PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION TO A "GREEN" ECONOMY AND ACHIEVING CARBON NEUTRALITY

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The Green Economy is an alternative vision for growth and development; one that can generate economic development and improvements in people's lives in ways consistent with advancing also environmental and social well-being. One significant component of a green economy strategy is to promote the development and adoption of sustainable technologies. The overall objective of this article is to discuss a number of challenges encountered when pursuing sustainable technological change, and that need to be properly understood by policy makers and professionals at different levels in society. We also identify some avenues for future research. The discussions center on five challenges: (a) dealing with diffuse – and ever more global – environmental risks; (b) achieving radical and not just incremental sustainable technological change; (c) green capitalism and the uncertain business-as-usual scenario; (d) the role of the state and designing appropriate policy mixes; and (e) dealing with distributional concerns and impacts. Uzbekistan has been making significant strides to incorporate sustainable practices into its overall economic planning. The country began transitioning from a planned economy to a market economy in 2016. It has recognized the need to enhance its economic transformation with a green approach. The government has committed to building a more sustainable economic model.

Transitioning to a "green" economy and achieving carbon neutrality are critical goals for combating climate change and promoting sustainability. However, several challenges and problems need to be addressed to successfully make this transition. Here are some key issues:

1. Political Will and Policy Frameworks: One of the foremost challenges is the need for strong political will and effective policy frameworks to drive the transition to a green economy. Governments must implement policies that incentivize sustainable practices, renewable energy adoption, and carbon reduction efforts.

2. Investment and Cost: One of the major obstacles in transitioning to a green economy is the high cost associated with implementing renewable energy sources, sustainable practices, and energy-efficient technologies. Transitioning to a green economy requires significant investments in renewable energy infrastructure, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable practices. The upfront costs of these initiatives can be a barrier for many businesses and governments. The initial investment required for building renewable energy infrastructure, upgrading existing systems, and implementing clean technologies can be substantial. Governments, businesses, and individuals often face financial barriers to adopting environmentally friendly practices due to the perceived high costs involved. Securing funding, accessing finance for green projects, and providing incentives for sustainable investments are crucial steps to address these challenges.

3. Technological Innovation: Advancements in clean energy technologies and sustainable solutions are essential for achieving carbon neutrality. Research and development in areas such as clean energy storage, carbon capture, and sustainable transport are crucial but require ongoing investment.

4. Energy Transition Challenges: Shifting away from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources poses challenges such as intermittency, energy storage, and grid integration. Balancing energy supply and demand in a sustainable manner is a complex task that requires careful planning and investment in grid infrastructure.

5. Social Equity and Just Transition: Transitioning to a green economy should not exacerbate social inequalities. It is essential to ensure that vulnerable populations are not disproportionately impacted by the changes and to create opportunities for green job creation and workforce retraining.

6. Global Cooperation: Climate change is a global issue that requires international cooperation and coordination. Achieving carbon neutrality on a global scale necessitates

collaboration among countries, sharing of best practices, and commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions collectively. Coordinating efforts among nations, aligning climate policies, and sharing best practices are essential for achieving carbon neutrality on a global scale. International agreements, multilateral partnerships, and collaborative initiatives play a crucial role in facilitating the transition to a sustainable future and addressing transboundary environmental issues.

7. Behavioral Change and Public Awareness: Encouraging sustainable behaviors and raising public awareness about the benefits of a green economy are crucial for successful transition. Education, communication campaigns, and incentivizing sustainable practices can help drive the necessary cultural shift towards a more environmentally conscious mindset.

8. Monitoring and Accountability: Establishing robust monitoring mechanisms and accountability frameworks is essential to track progress towards carbon neutrality goals. Transparent reporting and evaluation of emissions reductions are vital for ensuring that targets are met and providing a basis for further action.

In conclusion, while transitioning to a green economy and achieving carbon neutrality present significant challenges, overcoming these obstacles is imperative for creating a more sustainable and resilient future for generations to come. Addressing these problems requires dedication, collaboration, innovation, and a collective commitment to building a greener, more sustainable world.

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STATE AND PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Uzbekistan is located in the central part of Central Asia and is one of the most biologically diverse regions in the region. The country is home to more than 6,000 plant species, about 500 bird species and numerous animal species, including tigers, lynxes, leopards and wild camels.

However, biodiversity in Uzbekistan faces a number of threats. One of the main factors is habitat loss due to agricultural expansion and infrastructure projects. The disruption of ecosystems leads to the extinction of many species of plants and animals that cannot survive without their natural habitat.

Over the past decades, the government of Uzbekistan has taken a number of measures to protect and preserve the country's biodiversity. In 2000, the State Committee for Environmental Protection was created, which is responsible for the development and implementation of environmental policy. Numerous nature reserves and national parks have also been created, where unique ecosystems are preserved and rare and endangered species of animals are protected.