

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN ECONOMY CONCEPT

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Annotation: This article explores concepts aimed at achieving economic growth while maintaining ecological balance and social equity. The green economy focuses on reducing environmental risks and ensuring efficient use of natural resources, while sustainable development seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. These two concepts complement each other and are jointly applied to solve socio-economic problems.

Keywords: Economic development, natural resources, environmental problems, green economy, environmental protection, energy source, technological modernization, green energy, sustainable development, social strata, environmental safety, climate change, innovative development, ecosystem protection, green finance, employment, developing concept.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются концепции, направленные на достижение экономического роста при сохранении экологического баланса и социальной справедливости. Зелёная экономика ориентирована на снижение экологических рисков и обеспечение эффективного использования природных ресурсов, тогда как устойчивое развитие стремится удовлетворять потребности настоящего времени, не ставя под угрозу способность будущих поколений удовлетворять свои собственные потребности. Эти две концепции дополняют друг друга и совместно применяются для решения социально-экономических проблем.

Ключевые слова: Экономическое развитие, природные ресурсы, экологические проблемы, зелёная экономика, охрана окружающей среды, источник энергии, технологическая модернизация, зелёная энергия, устойчивое развитие, социальные слои, экологическая безопасность, изменение климата, инновационное развитие, защита экосистем, зелёные финансы, занятость, развивающаяся концепция.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, one of the key factors of economic progress is the implementation of green economy and sustainable development strategies. Under globalization, achieving economic growth while preserving ecological balance is becoming increasingly important. The limited nature of natural resources, climate change, and rising pollution necessitate the promotion of sustainable development ideas. From this perspective, studying the essence, interrelation, and practical significance of sustainable development and green economy concepts has become one of the most pressing issues of our time.

Sustainable development refers to a long-term development model that meets present needs while preserving the conditions necessary for future generations to enjoy a prosperous life. This concept was first formally introduced in the 1987 UN report "Our Common Future." The main goal of the green economy concept is to ensure sustainable economic growth, enhance investment activity, improve environmental protection, and enhance social integration. Sustainable development principles serve as a key foundation of the green economy; its core elements—ecosystems, biodiversity, and biological resources are essential for building a sustainable economy.

In the near future, predicting and preventing possible natural disasters and environmental problems requires effective measures, one of the most significant being the development of the green economy. To strengthen and expand this model, it is necessary to ensure economic growth while eliminating poverty, improving education quality, promoting clean energy, responsible consumption, combating climate change, and addressing other negative trends.

The sustainable development and green economy concepts are deeply integrated. Sustainable development represents a strategic long-term goal, while the green economy serves as an effective economic mechanism for achieving this goal. Practical measures taken within the green economy strengthen both the ecological and economic pillars of sustainable development. For example, the expansion of renewable energy projects not only increases energy security but also reduces harmful emissions. Water-saving technologies improve agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources. Such reforms enhance environmental sustainability while creating new opportunities for economic development.

The main dimensions and strategies of sustainable development are implemented in three stages, revealing the major trends in sustainable development and linking economic growth closely with the green economy.

Economic sustainability—effective economic growth, technological modernization, and competitiveness—serves as a basis for shaping a fundamentally new green economy aimed at profitable production and consumption patterns that minimize environmental damage while meeting public needs.

Social sustainability—equity, social protection, quality education, and healthcare—creates the foundation for social justice and societal well-being, evaluated through balanced economic growth, social policy, and active citizen participation.

Environmental sustainability—resource conservation, waste reduction, and

environmental protection—is a crucial component for the green economy. The limited nature of resources and the consequences of ecological problems require an objective transition toward

green development. Today many developed and developing countries integrate green economy principles into national strategies and programs to ensure long-term development through efficient resource use, reducing carbon footprints, and strengthening environmental safety.

In 2025, declared the “Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy,”

Uzbekistan highlights the importance of ecological safety, minimizing negative impacts on nature, and promoting sustainable development through innovative technologies. “Green technologies” and “green economic growth,” which introduce environmentally friendly production, environmental protection, and public services are essential components of sustainable development.

One of the key requirements of sustainable development is the efficient use of natural resources. Plans for increasing energy efficiency in 2025, rational water use, and expanding renewable energy projects align with these principles. Developing green infrastructure, improving sanitation systems, and implementing innovative projects contribute to improving living conditions and creating new economic opportunities.

Expanding access to green markets, supporting participation of low-income groups in green supply chains, and strengthening green finance can further promote inclusive green growth. These efforts create socioeconomic benefits and support sustainable development at the national level. A. Vakhobov, in his concept of the green economy, discusses principles of transitioning toward green development, renewable energy, environmental policy, and priority directions of economic strategy. His framework emphasizes climate adaptation, financial and non-financial mechanisms, and planned measures for a transition to a green economy by 2030. British scholar Brundtland described sustainable development as a balance of economic and environmental factors that forms the foundation not only for current generations but also for future ones. S. Khalikov analyzed theoretical aspects of the green economy transition, highlighting the importance of obtaining economic benefits while addressing environmental issues, improving the financial system, and redirecting investments toward ecological sustainability.

Uzbekistan’s Experience in Transitioning to a Green Economy

The Republic of Uzbekistan is actively integrating sustainable development principles into national policy. According to the Presidential Resolution “On Approval of the Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019–2030,” several priority directions were identified, including improving energy efficiency, developing renewable energy sources, and ensuring rational use of natural resources.

Furthermore, the “New Uzbekistan Development Strategy 2022–2026” outlines expanding resource efficiency and improving the effectiveness of measures to ensure

inclusive and green growth. Large solar (PV) power plants have been built in Samarkand, Kashkadarya, and Navoi regions, and Uzbekistan aims to increase the share of renewable energy to 40% by 2030. Green economy initiatives extend to ecological transport, renewable energy, and restoration of the Aral Sea region. These efforts strengthen environmental sustainability and energy security, enhancing Uzbekistan’s position in the global movement toward a green economy.

Conclusion

Sustainable development and the green economy are among today's most urgent global issues. They not only contribute to economic growth but also help create a healthy and livable environment for future generations. By implementing green economy principles, countries can stimulate sustainable development, protect nature, and improve economic efficiency. This concept aims to raise living standards, ensure economic renewal, and promote broad community engagement. Although the process is demanding, it creates new sources of income and supports long-term societal well-being.

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