

**WAYS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT DURING THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation. This article describes the country's transition to a green economy and ways to develop it, as well as opportunities for achieving progress. The possibilities and main elements of the green economy in Uzbekistan as a path to sustainable development have been studied.

Keywords: Green economy, sustainable development, environmental protection, carbon footprint reduction, renewable energy, climate change, environmental sustainability, clean technologies.

One of the most pressing problems facing our country's economy is preventing environmental damage alongside economic growth. Environmental health is directly related to people's health, quality of life, and economic stability. In the absence of environmental protection, natural resources decrease, climate change intensifies, and this negatively affects the life of society. Environmental protection is a set of measures taken to prevent damage to nature as a result of human activity, sustainable management of natural resources, and maintaining ecological balance. In this regard, a new, environmentally sustainable economic model - the concept of a green economy - is being put forward on a global scale.

The green economy is an effective tool for implementing the principles of sustainable development. It serves to ensure economic growth and social progress while maintaining ecological balance. Green economy is an approach that combines environmental protection, ensuring social equality, and sustainable economic growth. This model provides for achieving not only environmental, but also economic and social sustainability through the rational use of resources, reduction of waste, and widespread introduction of clean energy sources. This type of economy is characterized by low carbon, resource constraint, and social inclusion.

Therefore, along with economic progress, the main goals of the green economy are to prevent environmental damage, ensure environmental sustainability, and preserve resources for future generations.

The main features and manifestations of the green economy in all countries transitioning to a green economy are:

1. Attention to renewable energy sources (solar, wind).
2. Waste reduction and recycling.
3. Reduction of carbon emissions.
4. Creation of "green" jobs.
5. Implementation of environmentally safe technologies.

Focusing on renewable energy is one of the important principles of sustainable development and a green economy, and is one of the key factors in creating a clean and healthy environment for

future generations. Renewable energy is a type of energy obtained continuously and unlimitedly from natural sources, which is environmentally friendly and serves to reduce carbon emissions. The most popular renewable energy sources are solar and wind energy.

Reducing the carbon footprint is one of the main directions of sustainable development and the green economy and plays an important role in preventing global climate change. The carbon footprint is a general measure of the amount of greenhouse gases (mainly carbon dioxide - CO₂) released into the air as a result of human activity. It is used to measure the environmental impact of every person, enterprise, or country on Earth. Reducing the carbon footprint is a set of measures taken to reduce the amount of these gases, that is, to slow down climate change.

Methods for reducing the carbon footprint include:

1. Use of renewable energy sources: solar, wind, hydropower, etc.
2. Increasing energy efficiency: low-power technologies, building insulation.
3. Implementation of green technologies in transport: development of electric cars, public transport.
4. Preservation and propagation of forests: trees absorb carbon dioxide.
5. Waste reduction and recycling: greenhouse gases are also released as a result of waste decomposition.

Waste reduction and recycling is an important area of the green economy, which plays a major role in environmental protection and achieving sustainable development. Waste reduction is a set of measures aimed at minimizing the amount of waste generated in production and consumption processes. Recycling is the process of transforming used materials (plastic, paper, metal, etc.) into new products through their recycling. This reduces the environmental impact of waste and saves natural resources. The main methods of reducing and recycling waste include selecting fewer and environmentally friendly products, reusing and repairing products, establishing waste collection and processing systems, composting biodegradable waste, producing new products through waste recycling, i.e., creating new plastic products from plastic containers, and paper recycling.

Let's consider the impact of the green economy on sustainable development in several directions and principles:

1. Ecological sustainability reduces the negative impact of climate change by reducing carbon emissions, reduces dependence on fossil fuels by developing renewable energy sources, and protects nature from pollution through waste management, recycling, and reduction.
2. The development of green technologies and innovations in economic stability creates new industries and "green" jobs, efficient resource management increases economic efficiency and ensures long-term growth, and reduces environmental damage in economic processes through green financing and environmental taxes.
3. Social stability increases the well-being of the population by creating sustainable jobs, ensures healthy living conditions through environmental protection, and develops social justice and inclusiveness.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, the green economy is one of the main directions of sustainable growth, which combines economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. This approach serves not only to preserve the environment, but also to solve economic and social problems. Sustainable development and the green economy are also important on a global scale. International treaties encourage countries to reduce carbon emissions, implement green technologies, and achieve sustainable economic growth.

The green economy implies economic growth based on the rational use of resources, strengthening environmental protection, developing clean energy sources, and social justice. This model serves to protect the interests not only of the current generation, but also of future generations.

It should be noted that the development of a green economy ensures not only environmental, but also economic and social stability. This, in turn, serves the well-being of countries and global security.

Also, many countries and organizations are developing special strategies to promote a green economy.

1. Strengthening the legislative framework
2. Accelerate the Transition to Green Energy
3. Environmental education and promotion
4. Development of green financing

Thus, as noted above, the green economy is not only an ecological need, but also a means of entering a new stage of the global economy. Through its development, humanity realizes its responsibility to the environment and bequeaths future generations a healthy, clean, and prosperous Earth.

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