mining sector.*

Keywords: *industrial enterprises, theories, efficiency, economy.*

Strategies developed by international organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank, play an important role in adapting mining enterprises to the principles of a green economy. The principles of the "circular economy", "zero waste" and the implementation of green technologies put forward by these organizations are aimed at increasing the environmental efficiency of mining enterprises, as well as ensuring their economic sustainability. Therefore, studying the best practices of foreign countries and international organizations and adapting them to local conditions is one of the main directions for increasing the green economic efficiency of mining enterprises. The scale of work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to date is extremely prestigious and shows that it is based on strategic support and international support, targeted at the infrastructural capabilities of each country.

The table above shows the global activities and initiatives implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) based on the principles of a green economy. These activities are aimed at protecting nature, reducing environmental impacts, and ensuring sustainable development. For example, the GEMS program (1975) focused on monitoring water, air, and soil quality on a global scale, which





allowed the creation of the largest database on the state of the environment. The Ozone Protection Program (1987) achieved significant success in protecting the ozone layer, reducing emissions of harmful gases by 80% by 2000. While the UNEP Climate Change Program (1989) aimed to coordinate global efforts to address the negative effects of climate change, the Green Economy Initiative (2008) focused on renewable energy, agriculture, and waste management in developing countries. The 10YFP and PAGE programs have also contributed to the introduction of sustainable production and consumption principles worldwide, and the creation of new green jobs. The Ocean Protection Program and the Circular Economy Initiative of recent years are further deepening environmental sustainability.

Uzbekistan's 2030 Development Strategy identifies environmental protection and sustainable economic growth as one of its priorities. The above UNEP activities, consistent with the goals of Uzbekistan's strategy, can serve as an important basis for rational use of resources, development of renewable energy sources, and improvement of waste management systems. These initiatives will also support sustainable economic growth and help Uzbekistan become an integral part of the global green economy.

While bioclusters, or biotech clusters, are common in the biotechnology, pharmaceutical and agricultural sectors, they are rare in the mining industry. However, some mining companies are trying to integrate biotech approaches into their operations to promote environmental sustainability and innovation.

In 2004, using international experience in biodiversity protection and ecosystem services assessment, biological resource management mechanisms were introduced in 60 countries. This step served to develop the principles of sustainable resource use, in line with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2010, Japan's experience in building earthquake- and flood-resistant infrastructure to create climate-resilient infrastructure became the basis for more than 100 sustainable infrastructure projects implemented globally. In 2011, the development of national green growth strategies accelerated the transition to a green economy in 40 countries, which was implemented through successful national experiences such as South Korea's Green Growth Program. These steps served as an important step in creating international standards for the sustainability of the economic model based on global experience.





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