достижения устойчивого развития. Если Узбекистан последовательно пойдет по установленному пути, у него появится возможность изменить свой энергетический сектор и достичь целей зеленой энергетики.

Рекомендации

1. **Увеличение инвестиций в НИОКР:**

Необходимость развития исследований и технологий в области зеленой энергетики.

2. **Государственная поддержка:**

Разработка стимулов для привлечения частных инвестиций в проекты возобновляемой энергетики.

3. **Образование и осведомленность:**

Повышение уровня образования населения в области энергоэффективности и зеленых технологий.

Заключение

Вопросы энергетических технологий и зеленой энергетики в Узбекистане требуют комплексного подхода, охватывающего экономические, технические и социальные аспекты. Успешное осуществление проектов в области зеленой энергетики может значительно повысить энергетическую безопасность страны и способствовать устойчивому развитию.

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TARIFF'S POLICY FOR WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWAGE IN CHINA

Abstract. *China is the country that consumes the most water in the world. Moreover, with the rapid development of China's industry, the extensive development*

model of "mass production, mass consumption and mass abandonment" aggravated the problems of water shortage and groundwater overexploitation, which affected the sustainable development in the country. Water resources management is a way of solving the problems, especially in water pricing.

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ТАРИФНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В ВОДОПОТРЕБЛЕНИИ И ВОДООТВЕДЕНИИ КИТАЯ

Аннотация. *Китай является страной, потребляющей наибольшее количество воды в мире. Более того, с быстрым развитием китайской промышленности экстенсивная модель развития «массовое производство, массовое потребление и массовый уход от проблемы» усугубила вопросы нехватки воды и чрезмерной эксплуатации подземных вод, что повлияло на устойчивое развитие страны. Менеджмент водных ресурсов может решить эти вопросы, особенно в вопросах ценообразования на водопотребление.*

The goal of research. China is committed to solving problems related to water resources. More people and less water, and uneven distribution of water resources in time and space are the basic national conditions and water conditions. China's average total water resources for many years is 2.8 trillion cubic meters, and the per capita water resources are only 28% of the world average. In order to cope with the shortage of water resources, chinese government create national policy in water management.

Description of the problem. While formulating relevant policies, we should also realize that water conservation is a systematic project that requires the participation of the whole people. Mobilizing the strength of the whole society and enhancing the awareness of water conservation of the whole people can fundamentally change the old concept of people using water at will, truly achieve the actual effect of reducing the amount of water used, reducing the cost of water used, improving the economic benefits, and achieving the ultimate goal of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

In 2023, the total water consumption in China will be 590.65 billion m^3. Among them, the domestic water consumption is 90.98 billion m^3, accounting for 15.4% of the total water consumption (figure 1 has a description of water consumption in China, 2023). The industrial water consumption is 97.02 billion m^3 (including 49.00 billion m^3 of direct cooling water from thermal power plants), accounting for 16.4% of the total water consumption. Agricultural water consumption is 367.24 billion m^3,

accounting for 62.2% of the total water consumption; The water supply of artificial ecological environment is 35.41 billion m^3, accounting for 6.0% of the total water.

Water fee is the fee paid by the units and individuals who use the water supplied by the water supply project to the water supply unit in accordance with the regulations. It is a development trend of modern legislation to stipulate the collection of water charges. Many countries' water laws implement the system of collecting water charges for all or part of water use.

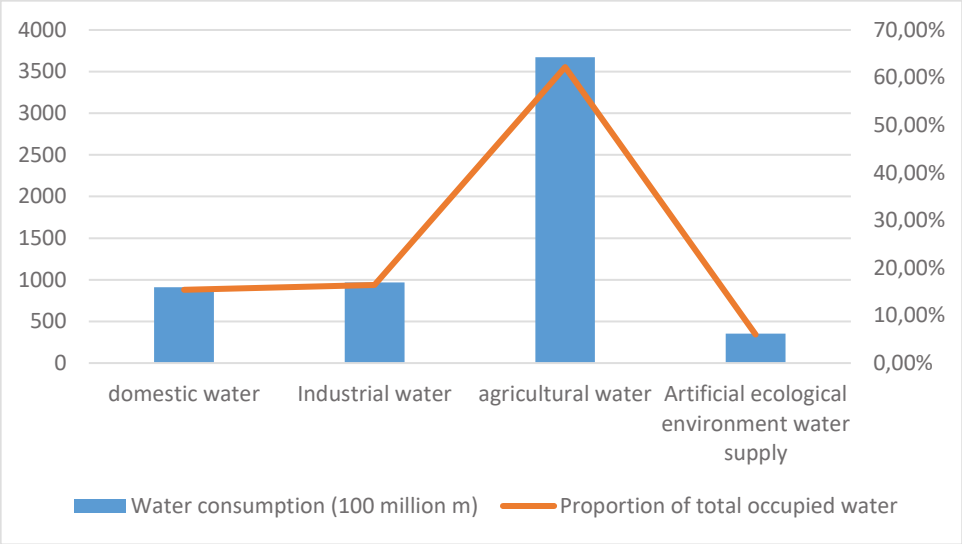

Fig. 1 - Water Use Types in China in 2023

In 2020, China issued the Measures for Checking, Collecting and Managing Water Charges of Water Conservancy Projects, which made specific provisions on the purpose of collecting water charges, the principle of checking and determining water charges standards, and the collection, use and management of water charges. The Water Law also stipulates that water supplied by water supply projects shall be paid to water supply units in accordance with regulations. The purpose of collecting water charges is to make rational use of water resources, promote water conservation and ensure the necessary operation management, overhaul and renovation costs of water conservancy projects.

On May 10, 2016, the Ministry of Finance and State Taxation Administration of The People's Republic of China jointly issued the Notice on Comprehensively Promoting Resource Tax Reform, announcing that China will comprehensively promote resource tax reform from July 1, 2016. According to the Notice, China will carry out the pilot work of water resource tax reform, and take the lead in piloting it in Hebei, adopting the method of changing water resource fees into taxes, including surface water and groundwater in the scope of taxation, and implementing quantitative

taxation. On the basis of summing up the pilot experience, the Ministry of Finance and State Taxation Administration of China will gradually expand the pilot scope in other regions, and push it across the country when conditions are ripe. In figure 2 you can see the level of water prices in China by types of residents. Compare water prices we can say that in China is 0.36 euro/m^3, in Republic of Belarus is about 0,55 euro/m^3, in European countries from 1,4 till 9 euro/m^3 [1].

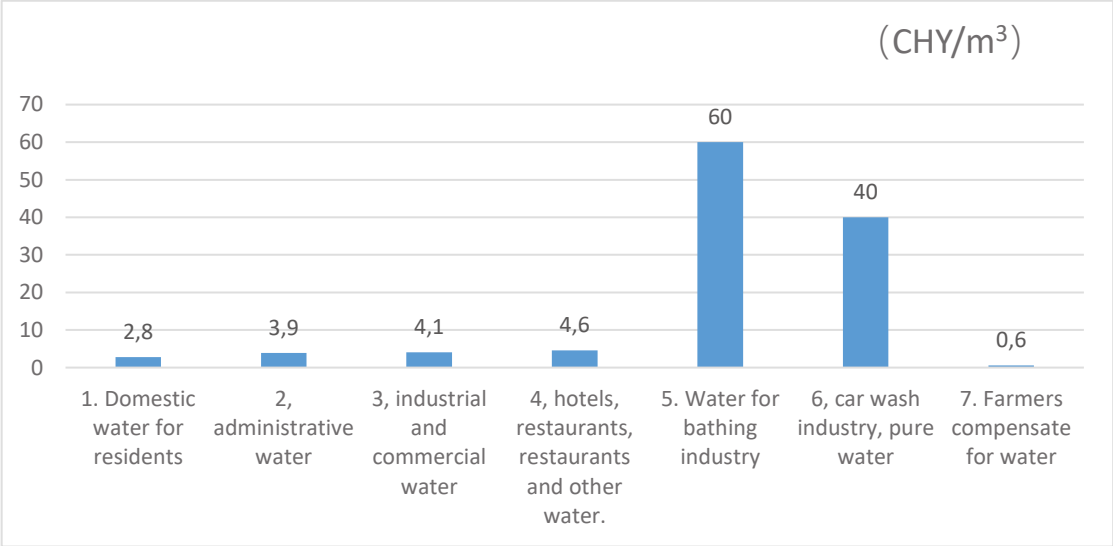

Fig. 2 - Water price of residents in China

The main state economic approaches in water decision-making.

The economic side of the water problem in China is tax policy. The issuance of the "Implementation Measures for Expanding the Pilot Reform of Water Resources Tax", 2016, through expanding the reform, plays the role of tax leverage adjustment, effectively curb unreasonable water demand, promote water conservation and protection, and accumulate experience and create conditions for comprehensively pushing forward the water resources tax system.

Only in the first month of the reform, more than 40,000 water resource taxpayers in the pilot provinces and cities completed the declaration on schedule, and the warehousing tax was close to 1.2 billion yuan. Compared with water resource fees, taxes are more rigid and binding. The reform is to make economic leverage really work and force energy-intensive enterprises to save water:

– the differential tax rate forces the groundwater consumption to decrease;

– the substantial increase in tax has forced special industries to change their water use methods;

– the increase of water consumption cost forces high water

consumption industrial enterprises to strengthen water saving measures.

The reform pilot has fully exerted the role of tax regulation through the two-way efforts of differentiated tax standards and tax reduction and exemption preferential policies, and effectively promoted taxpayers to save water, reduce groundwater extraction and change unreasonable water demand. According to statistics, from 2018 to 2023, the groundwater over-exploitation in the early pilot areas and the over-plan water withdrawal of enterprises have decreased significantly, the taxable groundwater withdrawal in the over-exploitation area has decreased by 17.7%, and the over-plan water withdrawal of enterprises has decreased by 43.1%.

As the first province to pilot the reform of water resource fees into taxes, Hebei has reduced its water consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP from 70.8 cubic meters in 2015 to 42.5 cubic meters in 2023, a decrease of 40% in the past 8 years; groundwater extraction has decreased from 13.4 billion cubic meters to 7.5 billion cubic meters, a decrease of 44%.

Under the regulation of tax levers, large water users in industries such as steel and mining have strengthened internal water management, reduced water resource tax burdens through water-saving technology transformation, and achieved a win-win situation of economic and environmental benefits. After the water resource tax reform, Hebei Puyang Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. invested in the construction of sewage treatment stations and reclaimed water treatment plants, and used surface water or reclaimed water for production links with low water requirements. With a multi-pronged approach, the company's water consumption per ton of steel has been reduced to 1.98 cubic meters, saving 1.49 million cubic meters of groundwater annually, and saving about 6.42 million yuan in production costs and tax costs annually.

However, the main purpose of collecting water resources tax is not only reflected in fiscal revenue, but also the positive significance of ecological protection and green development.

Article 24 of the Regulations on Groundwater Management (Order No.748 of the State Council of China), 2021. The groundwater resource tax is taxed at different rates according to the local groundwater resources, types of water intake and economic development, and the collection standard shall be raised reasonably. If water resources tax is levied, the water resources fee shall be stopped. For the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government that have not yet tried to collect water resource tax, the water resource fee collection standard of groundwater should be higher than that of surface water for the same type of water intake, the water resource fee collection standard of groundwater over-exploitation area should be higher than that of non-over-exploitation area, and the water resource fee collection standard of groundwater over-exploitation area

should be significantly higher than that of non-over-exploitation area. [2]

Water resource tax is a green tax, which is of great significance for promoting comprehensive conservation and recycling of resources and implementing national water-saving actions.

Development of Water Pricing in China. Water supply in China has long been regarded as a free or low-cost public welfare activity, which has directly or indirectly led to inefficient water use and irrational use of water resources. After many years of development, China's water pricing system has basically taken shape. According to relevant regulations, city water supply is divided into five categories, including drinking water, industrial water, administrative water, business service water and special water, according to their use patterns. Taxpayers whose industrial water use efficiency reaches the advanced value of the national water use quota in the previous year will be exempted from 20% of the water resource tax in this year.

Conclusion. Although China's water-saving work and the construction of water-saving society have achieved positive results in recent years, the shortage of water resources is still grim, and the rigid constraints of water resources are insufficient. Water-saving work still faces problems such as water management needs to be strengthened, water-saving measures need to be improved, incentive policies need to be improved, and supervision needs to be strengthened.

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