

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THESE CHEAP FUEL RESOURCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THERMAL ENERGY**Rayimqulova Muxlisa***Jizzakh Polytechnic University**"Accounting and auditing" direction*

Abstract: *In this regard, with the help of new technology, we can re-produce 11.5 million tons of liquefied nitrogen and 110 thousand tons of sulfur per year. In addition, it is possible to collect up to 3.5 million tons of greenhouse gas per year in special underground storages and produce synthetic fuel and synthetic gas from it.*

Key words: *These cheap fuel resources are used in the production of electricity and thermal energy. It should be noted that the need for a thermal power plant and the lack of water resources for cooling the devices have a negative impact on the production process.*

Introduction: For example, our power plant consumes 382.6 million tons of water per year. If you switch to the system of operation with integrated coal gasification technology, water consumption will be reduced by three times. Another advantage of the innovative development is that thanks to it, it is possible to rationally use the combustible carbon waste accumulated inside and outside the city. Because its heat level is higher than that of coal - it is 3500 kilocalories. In this sense, its use as a fuel instead of a certain part of coal and natural gas leads to a decrease in the cost of electricity and an improvement in ecology. In this way, as well as saving our fossil resources, the accumulation of waste around the city will be prevented. Most importantly, it is possible to reduce the release of harmful gases, toxic chemicals and heavy metals, and start production of construction materials, chemicals, fuel-lubricants based on waste, thereby filling the domestic market with cheap and high-quality products.

It can be seen that the technology of integrated gasification of coal is useful not only in the economy of coal and natural gas, but also in the production of synthetic gases, providing the fuel demand of the population and economic sectors with cheap resources. Implementation of such waste-free technologies and "green economy" principles will ultimately lead to economic efficiency.

A new stage of transition to "green economy".

At the conference held in Stockholm in 1972 by the United Nations, June 5 was announced as "World Environment Day". The reason is that many environmental problems are arising due to unreasonable attitude towards nature and its benefits. It's a pity, even today, the relevance of this issue seems to be increasing, not decreasing at all. This is evidenced by the fact that approximately six million hectares of land are being desertified per year, about sixty thousand plants and more than seven thousand animal species are on the verge of extinction, and the need for water is increasing due to

population growth and development of new lands. Therefore, it is necessary to jointly solve emerging problems, use energy-saving technologies in industry, rational use of natural resources, and work together to protect the environment in general. The main goal of the Central Asian International Ecology Forum on the topic "Strengthening cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development in Central Asia" organized by the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the Central Asian Regional Ecology Center at the initiative of the Government of Uzbekistan is to eliminate environmental problems. is to focus public attention on mitigating its consequences. As noted at the opening ceremony of the international conference, extensive work is being done in our country to support sustainable development and protect the environment. The Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 also places great importance on work in this field. Based on this, the natural environment monitoring system is currently being modernized in our republic in order to reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment and public health. There are a number of targeted measures for the implementation of mechanisms for promoting the production of ecologically clean products, support for industry entrepreneurs, promotion of low-cost and waste-free technologies. Work is being carried out on the National concept for preservation of biological diversity, expansion of protected natural areas, including environmental protection. These and other tasks require consolidation of not only national, but also regional and international stakeholders, says Bahrom Kochkarov, Chairman of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is why the forum is important. That is, it discusses the issues of strengthening mutual cooperation between the countries of Central Asia on environmental issues, developing proposals for the solution of current regional issues, and strengthening the activities of the world community, developed countries, international organizations and financial institutions to ensure environmental stability. At the forum, the leaders of the state environmental protection agencies of Central Asia and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Austria, Latvia, Turkey, South Korea, the UN, the World Water Council, the European Union, the US State Department, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank , about 300 representatives of international organizations, large financial institutions, scientific and public institutions such as Islamic Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank are participating. In fact, protecting nature and improving the ecological situation is considered one of the most important tasks today. This issue is especially important for Central Asian countries. The people of the region are blood relatives and have been marrying each other in harmony. Relations between peoples with similar history, culture, trade and nature are rising to a new level, especially in recent years, with the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. According to the analysis of the World Bank,

due to the demographic growth of the Central Asian region, up to 90 million people (about 30 percent of the population) will face water shortages in 2050, and the demand for water for irrigation is expected to increase by 30 percent by 2020. According to accounting books, the living conditions of more than 55 million people employed in the agricultural sector in Central Asia directly depend on the level of water supply. As a result of rational use of this blessing, the economic benefit can be 5% of the GDP of the region or 20 billion dollars.

At this point, it is necessary to emphasize that the painful problem of the region - the elimination of the negative consequences of the Aral tragedy - requires joint practical efforts. After all, environmental problems will never belong to one nation or one country. The situation that has arisen in a certain area affects the lives of the people of neighboring countries. Climate change, the process of desertification, the crisis of the Aral Sea, which once wavered and kept the balance of the nature of the entire region, is a clear confirmation of this.

In addition, one of the most serious problems facing humanity is the increasing level of pollution of the environment with waste. Therefore, in Uzbekistan, the internal policy on the issue of waste has been completely revised, and integrated approaches are being used from their generation to disposal and processing. Modern clusters of integrated household waste management are being formed in the republic.

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