

WASTE RECYCLING

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada chiqindilarni qayta ishlash, qayta ishlashdagi moliyaviy va infratuzilmaviy muammolar va amalga oshirilayotgan qonun va loyihalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qayta ishlash, poligon, infratuzilma, investorlar, ekologik barqarorlik.

Abstract: The article covers waste recycling, financial and infrastructural challenges in recycling, and the laws and projects being implemented.

Key words: recycling, landfill, infrastructure, investors, environmental sustainability.

It is the human duty of each of us to protect the environment on Earth and to be friendly to our nature. We must also mobilize all our strength and knowledge to use nature and its resources wisely, to consciously transform nature for the benefit of humans, to preserve and further enrich natural resources and nature in general, its beauty and purity. Today, the world is choking on waste. Millions of tons of plastic are produced every year, and a large part of it is disposed of in a way that harms the environment. To solve this problem, we need not just recycling waste, but a review of the entire system and a new approach. Nowadays, nature protection is becoming a global problem, going beyond the boundaries of a particular region or country. Changes in the Earth's ozone layer, rising global temperatures, and the shrinking of polar and mountain glaciers are some of these problems.

Waste recycling is one of the most important measures in waste management policy. In recent years, special attention has been paid to waste recycling in our country.

There are a number of problems with the waste recycling process in our republic: insufficient development of the waste management system and financial problems.

According to official data, in 2024, a total of 14.8 million tons of household waste were generated in the country. Of this, only 900,500 tons, or 6.1 percent, were processed by specialized enterprises. This indicates that there is still insufficient recycling capacity.

10.3 percent of waste is plastic waste - this is approximately 1.05 million tons. The annual growth rate of plastic waste is high, it has been noted that it has increased by 2.5 times compared to 2013. This increases environmental risks.

Presidential Decree No. PF-5, issued on January 4, 2024, planned to radically reform the waste management system. The decree set the main goals of ensuring environmental safety, introducing the principles of a circular economy, and forming a new infrastructure.

The following measures are envisaged on the basis of this document:

Waste reloading stations and modern containers will be installed;

Landfill reclamation works will be carried out;

A list of recyclable waste will be formed;

Private sector participation will be expanded and 66 public-private partnership projects will be launched;

Financing mechanisms will be clarified through the Ecosanitary Fund.



The state plans to build 8 waste-to-energy plants. These plants will process 4.7 million tons of waste per year and produce 2.1 billion kWh of electricity. The total cost of the projects is 1.3 billion US dollars, and the main investors are the Chinese companies CAMC Engineering and Shanghai SUS Environment.

This will reduce greenhouse gases by 2.4 million tons per year and save 152 million cubic meters of natural gas.

As a result of changes in legislation, new infrastructure and international investments, an important foundation has been laid in Uzbekistan to ensure environmental sustainability, generate energy from waste, and form a circular economy. However, much work remains to be done in areas such as waste separation, development of recycling technologies, and raising public awareness. In conclusion, we can say that man is an integral part of nature. It is very important to preserve nature. The formation of ecological knowledge and skills, ecological awareness in each of us is one of the most important urgent problems today, and the rational use of the environment and a friendly attitude towards nature are the human duty of each of us.

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