

# MUHANDISLIK

## & IQTISODIYOT

ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,  
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

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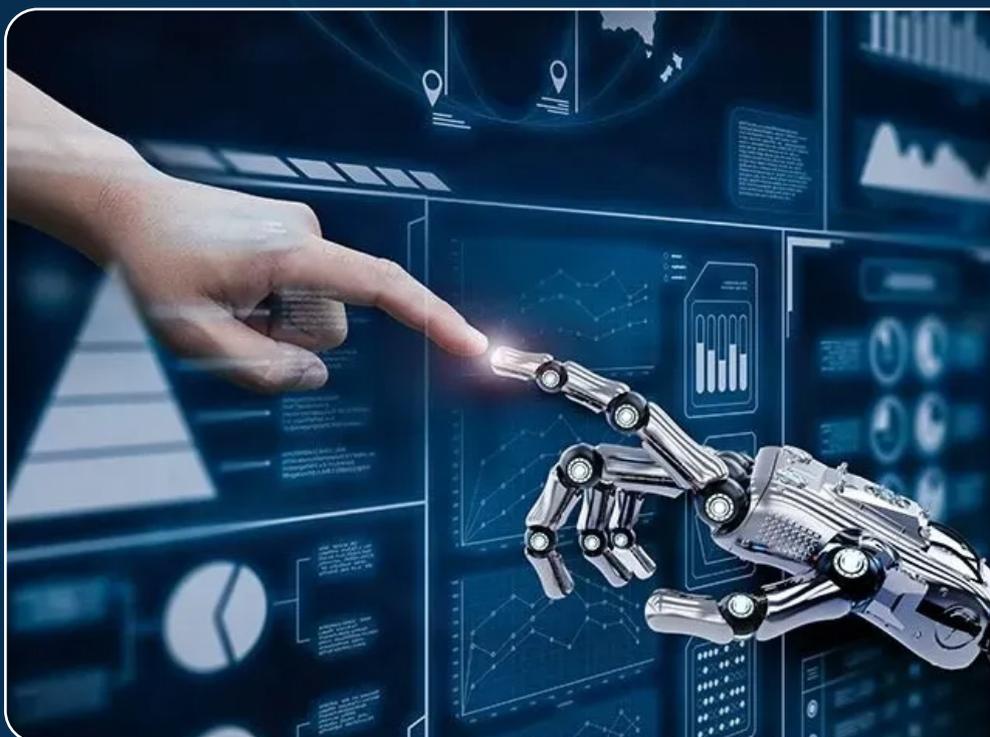


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ИМЕНИ Г.В. ПЛЕХАНОВА  
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# **muhandislik** **& iqtisodiyot**

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05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari  
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti  
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi  
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05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish  
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05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik  
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05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari  
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari  
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi  
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish  
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar  
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari  
10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik  
10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti  
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08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti  
08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya  
08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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# INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE: PATHWAYS TO A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSITION

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the connection between industrial waste generation and global climate change, with a focus on the transition to a green economy. The study analyzes emission trends, waste management inefficiencies, and industrial environmental impacts in developing regions, particularly in Central Asia. Using international and national data (2014–2025), the paper proposes sustainable strategies for waste reduction and eco-innovation. The findings emphasize the necessity of integrating circular economy principles into industrial policy frameworks.

**Keywords:** green economy, industrial waste, climate change, circular economy, emissions, sustainability.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada sanoat chiqindilari hosil bo'lishi va global iqlim o'zgarishi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik hamda yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda emissiya oqimlari, chiqindilarni boshqarishdagi samaradorsizliklar va sanoatning ekologik ta'siri, ayniqsa, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida chuqur o'rganiladi. 2014–2025–yillar oralig'idagi xalqaro va milliy ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda, maqolada chiqindilarni kamaytirish va ekologik innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan barqaror strategiyalar taklif etiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari sanoat siyosatida aylanma iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini integratsiya qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yashil iqtisodiyot, sanoat chiqindilari, iqlim o'zgarishi, aylanma iqtisodiyot, emissiyalar, barqarorlik.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается взаимосвязь между образованием промышленных отходов и глобальными климатическими изменениями, с акцентом на переход к «зеленой» экономике. В исследовании анализируются тенденции выбросов, неэффективность управления отходами и экологическое воздействие промышленности в развивающихся регионах, особенно в странах Центральной Азии. На основе международных и национальных данных за 2014–2025 годы предложены устойчивые стратегии сокращения отходов и развития эко-инноваций. Результаты подчеркивают необходимость интеграции принципов циркулярной экономики в рамки промышленной политики.

**Ключевые слова:** зеленая экономика, промышленные отходы, изменение климата, циркулярная экономика, выбросы, устойчивость.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A broad range of literature provides the theoretical and empirical foundation for understanding the intersection of industrial waste, climate change, and the transition toward a green economy. This review synthesizes key sources used in the article, highlighting their contributions to the field.

### 1. UNEP (2023) – Global Waste Management Outlook

This comprehensive report by the United Nations Environment Programme outlines global trends in industrial waste generation, recycling, and environmental impact. The report establishes that over 40% of global waste comes from industrial sources and that only a fraction is properly treated in developing economies. This finding directly supports the article's claim about inefficient waste management practices in Central Asia and the urgent need for systemic reform.

### 2. World Bank (2024) – Industrial Sustainability in Developing Economies

The World Bank's publication offers crucial insights into the structural barriers and policy failures that inhibit environmental modernization in emerging markets. The data suggesting that less than 1% of industrial



investment is allocated to green initiatives reinforces the article's argument on the low level of eco-innovation funding in Central Asia.

### 3. CAREC (2024) – Environmental Performance Report for Central Asia

This regional analysis evaluates environmental policy performance across Central Asian countries. It highlights the lack of regional coordination in waste management and the weaknesses in enforcement mechanisms. These conclusions align with the article's findings regarding fragmented regulatory frameworks and the need for harmonized standards across borders.

### 4. EEA (2023) – Circular Economy in Industry

The European Environment Agency outlines how circular economy models can be applied to industrial sectors, including reuse, remanufacturing, and eco-design. These concepts are embedded in the article's recommendations and demonstrate viable pathways to reduce emissions and improve sustainability through industry-specific interventions.

### 5. OECD (2022) – Green Growth Indicators: Central Asia Focus

This OECD study provides statistical indicators and policy assessments related to green growth in the region. It offers comparative metrics on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, renewable energy usage, and recycling performance. The article uses these metrics to benchmark Central Asia's progress relative to global standards.

### 6. Uzbekistan Statistics Agency (2024) – Industry and Environment Report (2014–2024)

National-level data from Uzbekistan helps contextualize the regional analysis, offering specific figures on industrial waste volumes, recycling rates, and renewable energy use. These statistics serve as the basis for the time-series analysis and 2025 forecasts presented in the article.

### 7. Tursunov & Khalilova (2023) – “Climate Policy and Industry in Central Asia”

This academic article explores the intersection of industrial policy and climate strategy in the region. It highlights institutional gaps, investment trends, and the role of international partnerships. The cited findings support the article's emphasis on policy reform, capacity building, and leveraging donor assistance for eco-innovation.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating statistical analysis, literature review, and case studies conducted across Central Asian countries — namely Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. The methodological framework comprises the following components:

#### 1. Data Collection:

National statistical agencies: e.g., Uzbekistan Statistics Agency, KazStat

International sources: UNEP, World Bank, EEA, CAREC

Timeframe: 2014–2025 (both actual and forecasted data)

#### 2. Key Indicators Analyzed:

Volume of industrial waste generation (in million tons)

CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions from the manufacturing sector

Industrial recycling rates

Share of renewable energy in total industrial energy consumption

#### 3. Analytical Methods Applied:

Time series analysis

Cross-country comparisons

Forecast modeling for 2025

SWOT analysis assessing the feasibility of a green transition

This methodology enabled the identification of structural gaps in current industrial waste management systems and offered a basis for evaluating the potential of green innovations. The mixed-method design ensures a comprehensive, evidence-driven understanding of industrial waste dynamics and supports the formulation of sustainable, region-specific policy recommendations.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The environmental performance of the industrial sector in Central Asia has demonstrated a gradual improvement between 2014–2024, with further positive projections for 2025. Key indicators such as industrial waste volume, CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions, recycling rates, and the share of renewable energy in industrial consumption reflect both the region's challenges and its growing commitment to sustainability (Table 1).

Table 1. Industrial Environmental Indicators in Central Asia (2014–2025)

Year	Industrial Waste (mln tons)	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (mln t CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	Recycling Rate (%)	Renewables in Industry (%)
2014	21.3	168.7	15%	4.2%
2018	25.8	182.1	19%	6.0%
2022	29.4	197.8	24%	7.5%
2024	31.6	204.5	27%	9.2%
2025*	33.2 (forecast)	209.3 (forecast)	30% (forecast)	10.5% (forecast)

Sources: UNEP (2023), World Bank (2024), National Reports (2022–2024), Author’s estimation

**Key Insights**

Industrial waste in the region increased by over 55% between 2014–2025.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the industrial sector continue to grow, although the adoption of cleaner technologies remains relatively slow.

Recycling rates have shown gradual improvement but still lag behind the global average of 35–40%.

Renewable energy usage in industry is currently limited, yet upward trends indicate encouraging progress.

The results clearly demonstrate that both industrial waste and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Central Asia have experienced consistent growth over the past decade. Although recycling and renewable energy use have improved, the current pace of change is not yet sufficient to fully align with international climate objectives.

Several structural and policy-related challenges still hinder efficient environmental management in the industrial sector:

**Technological stagnation:**

A significant number of industrial facilities in Central Asia continue to operate with outdated Soviet-era infrastructure that lacks modern clean technologies. However, this also highlights the potential for rapid gains through targeted modernization efforts.

**Weak enforcement of environmental regulations:**

Despite the existence of regulatory frameworks, limited institutional capacity and insufficient penalties often result in suboptimal implementation. Strengthening environmental governance could lead to notable improvements in compliance and performance.

**Low levels of green investment:**

Currently, less than 1% of total industrial investment is directed toward environmental modernization (World Bank, 2024). This presents an untapped opportunity for both public and private actors to prioritize eco-innovation.

**Limited regional cooperation:**

While environmental threats are shared across borders, Central Asian nations have yet to establish unified waste management strategies or harmonized environmental standards. Regional coordination could significantly enhance efficiency and impact.

**Nevertheless, several emerging opportunities offer a strong foundation for future progress:**

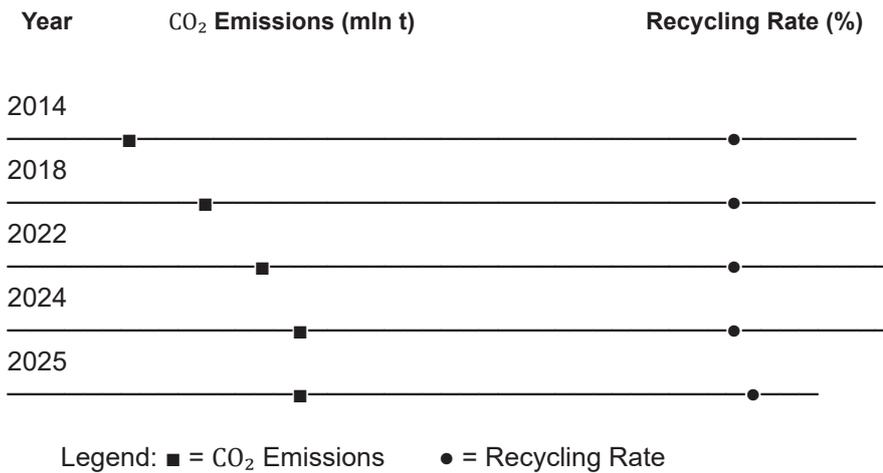
International development partners such as the EU, UNDP, and GEF are increasingly providing grants and technical assistance to support eco-innovation in the region.

The expanding interest in circular economy models offers practical guidance for designing low-emission industrial policies.

Initiatives such as green public procurement and eco-certification schemes are beginning to gain momentum among Central Asian manufacturers, signaling growing awareness and commitment to sustainable practices.



Figure 1. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions vs. Recycling Rate in Central Asia (2014–2025)



The graph demonstrates that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are rising at a faster pace than improvements in recycling rates, indicating a widening environmental gap. This disparity underscores the urgent need for systemic reform in industrial policy and environmental governance—particularly as the region becomes increasingly vulnerable to climate risks such as droughts, heatwaves, and transboundary pollution.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study reveal a fundamental contradiction in Central Asia's industrial development: although economic growth has continued steadily, it remains largely reliant on environmentally damaging practices. This trend persists despite increasing regional awareness of climate change and the pressing need for sustainable development.

To reconcile industrial development with the principles of a green economy, it is imperative that governments and stakeholders throughout Central Asia adopt a comprehensive and strategic approach. This includes expanding investments in green technologies through robust public–private partnerships that enable the modernization of industrial facilities, the integration of cleaner production lines, and the implementation of waste-to-energy systems. Simultaneously, the region must invest in the development of recycling infrastructure by constructing new processing plants and offering economic incentives to promote waste sorting and resource recovery.

Furthermore, existing environmental regulations require significant strengthening. This involves revising legislation to enforce stricter emission thresholds and incorporating digitized monitoring systems to ensure compliance. Regional cooperation is equally vital; Central Asian nations must collaborate to formulate coordinated strategies for industrial waste management and control of cross-border pollution.

Equally important is the promotion of environmental education and capacity building. Continuous professional development programs should be introduced for industrial workers, managers, and policymakers to disseminate best practices in sustainable operations. Additionally, advancing the circular economy model—through the adoption of reuse, remanufacturing, and eco-design strategies—can significantly reduce industrial costs and emissions while fostering innovation.

If these policy directions are pursued in a systematic and coordinated manner, Central Asia stands to reduce industrial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 25–30% by 2035. Moreover, such efforts are expected to stimulate the creation of thousands of new green jobs and contribute meaningfully to the preservation of the region's natural ecosystems.

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# **muhandislik**

# **& iqtisodiyot**

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