



THE ROLE OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract: This article examines how green economy can be applied in all areas of sustainable development, including agriculture, industry, transport, energy, finance, and urban planning, as well as the possibilities of combating climate change and stimulating economic growth through saving natural resources. It analyzes how green economy creates social and economic benefits in achieving sustainable development goals, as well as the importance of introducing green technologies in rural and urban areas.

Keywords: green economy, sustainable development, ecological sustainability, green finance, diversification, infrastructure.

Such issues as environmental problems, climate change, depletion of natural resources, and uncertainty in energy supply are becoming increasingly important on a global scale. At the same time, economic growth and development must be carried out without harming the environment. The main goal of the green economy is to ensure sustainable development and harmonize economic, social, and environmental aspects. This topic is especially important for developing countries, as they need to implement their economic growth taking into account environmental risks. Sustainable economic development refers to development aimed at economic growth and progress, but this growth is carried out taking into account ecological, social, and economic factors.

A green economy is an economic model aimed at developing environmentally friendly and sustainable economic activity. It provides for the efficient use of natural resources, reduction of pollution, and increase of energy efficiency. The main goal of studying this topic is to determine the basic principles of green economy and its relationship with sustainable economic development, the future of green economy and what strategies need to be developed to increase demand for it.

Sustainable economic development and a green economy imply not only economic growth and increased efficiency, but also the conservation of natural resources and the solution of environmental problems. Many developed and developing countries, in the transition to a green economy, pay great attention to investing in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmentally friendly industries. This, in turn, leads to the creation of new jobs, achieving economic stability, and achieving effective results in the fight against climate change.

According to R.R. Sharafullina, "Green economy is a trend that emerged at the end of the 20th century, which emphasizes the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activity on the environment and in any case pays attention not to economic growth, but to sustainable

development. The green economy concept is a model that leads to improved healthcare and social equality, as well as a significant reduction in environmental risks and ecological deficits." [1]

According to N.I. Ivanova, the theory of "green" economy is based on three axioms:

impossibility of unlimited expansion of the sphere of influence in a limited space;

impossibility of satisfying unlimitedly growing needs under conditions of limited resources;

everything on earth is interconnected.[2]

The concept of sustainable economic development was developed by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, and this concept encompasses social, economic, and ecological balance. Brundtland, G. (1987) in *Our Common Future* emphasizes the need for sustainable development to be understood on a global scale.

According to him, sustainable development requires not only meeting today's needs but also considering the needs of future generations. This, in turn, strengthens the importance of the green economy in development.

Sachs, J.D. (2015) in her work "The Age of Sustainable Development" deeply analyzed the interdependence of green economy and sustainable development. It emphasizes the important role of the green economy in the development of economic activity aimed at preserving the environment, paying special attention to the use of renewable energy sources in this process, reducing emissions and carbon footprint. The development of a green economy can be an effective tool for ensuring social stability and combating climate change.

In a green economy, energy efficiency and the transition to renewable energy sources are the main factors of sustainable development. Stern, N. (2006) in "The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change" notes the need for energy efficiency and transition to clean energy sources by economic implementers to stop climate change. According to Stern's analysis, the transition to a green economy may require high costs in the short term, but in the long term, it has a significant positive impact on economic growth and social well-being.

The connection between the green economy and sustainable economic development has in recent years begun to play an important role not only in reducing environmental risks, but also in ensuring economic stability.

To assess the impact of the green economy on economic growth, it is necessary to analyze its positive and negative aspects.

Positive aspects:	Negative aspects:
Green technologies and innovations: The green economy contributes to the development of innovations, creates new technologies, and makes industry competitive. For example, the development of renewable energy technologies will make industry environmentally friendly and ensure economic growth.	High initial costs: The transition to a green economy often requires high initial costs. For example, the processes of installing renewable energy sources, developing and implementing environmental technologies can reduce economic efficiency in the short term.
Creating Green Jobs: The transition to a green economy creates new jobs. This will be linked to energy efficiency, renewable energy production, and investment in the environmental industry.	Infrastructure and technological limitations: The development of infrastructure and technologies necessary for the transition to green technologies can lead to difficulties in some developing countries.
Green economic diversification: that is, sustainable development through the division of the economic system into various sectors	

Sustainable development is understood as an approach aimed at harmonizing the ecological, social, and economic aspects of economic growth and development. This concept was developed by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 and aims to reduce environmental risks, ensure social equality, and continue economic growth.

Sustainable economic development and a green economy are approaches that open up important prospects for societies. Their implementation will provide opportunities to solve environmental problems, continue economic growth, and create new jobs.

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