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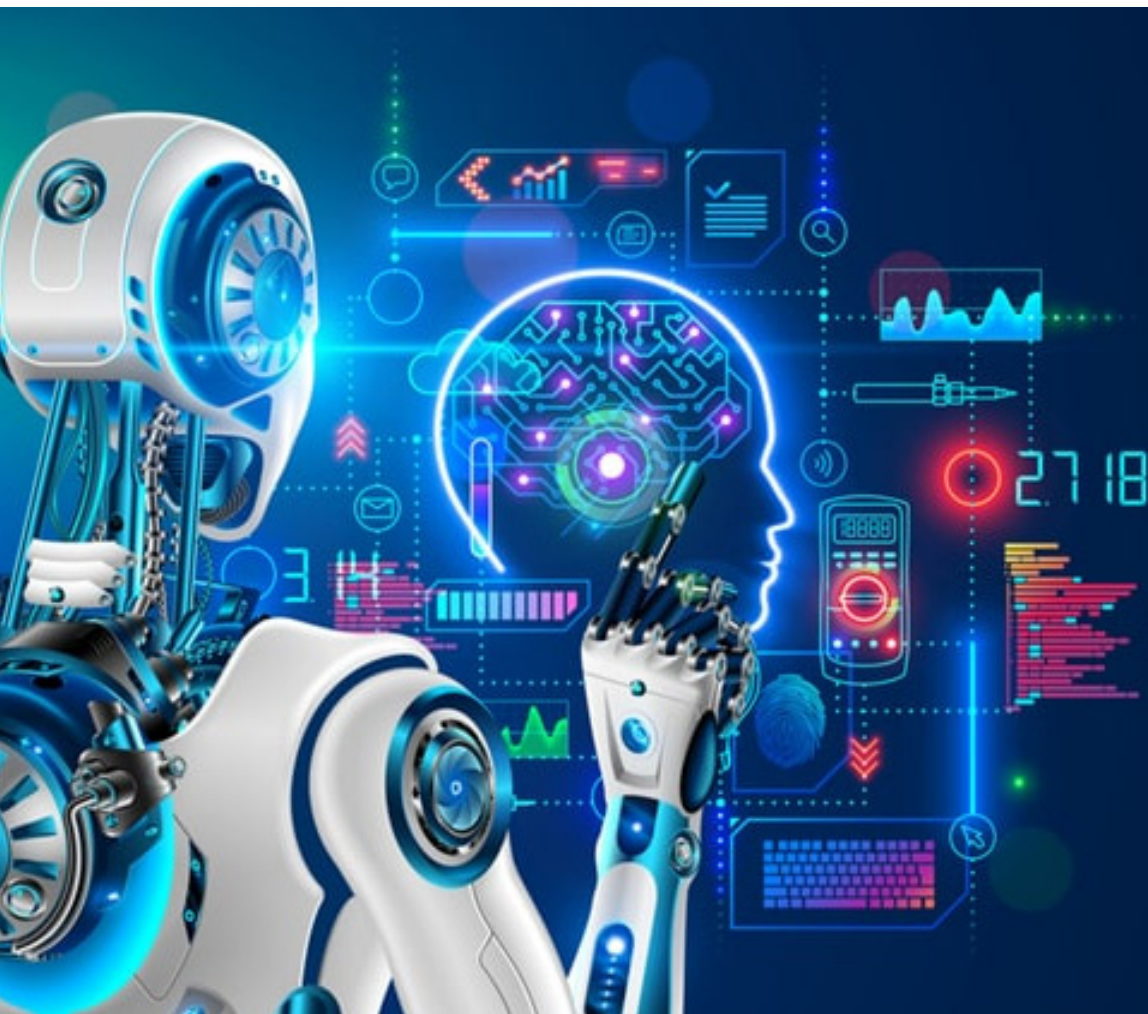


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# ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF GREEN ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN ENSURING REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the organizational and economic foundations of the development of green enterprises in ensuring environmental security in the region from a scientific, theoretical and practical perspective. The main goal of the study is to identify mechanisms for reducing the negative impact on the environment, effectively using resources, and strengthening regional economic stability through the development of green enterprises. The article reveals the institutional conditions, economic incentives, and financial mechanisms for supporting green enterprises based on a systematic approach. It also substantiates the introduction of green technologies, the development of ecological innovations, and the expansion of green entrepreneurship as important factors in ensuring environmental security. The results of the study are of practical importance in improving regional environmental policy and developing sustainable development strategies.

**Key words:** green enterprises, environmental safety, regional economy, sustainable development, organizational and economic mechanism, green technologies, environmental innovations, economic incentives, institutional environment, green entrepreneurship.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada hududlarda ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda "yashil" korxonalarini rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asoslari ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirni kamaytirish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish hamda "yashil" korxonalarini rivojlantirish orqali hududiy iqtisodiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlash mexanizmlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Maqolada tizimli yondashuv asosida "yashil" korxonalarini qo'llab-quvvatlashning institutsional sharoitlari, iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish choralari va moliyaviy mexanizmlari ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda "yashil" texnologiyalarni joriy etish, ekologik innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirish va "yashil" tadbirkorlikni kengaytirish muhim omillar sifatida asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari hududiy ekologik siyosatni takomillashtirish hamda barqaror rivojlanish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yashil korxonalar, ekologik xavfsizlik, hududiy iqtisodiyot, barqaror rivojlanish, tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizm, yashil texnologiyalar, ekologik innovatsiyalar, iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish, institutsional muhit, yashil tadbirkorlik.

**Аннотация:** В статье с научно-теоретической и практической точек зрения анализируются организационно-экономические основы развития «зелёных» предприятий в обеспечении экологической безопасности региона. Основной целью исследования является выявление механизмов снижения негативного воздействия на окружающую среду, эффективного использования ресурсов и укрепления экономической устойчивости регионов посредством развития «зелёных» предприятий. В работе на основе системного подхода раскрываются институциональные условия, экономические стимулы и финансовые механизмы поддержки «зелёных» предприятий. Обоснована значимость внедрения «зелёных» технологий, развития экологических инноваций и расширения «зелёного» предпринимательства как ключевых факторов обеспечения экологической безопасности. Результаты исследования имеют практическое значение для совершенствования региональной экологической политики и разработки стратегий устойчивого развития.

**Ключевые слова:** зелёные предприятия, экологическая безопасность, региональная экономика, устойчивое развитие, организационно-экономический механизм, зелёные технологии, экологические инновации, экономические стимулы, институциональная среда, зелёное предпринимательство.

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the issue of environmental safety in the global economy has been viewed as a strategic direction inextricably linked to production efficiency, regional competitiveness and social stability. In the context of climate change, increasing industrial emissions and intensive use of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety in the regions requires not only traditional environmental control measures, but also a "green" transformation of economic activity. From this point of view, the development of green enterprises is emerging as one of the most important organizational and economic foundations for ensuring environmental safety in the region. Green enterprises, through the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, waste reduction and efficient use of resources, not only reduce environmental risks, but also ensure the long-term sustainability of the regional economy [1].

In the studies of international organizations, the development of green enterprises is considered as the main mechanism for ensuring the balance between environmental safety and economic growth. According to reports of the International Labor Organization (ILO), in regions where green enterprises have expanded, economic losses associated with environmental risks are reduced, and employment and labor productivity are stabilized [2]. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) recognizes the support of green industrial enterprises as an effective way to modernize regional industrial policy, while ensuring environmental safety [3]. These approaches indicate the need to consider the development of green enterprises not as a separate direction of environmental policy, but as a component of regional economic policy.

These global trends are also of urgent importance for Uzbekistan. The expansion of industrial production and entrepreneurial activity in the country is increasing the environmental burden in the regions and creating the need to ensure environmental safety through economic mechanisms. Therefore, in recent years, new decisions and programs have been adopted aimed at developing the green economy and green entrepreneurship. In particular, institutional measures are being strengthened to encourage environmentally friendly production, introduce energy-saving technologies, and provide financial support for green enterprises [4]. This process is further increasing the role of green enterprises in ensuring environmental safety in the regions.

At the same time, the analysis of existing scientific research shows that the impact of green enterprise development on environmental safety is often studied within the framework of separate environmental or technological aspects, and their organizational and economic foundations at the regional level are not sufficiently comprehensively covered. In particular, the issue of the interaction of the institutional environment, economic incentives and territorial management mechanisms in the development of green enterprises requires a deep scientific analysis [5]. Therefore, the main relevance of this article is to identify and improve the organizational and economic foundations of green enterprise development in ensuring environmental safety in the region.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The issue of the relationship between the development of green enterprises and environmental safety has been emerging as an independent scientific direction in the fields of sustainable development, ecological economics, and regional management in recent years. An analysis of the scientific literature shows that, while initially green enterprises were interpreted mainly as entities implementing environmentally friendly production technologies, at the current stage they are considered as an organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring environmental safety. In the Triple Bottom Line concept put forward by J. Elkington, green enterprises are evaluated as institutions that combine economic benefit, environmental sustainability, and social responsibility [6]. This approach creates a theoretical basis for linking the development of green enterprises with regional environmental safety.

In international scientific research, the relationship between green enterprises and environmental safety is often analyzed in the context of innovative development. R. Kemp and D. Pearson emphasize that enterprises implementing green innovations become important economic entities that reduce environmental risks and increase regional competitiveness [7]. In their opinion, the widespread introduction of green technologies allows ensuring environmental safety through market mechanisms. This approach shows the development of green enterprises as a more effective mechanism than direct environmental control by the state.

The institutional foundations of green enterprise development are deeply rooted in the framework of institutional economics by D. North and his followers. North shows that the effectiveness of green enterprises largely depends on the consistency of property rights, the incentive system and state policy [8]. This approach scientifically justifies the need to create a favorable institutional environment for the development of green enterprises in order to ensure environmental security in the region.

The issue of the economic efficiency of green enterprises in ensuring environmental security was analyzed from the perspective of corporate sustainability in the studies of S. Schaltegger and M. Wagner. The authors

provide scientific evidence that green enterprises may increase costs in the short term, but in the medium and long term they provide economic stability due to reduced environmental risks and resource efficiency [9]. These results allow us to evaluate green enterprises as an economically sound mechanism for ensuring environmental security.

The relationship between green enterprises and environmental security within the regional economy was studied in the study of P. Krugman and M. Storper on the example of regional clusters. Their work noted that in regions where green enterprises are concentrated, environmental risks are relatively low, and innovative activity and employment are more stable [10]. This fact indicates that the development of green enterprises is a factor strengthening regional environmental security.

In studies on the experience of the European Union, green enterprises are interpreted as an important institutional link in ensuring environmental security. In the work of A. Jordan and D. Lenschow, it is emphasized that policies aimed at supporting green enterprises provide a combination of state and market mechanisms in ensuring environmental security [11]. This approach indicates the need to integrate political and economic instruments for the development of green enterprises at the regional level.

The issue of green enterprises and environmental security in developing countries is based on the concept of "green industrialization" by JA Mathews. The author emphasizes that green enterprises form a new model of economic growth while ensuring environmental security in the process of industrialization [12]. This approach allows ensuring environmental security in the region without separating it from economic development.

In studies at the local and regional levels, the organizational and economic aspects of green enterprise development are analyzed more in connection with state policies and regional programs. L. Fransen and A. Burgoon show that the effectiveness of green enterprise support mechanisms is closely related to the institutional capacity of the state and the quality of regional governance [13]. This situation reinforces the need to consider green enterprise development as a management mechanism for ensuring environmental safety.

In general, the literature review shows that the development of green enterprises plays an important economic and institutional role in ensuring environmental security. However, existing studies do not sufficiently systematically and comprehensively cover the organizational and economic foundations of the development of green enterprises at the regional level. It is this scientific gap that determines the scientific novelty and practical significance of this article.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article uses a comprehensive and systematic scientific approach to identify the organizational and economic foundations of the development of green enterprises in ensuring environmental safety in the region. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was an analysis based on the fundamental principles of the theory of sustainable development, ecological economics, institutional economics, and regional economics. In the process of the study, methods of logical analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, a systematic approach, structural-functional and institutional analysis were used to study green enterprises as an organizational and economic mechanism that ensures environmental safety in the region.

In the empirical part of the study, economic-statistical, comparative and integrated assessment methods were used to assess the impact of the development of green enterprises on regional environmental safety. In this case, official statistical data, regional environmental indicators, information on the introduction of green technologies, and regulatory and legal documents were used as the main sources of information. When assessing the activities of green enterprises, indicators such as production efficiency, waste recycling rate, energy efficiency and environmental investments were systematized, and integrated indices were formed on their basis.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This section analyzes the organizational and economic foundations of the development of green enterprises in ensuring environmental safety in the region using the example of Namangan region, based on an empirical and systematic approach. In the process of analysis, the level of implementation of target indicators for waste management, waste recycling indicators in 2023, and indicators of environmental, economic and social efficiency that can be achieved as a result of the development of green enterprises are considered in an interconnected manner.

The results of the three tables presented serve to comprehensively assess the impact of green enterprises on the regional economy. In particular, the expansion of waste collection and processing infrastructure and the high utilization of processing capacities indicate that the material and technical base for ensuring environmental safety is being strengthened. At the same time, indicators such as reducing carbon dioxide emissions, increasing

production efficiency, and creating green jobs as a result of the development of green enterprises confirm that they have a positive impact on the environmentally and socially sustainable development of the regional economy (Table 1).

Table 1. Target indicators to be achieved by the Namangan regional administration in the field of waste-related work in 2020-2021<sup>1</sup>

| №  | Name of target indicators  | Unit of measurement            | Current status | Annual indicators |              |                 |
|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
|  |  |                                |                | January 1, 2021   | July 1, 2021 | January 1, 2022 |
| <b>1. General indicators</b>   |  |                                |                |                   |              |                 |
| 1.   | Neighborhood citizens meetings household waste collect and take out to leave services with cover to take level   | piece                          | 409            | 697               | 775          | 775             |
|  |  | percent                        | 53             | 90                | 100          | 100             |
| 2.   | Hard household waste again work level  | percent                        | 17.4           | 28.3              | 31.5         | 36              |
| 3.   | The share of the private sector in the organization of household waste collection and disposal services  | percent                        | 4              | 50                | 70           | 100             |
| <b>2. Waste collect, sort, recycle work and burial infrastructure</b>                            |  |                                |                |                   |              |                 |
| 4.   | Hard household waste collect branches number, of which:  | piece                          | 317            | 417               | 497          | 567             |
|  |  | those that need to be repaired | piece          | 29                | 38           | 46              |
| 5.   | Hard household waste sorting and again work objects number   | piece                          | 21             | 21                | 22           | 22              |
| 6.   | Budget organizations waste containers with provision   | required, pcs                  | 1 321          | 1 351             | 1 381        | 1 321           |
|  |  | available, pcs                 | 145            | 432               | 914          | 1,294           |
|  |  | percent                        | 11             | 32                | 66.1         | 90.4            |
| 7.   | Waste polygons number, that's it including:  | piece                          | 19             | 11                | 11           | 11              |
|  | a) household waste polygon, of which:  | piece                          | 16             | 8                 | 8            | 8               |
|  | landfills that need reconstruction   | piece                          | 2              | 2                 |              |                 |
|  | landfills to be closed   | piece                          | 8              | 8                 | 8            | 4               |
|  | landfills to be reclaimed  | piece                          | 8              | 8                 | 8            | 8               |
|  | b) construction waste landfill   | piece                          | 1              | 1                 | 1            | 2               |
| <b>3. Household waste collect and take out to leave in the field material and technical base</b> |  |                                |                |                   |              |                 |
| 8.   | Waste transportation for special technique supply  | piece                          | 137            | 237               | 237          | 295             |
| 9.   | Polygons for special technique and mechanisms supply   | piece                          | 23             | 23                | 23           | 31              |
| <b>4. Shown services for payment discipline provide</b>  |  |                                |                |                   |              |                 |
| 10.  | To the population household waste collect and take out to leave services show according to debtor debt   | billion soums                  | 16.9           | 10.1              | 8.1          | 5.7             |
| 11.  | Shown services for mandatory payments to collect level   | percent                        | 66             | 100               | 100          | 100             |
| 12.  | The level of contracts concluded by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs with service organizations for the use of services for the collection and removal of household waste | percent                        | 30             | 58                | 72           | 86              |

<sup>1</sup> Source: Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4845 dated September 29, 2020 "On measures to further improve the system of management of household and construction waste".

| 5. Public-private partnership projects done increase |  |                    |  |     |     |       |
|--|--|--------------------|--|-----|-----|-------|
| 13.  | Number of projects                                 | piece              |  | 2   | 2   | 4     |
| 14.  | Amount of investment to be made                    | million US dollars |  | 7   | 7   | 9.7   |
| 15.  | To be created new work places number               | person             |  | 980 | 980 | 1 290 |
| 16.  | Attraction attainable additional techniques number | piece              |  | 80  | 80  | 140   |
| 17.  | Number of equipment to be installed                | piece              |  | 5   | 5   | 12    |

The data in Table 1 show that the system for managing household waste in Namangan region in 2020–2022 has been consistently and gradually improved. In particular, the coverage of neighborhood citizen gatherings with waste collection and removal services has increased from 53 percent in 2020 to 100 percent by July 2021. This means that full coverage has been provided from 409 neighborhoods to 775. This indicator confirms the strengthening of organizational management mechanisms in the region, the expansion of service infrastructure in a short period of time, and the realistic fulfillment of target indicators set by local authorities. At the same time, the increase in the level of solid household waste recycling from 17.4 percent to 36 percent indicates the formation of a system focused not only on waste collection, but also on recycling.

Indicators on the infrastructure for collecting, sorting, processing and disposing of waste reveal the important role of the material and technical base in ensuring regional environmental safety. The number of solid waste collection points increased from 317 to 567, showing a 1.8-fold increase. At the same time, the level of provision of budgetary organizations with waste containers increased from 11 percent to 90.4 percent, which indicates the institutional strengthening of the coverage of environmental services. The reduction in the number of waste landfills from 19 to 11, the decrease in the share of landfills that are being closed, and the preservation of the number of landfills that are being rehabilitated indicate that the transition from an approach based on waste disposal to an environmentally safe and regulated infrastructure has been implemented.

Public-private partnership projects and financial discipline indicators are the main factors strengthening the economic sustainability of the waste management system. The reduction in the volume of receivables by population from 16.9 billion soums to 5.7 billion soums (a decrease of almost 66 percent) indicates a sharp improvement in payment discipline. The increase in the share of the private sector from 4 percent to 100 percent indicates the full implementation of market mechanisms in the field of waste management. The implementation of 4 projects within the framework of public-private partnership by 2022, the attraction of 9.7 million US dollars in investments and the creation of 1,290 new jobs scientifically confirm the possibility of turning waste-related work into a driver of not only environmental, but also socio-economic development (Table 2).

Table 2. Waste recycling indicators in Namangan region, tons<sup>2</sup>

| No. | Enterprise name                            | Project-based power | 2023 - year again worked waste amount | Again usable waste type  | Again work as a result removable product | Again work as a result taken product |
|-----|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1   | « Abdurakhman Plast Invest» JSC            | 3 750               | 2838                                  | Plastic                  | Clothing hanger                          | 2270.4                               |
| 2   | « Turab» plaster invest « LLC              | 4 550               | 4015                                  | Plastic                  | Raw material                             | 3212                                 |
| 3   | « Maqsudbek trade plast « LLC              | 2 100               | 1940                                  | Plastic                  | Raw material                             | 1540                                 |
| 4   | « Polyethylene industry « LLC              | 5 760               | 5300                                  | Plastic and polyethylene | Plastic products                         | 5100                                 |
| 5   | « The attic « Mechanical Engineering « LLC | 576                 | 570                                   | Metal scrap              | Metal items                              | 550                                  |
| 6   | « Namangan rubber plastic «SHK»            | 8,900               | 7095                                  | Car tire                 | Conveyor tape                            | 5676                                 |

<sup>2</sup> Source: Data from the Namangan Regional Department of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection

|               |                                   |                |                |                    |                  |                |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 7             | « Namangan paper « LLC            | 66,900         | 52822          | Paper              | Paper package    | 42257.6        |
| 8             | « Valley pure paper « LLC         | 500            | 480            | Paper              | Farm paper       | 450            |
| 9             | « Nostandard « LLC                | 5900           | 4455           | Metal scrap        | Armature         | 3564           |
| 10            | «Universal box « LLC              | 1300           | 1089           | Paper,             | Box              | 871.2          |
| 11            | « Plastex « LLC                   | 9100           | 7975           | Polyethylene       | Plastic pipe     | 6380           |
| 12            | « Faiz» Nam-Textile “ LLC         | 3200           | 2618           | Cotton fiber waste | Non-woven fabric | 2094.4         |
| 13            | « Intelligence « pure paper « LLC | 6100           | 20658          | Paper              | Toilet paper     | 20451.4        |
| 14            | « Namplastsavdo» LLC              | 4 500          | 3435           | Polypropylene      | Granule          | 2808           |
| 15            | «BT-2001» LLC                     | 3100           | 2607           | Metal waste        | Furniture        | 2085.6         |
| 16            | « Faiz» Blessing trade « LLC      | 1450           | 1331           | Polypropylene      | Bag              | 1064.8         |
| <b>Total:</b> |                                   | <b>127,686</b> | <b>119 228</b> |                    |                  | <b>100 375</b> |

The data in Table 2 show that the waste processing sector in Namangan region has significant production and environmental potential in 2023. While the total design capacity of the 16 enterprises included in the table was 127,686 tons, in practice 119,228 tons of waste were processed, that is, the capacity utilization rate was about 93.4%. This indicator indicates that the waste processing infrastructure in the region is sufficiently formed and the existing production capacities are being used effectively. In particular, large enterprises engaged in paper waste processing, such as “Namangan Paper” LLC (52,822 tons) and “Zakovat Sof Paper” LLC (20,658 tons), provide a significant share of the total processed waste, indicating that this area is a leader in the region. This situation scientifically confirms the high volume of paper waste among the population and the broad potential for ensuring environmental safety through its recycling.

The volume and types of products obtained as a result of processing reveal the economic efficiency of waste processing. The fact that 100,375 tons of finished products were obtained from 119,228 tons of waste indicates an average recycling efficiency of 84.2 percent. The production of products such as raw materials, granules, plastic pipes and boxes from plastic, polyethylene and polypropylene waste (for example, 6,380 tons of products from 7,975 tons of waste at “Plastex” LLC) indicates the development of import-substituting production through the secondary use of resources. The production of fittings and furniture at enterprises processing metal waste (for example, “Nostandard” LLC and “BT-2001” LLC) indicates the involvement of industrial waste in economic turnover. In general, the results of the table scientifically confirm that waste recycling is emerging as an important organizational and economic mechanism for the production of new products, the creation of added value, and the strengthening of regional economic stability in the Namangan region, while ensuring environmental safety (Table 3).

Table 3. Efficiency indicators that can be achieved as a result of developing a green enterprise<sup>3</sup>

| Group    | Tool   | K indicators  |
|----------|--|---|
| Ecology  | Surroundings environment status good luck  | - carbon dioxide emissions reduce ;<br>- harmful from the effects protected natural borders ;<br>- quality of air and land and water resources.   |
| Economic | Production release factors ( nature ) and human capital increase   | - an increase in production volume as a result of an increase in the factors of production by one unit.   |
|          | Overcoming market crises through innovation and green economy principles                                     | - efficiency indicators of green technologies;<br>- level of provision of green technologies.   |
| Social   | Natural disasters, food products prices unstable league and economic crisis to the circumstances flexibility | - from natural disasters seen losses (money) in unity);<br>- from natural disasters damage seen population (people);<br>- price from instability damage Number of people seen (persons) |
|          | Green work create positions and poverty reduction  | - green work places and their poverty reduction impact ;<br>- work with a n b a n d i n g and depending on the availability of resources indicators                                     |

<sup>3</sup> Source: Based on the author's work

It systematically summarizes the indicators of environmental, economic and social efficiency that can be achieved as a result of the development of green enterprises. The indicators presented in the table reveal the role of green enterprises in increasing production efficiency, increasing flexibility to market fluctuations and ensuring social stability, not limited to their impact on the environment. In this regard, this table is an important analytical basis for assessing the development of green enterprises as a multifaceted organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring environmental security in the region (Table 3).

The performance indicators presented in demonstrate that the development of green enterprises, in addition to ensuring environmental safety, has a multifaceted impact on economic and social stability. In the ecological block, indicators such as reducing carbon dioxide emissions, protecting natural areas from harmful effects, and improving the quality of air, land, and water resources are distinguished as the main environmental results of green enterprises. These indicators allow for a quantitative assessment of environmental safety, which, through improved environmental conditions, helps to reduce health care costs and reduce economic losses in the long term. In this regard, when green enterprises work in an integrated manner with environmental monitoring systems, the effectiveness of early detection and management of environmental risks increases significantly.

Economic and social blocks reveal the strategic role of the development of green enterprises in strengthening the economic stability of the region. The increase in production volumes as a result of the increase in production factors (natural and human capital) indicates that green enterprises achieve high efficiency through the introduction of innovative and resource-saving technologies. At the same time, overcoming market crises through green innovations and increasing the level of provision with green technologies increases the flexibility of the economic system. Socially, the creation of green jobs reduces poverty, increases employment, and increases the population's protection against natural disasters and price instability. As a result, the efficiency indicators presented in the table allow us to scientifically substantiate the development of green enterprises as a sustainable and multi-level organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring environmental security in the region.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the organizational and economic foundations of the development of green enterprises in ensuring environmental safety in the region using the example of the Namangan region, based on empirical data. The target indicators of the waste management system for 2020–2023, recycling volumes, and indicators of environmental, economic and social efficiency were studied in relation to each other. The results obtained scientifically confirm that the development of green enterprises is an important organizational and economic mechanism that, while ensuring environmental safety, strengthens the economic stability of the region.

First, the results achieved in the field of waste collection and processing infrastructure have shown an increase in the level of environmental safety. In particular, in 2020–2022, the coverage of neighborhoods with waste collection services increased from 53% to 100%, and the share of solid household waste recycling increased from 17.4% to 36%. As a scientific proposal, it is advisable to include these indicators in the integrated index of regional environmental safety, and as a practical recommendation, it is advisable to reduce the tax burden by at least 10–15% for green enterprises with a recycling share of more than 30%.

Secondly, the economic efficiency of waste processing enterprises showed that green enterprises create high added value in the regional economy. In 2023, 119,228 tons of waste were processed by 16 enterprises and 100,375 tons of finished products were produced, which means an average technological efficiency of 84.2 percent. It is proposed to introduce a “waste-product” conversion coefficient when scientifically assessing the activities of green enterprises. As a practical recommendation, it is recommended to attract enterprises with this coefficient above 80 percent to public-private partnership projects as a priority.

Third, the social effectiveness of green enterprise development is reflected in employment and sustainability indicators. As a result of projects implemented within the framework of public-private partnerships, 1,290 new jobs were created by 2022, which indicates a significant expansion of employment in the waste management sector. As a scientific proposal, it is necessary to link the number of green jobs to indicators of regional social sustainability, and as a practical recommendation, it is necessary to direct at least 20–25% of vocational and retraining programs to the needs of green enterprises.

Fourth, according to the general conclusion, the development of green enterprises is a multi-level and long-term mechanism for ensuring environmental safety in the region. As a scientific proposal, it is proposed to introduce a single integrated assessment system that combines environmental (reduction of emissions), economic (added value and efficiency) and social (employment) indicators. As a practical recommendation, based on this system, increasing the share of green enterprises in the industrial structure of the region to at least 15-20 percent in the medium term (3-5 years), and increasing the volume of processing by at least 10 percent per year will serve to ensure environmental safety and economic stability.

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