

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE GREEN ECONOMY ON THE PATH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mustafaeva Maftuna Rustamovna

Bukhara State University

Faculty of Economy and Tourism 3rd year student

Sayfullaeva Madina Ismatovna

scientific adviser Bukhara State University

Abstract: *Sustainable development and macroeconomic development are closely intertwined, with sustainable principles playing a vital role in shaping macroeconomic policies and outcomes. In the context of global challenges, integrating sustainable development practices across all fields is paramount, particularly in regions like Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *sustainable development, investment and innovation, resource efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is experiencing rapid urbanization, with significant challenges related to infrastructure, housing, transportation, and resource management. By emphasizing sustainable urban development principles, such as compact city planning, efficient public transportation systems, green building standards, and the preservation of green spaces, Uzbekistan can create more livable, resilient, and eco-friendly cities.

Sustainable urban planning can help reduce pollution, alleviate traffic congestion, enhance public health, and promote social cohesion within urban communities. Sustainable development is an indispensable paradigm for addressing the multifaceted challenges facing the world, particularly in developing countries grappling with environmental, social, and economic complexities. By embracing sustainable practices, nations can chart a path towards a more equitable, resilient, and environmentally sustainable future, safeguarding the well-being of current and future generations in the face of global warming and other pressing global issues.

Sustainable development is particularly critical for developing countries due to their vulnerabilities to environmental degradation, poverty, lack of infrastructure, and limited resources. These nations often face the dual challenge of pursuing economic growth while safeguarding their natural resources and ensuring social equity. Green economy offers a framework for these countries to pursue inclusive growth, build resilient infrastructure,

combat poverty, and enhance environmental conservation. Focusing on urban development and promoting a green economy can be instrumental in fostering sustainability in the country. By prioritizing sustainability in policy-making, investing in green infrastructure, and raising awareness about the importance of sustainable practices, Uzbekistan can pave the way towards a more sustainable, resilient, and prosperous future for its citizens and the environment.

DISCUSSION

Developing nations can leverage the knowledge and experience of developed countries in implementing sustainable development practices. While achieving full integration of a green economy remains a challenging feat that no country has entirely accomplished, there are valuable lessons that can be drawn from successful programs around the world. Numerous programs and initiatives worldwide have demonstrated success in promoting sustainable development across various sectors. Some notable examples include:

Table №1.

Worldwide programs on sustainable development.

Programs	Initiators	Program's characteristics
The Copenhagen Accord	UN	Countries were brought up together to outline commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and limiting global temperature rise.
Sustainable Cities Program	Curitiba, Brazil	Curitiba's sustainable urban development program, known for its innovative public transportation system, green spaces and waste management strategies.
Renewable Energy Program	Germany	Germany's Energiewende initiative has been lauded for its success in renewable energy sources and phasing out nuclear power.
The Circular	European	The EU's plan aims to

Economy	Union	transition towards a more sustainable, resource-efficient economy by promoting circularity, waste production and eco-design principles.
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These programs are tailored to facilitate sustainable development across multiple countries, with each method offering potential benefits for enhancing energy efficiency within industrial sectors.

Urbanization indeed significantly influences economic and social stability within a country. While tree planting initiatives have gained widespread attention, merely planting trees is insufficient. It is imperative to ensure the proper maintenance of these trees and the selection of suitable tree species to maximize their benefits.

Tashkent is one of the most polluted cities in the world in terms of the concentration of fine dust particles (PM2.5) in the atmosphere. For several years Tashkent took 4th place in the ranking of cities with the most polluted air [3].

In my opinion, I would suggest considering an initiative developed by English scientists in 2016. This initiative, which I believe may align with our objectives, could potentially offer valuable insights and practices for sustainable urban forestry.

The initiative is called CityTree. It is a strange mix of bench and hedge, but is very effective at tackling air pollution. Green City solutions' creation has been installed including Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam and Oslo.

The four-metre-high vertical garden inhales pollution and exhales fresh air – doing the work of 275 trees in one percent of the space. Each holds 1682 pots of moss which extract particular matter (PM) – dirt and other pollutants – from the air. Bacteria living on the moss digest PM, and the moss digests the bacteria. Absorbed PM ranges from 0.1 microns wide to ten microns – the smaller particles being the most dangerous, as they can get deep into human lungs and from there enter the bloodstream [4].



Picture №1. Agenda by AirQuality named CityTree in Westminster street (London, UK).

RESULTS

CityTree uses protective, shade giving plants to create an environment where the specially cultivated mosses can thrive in the urban conditions.

Powered by solar panels, the living structure also collects rainwater and automatically redistributes it using an inbuilt irrigation system. The wall of irrigated mosses also generates a cooling effect on the surrounding area, helping to combat the urban heat island effect" which is widespread in Tashkent and Bukhara.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, sustainable development intertwined with macroeconomy and urbanization presents a pivotal opportunity for advancing progress in developing countries. As urbanization continues to shape economic and social landscapes, integrating sustainable practices becomes imperative for long-term resilience and prosperity. Initiatives focusing on green infrastructure, renewable energy, sustainable urban planning, and resource efficiency can pave the way for inclusive growth and environmental stewardship.

By prioritizing sustainable development within the macroeconomic framework and urbanization strategies, developing countries can foster sustainable economic growth, enhance social well-being, and mitigate environmental risks. It is through a holistic approach that leverages the synergies between economic development and urban sustainability that these nations can achieve a balanced and thriving future for both their citizens and the environment. Embracing innovative solutions, fostering partnerships, and prioritizing long-term sustainability will be key in steering

developing countries towards a path of sustainable development that benefits present and future generations alike.

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