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1-SHO'BA. BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH VA YUQORI IQTISODIY O'SISH SURATLARINI TA`MINLASHDA IQTISODIYOTGA DAVLAT, XUSUSIY VA XALQARO MOLIYAVIY RESURSLARNI VA INVESTITSIYLARNI JALB ETISH, DAVLAT MOLIYASI, SOLIQ ISLOHOTLARI VA BANK TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MUHIM SHARTLARI

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF UZBEKISTAN AND TURKEY: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN ECONOMY STRATEGIES

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Abstract

This paper examines the future perspectives of Uzbekistan and Turkey in the context of sustainable development and green economy strategies. The research scope encompasses an analysis of the current state of sustainability initiatives in both countries, exploring the socio-economic and environmental challenges they face, as well as the opportunities for growth through green technologies and practices. Key research questions include: What are the primary drivers and barriers to implementing sustainable development strategies in Uzbekistan and Turkey? How can both nations leverage their unique geopolitical positions to foster a green economy? What role do international collaborations play in enhancing sustainable practices in these countries?

The significance of sustainable development in the Central Asian and Eurasian geopolitical context is profound. Both Uzbekistan and Turkey are strategically located along critical trade routes, making them pivotal players in regional economic integration and environmental sustainability. The transition to a green economy is essential for addressing pressing environmental issues, such as climate change and resource depletion, while also enhancing economic resilience and social equity. As both countries strive to align their development strategies with global sustainability goals, they face the dual challenge of fostering economic growth while mitigating environmental impacts.

In Uzbekistan, the need for sustainable development is underscored by the challenges posed by water scarcity, agricultural inefficiencies, and urbanization pressures. The country has made strides in reforming its agricultural sector, particularly in cotton production, which has historically been associated with significant environmental degradation. Recent studies highlight the importance of adopting organic farming practices and improving irrigation efficiency to enhance sustainability in agriculture (Veckalne & Tambovceva, 2023; Khalmirzayeva, 2023). Furthermore, initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable tourism and cultural preservation are gaining traction, reflecting a broader recognition of the need to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship (Jeong et al., 2023).

Turkey, on the other hand, faces its own set of challenges related to rapid urbanization, industrialization, and energy consumption. The country has recognized the necessity of transitioning towards a green economy, with policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel dependency and promoting renewable energy sources (Wang et al., 2022; Mamadiyorov et al., 2023). The integration of sustainability into urban planning and development is critical for addressing issues such as air pollution, waste management, and

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resource efficiency (Irnazarov & Kayumova, 2017). Moreover, Turkey’s commitment to international climate agreements and regional cooperation initiatives positions it as a leader in promoting sustainable development in the Eurasian context.

This paper argues that sustainable development is crucial for the long-term prosperity of Uzbekistan and Turkey. The adoption of green technologies, sustainable agricultural practices, and renewable energy sources can significantly contribute to economic diversification and job creation. Moreover, the integration of sustainability into national policies will require concerted efforts from various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors, and civil society. By fostering a collaborative approach, both nations can enhance their capacities to implement effective green economy strategies that not only benefit their populations but also contribute to global sustainability efforts.

The findings of this research underscore the need for comprehensive policy frameworks that promote sustainable practices across all sectors of the economy. Additionally, the paper highlights the importance of education and capacity building in fostering a culture of sustainability among citizens and businesses alike. Ultimately, this study aims to provide actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in Uzbekistan and Turkey, encouraging them to prioritize sustainable development as a pathway to a more resilient and equitable future.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Geopolitical Context

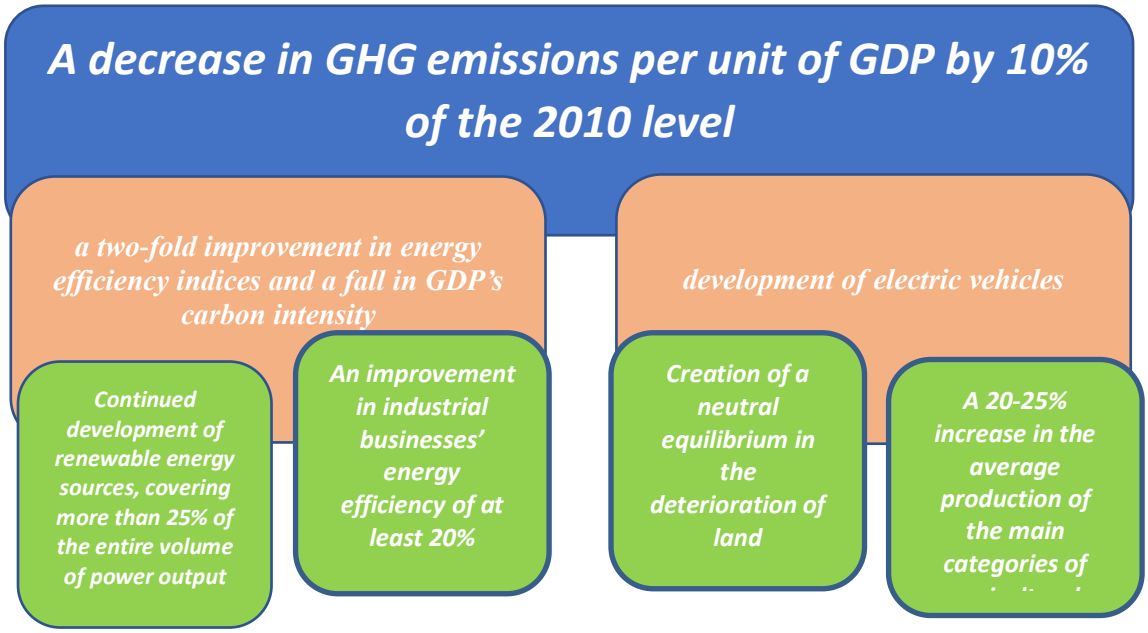
Introduction

Uzbekistan and Turkey have strategically important geographical positions, which enhances their responsibilities in regional and global economics. Uzbekistan, located in Central Asia, acts as an important link between Europe and Asia, notably through programs such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) (Cao, 2023). This placement enables Uzbekistan to promote trade and investment flows between key economic powers, such as China and Europe, therefore improving its economic outlook. The country has abundant natural resources, including major mineral deposits and fertile agricultural land, which are critical to its economic growth (Baboev et al., 2021). Turkey, which straddles both Europe and Asia, also benefits from its geographical location, serving as a bridge between the two continents.

Its strategic location has long made it a hub for trade and cultural interchange (Ekinci & Mert, 2023). Turkey has a varied economy, with a strong industrial sector, a developing service sector, and a sizable agricultural basis. The government has actively pursued measures to boost economic growth, including as trade liberalization and investment in green technology (Tufaner, 2022). Geographic and economic similarities between Uzbekistan and Turkey create prospects for bilateral collaboration, notably in sustainable development and green economy policies.

The significance of Uzbekistan and Turkey in terms of sustainable development cannot be emphasized. Both nations are at important points in their economic development, with a rising realization of the need of sustainable practices for long-term economic survival. In Uzbekistan, recent changes aimed at attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) have been accompanied by measures to align its investment framework with worldwide norms, encouraging long-term economic growth (Bekmirzaeva, 2023). The government’s dedication to improving environmental sustainability is shown in initiatives that promote green technology and sustainable agriculture practices (Khalmirzayeva, 2024).

Chart 1. The goals set as of 2030 for greening the economy



Source: Rixsievna & Ugli (2024: 32).

Turkey, on the other hand, has made tremendous progress in implementing green economy policies. The government has been working to reduce its carbon footprint and promote environmentally friendly production and consumption practices (Ekinci & Mert, 2023). The Turkish government recognizes the value of renewable energy sources and is investing in hydrogen energy as part of its green economy policy (Ekinci & Mert, 2023). Collaboration between Uzbekistan and Turkey on sustainable development can result in the exchange of best practices, technology, and investment possibilities, therefore improving their respective capacity to solve environmental concerns.

Furthermore, both nations confront comparable issues in environmental deterioration and resource management. For example, the influence of financial inclusion on environmental sustainability has been highlighted, implying that policies encouraging green investments might greatly improve environmental quality (Rehman et al., 2022). Because of their common knowledge of the necessity of sustainable practices, Uzbekistan and Turkey have the potential to be leaders in sustainable development in Central Asia and beyond. The fundamental goal of this research is to investigate the future prospects of Uzbekistan and Turkey on sustainable development and green economy techniques.

1. Theoretical Framework

1.1. Current State of Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan

Sustainable development in Uzbekistan is a complicated issue that includes economic growth, environmental conservation, and social fairness. The government has achieved great progress in recent years, notably in terms of aligning its policies with international sustainable development goals. However, the current status of sustainable development demonstrates both successes and needs for improvement.

The Uzbek administration is already advancing its green economic strategy. It endorsed "the Strategy for the Transition to a Green Economy (2019-2030)" in 2019. It

included targets for diversifying energy supply toward renewable sources, increasing the effective use of natural resources, adapting to the consequences of climate change, and improving energy efficiency in critical economic sectors. It also created finance mechanisms for these activities. The following graphic depicts the aims set for 2030 by greening the economy.

1.1.1 Evaluation of Urban Sustainability Indices

Recent research has underlined the significance of urban sustainability indices in assessing a country’s commitment to sustainable development. Veckalne and Tambovceva (2023) performed an empirical study on urban sustainability in Uzbekistan, using a unique formula to assess numerous sustainability indices. Their findings place Uzbekistan in the center of the urban sustainability scale, indicating a need for increased efforts in a number of critical areas, including waste management, energy efficiency, and public transportation networks. This analysis is consistent with the conclusions of the Global Sustainability Competitiveness Index and the Sustainable Development Report, which underline the need for Uzbekistan to significantly progress its sustainability practices.

The urban sustainability indices show that, while Uzbekistan has made strides in certain areas, such as creating green spaces and strengthening public health facilities, obstacles persist. For example, rising urbanization has increased demand for natural resources and infrastructure, demanding a more integrated approach to urban development that stresses sustainability. The examination of these indicators is an important tool for policymakers to identify gaps and design solutions that encourage sustainable urban development.

1.1.2. Challenges and Opportunities for Improvement

Despite the gains made, Uzbekistan confronts a number of hurdles in its quest of sustainable development. One of the most significant issues is the reliance on conventional agricultural techniques, notably in the cotton industry, which have traditionally led to environmental deterioration, such as soil salinization and water depletion. Cotton production has frequently taken precedence over biodiversity and sustainable land management methods in the country’s agricultural policy. However, there is growing acknowledgment of the importance of transitioning to more sustainable agricultural techniques, such as organic farming and crop diversity, which can improve both environmental sustainability and economic resilience (Kodirkhonov et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the lack of comprehensive investment frameworks has hampered the recruitment of foreign direct investment (FDI), which is required for sustainable development projects. As observed by Bekmirzaeva (2023), harmonizing Uzbekistan’s investment legislation with international norms is critical for increasing investor trust and encouraging long-term economic progress. To address these difficulties, the government has implemented changes such as new investment regulations and policies that promote green technology and sustainable practices in a variety of industries.

Opportunities for development exist in the field of ecotourism, particularly in areas such as the Aral Sea, which has experienced substantial environmental degradation. Ecotourism development can give a long-term economic option that provides money while simultaneously promoting environmental protection (Saidmamatov et al., 2020). Uzbekistan can present itself as a destination for sustainable tourism, drawing both domestic and foreign visitors while benefiting local economies.

Uzbekistan has made tremendous progress toward sustainable development, but substantial problems remain. The study of urban sustainability indices gives useful insights into areas that require attention, while the identification of chances for development emphasizes Uzbekistan’s ability to strengthen its sustainability efforts through smart reforms and investments.

1.2. Digital Transformation and Its Role in Sustainable Development

Digital transformation is widely acknowledged as a fundamental facilitator of long-term prosperity, especially in emerging economies such as Uzbekistan and Turkey. By embracing digital technology, both nations may improve service delivery, governance, and public involvement, all of which contribute to their sustainable development goals.

1.2.1. Implementation of Digital Strategies to Enhance Service Delivery

The use of digital solutions is critical to improving service delivery in both Uzbekistan and Turkey. Uzbekistan’s government has launched a number of digital transformation projects with the goal of enhancing public services and increasing efficiency. For example, the development of e-government platforms has simplified administrative processes, allowing residents to more easily access services such as healthcare, education, and social welfare (Zhang & Jin, 2023). These digital platforms not only lower bureaucratic barriers, but also improve openness and accountability in government operations.

Indama (2022) said that the effective deployment of digital techniques in Uzbekistan resulted in considerable improvements in service delivery. The use of digital technology into public administration has allowed for improved communication between government agencies and citizens, leading in more responsive and citizen-centered services. Furthermore, the use of digital tools enables real-time data collecting and analysis, allowing policymakers to make educated decisions that are responsive to the demands of the public.

Similar attempts have been undertaken in Turkey to improve service delivery using digital technologies. The Turkish government has made significant investments in digital infrastructure, resulting in the creation of different online platforms that allow citizens to access government services (Kryshtanovych et al., 2023). These approaches have not only improved service delivery efficiency, but have also helped to achieve the overarching objective of creating a more sustainable and inclusive economy. The digital economy is critical to encouraging corporate innovation, which is required for long-term success. According to (Li et al., 2022), the digital economy fosters information interchange and interaction, hence encouraging technical advancement and creativity. This invention is critical for creating sustainable practices in numerous areas, including agriculture, energy, and transportation. By embracing digital transformation, both Uzbekistan and Turkey can enhance their competitiveness and drive sustainable economic growth.

1.2.2. Impact on Governance and Citizen Engagement

Digital transformation has a significant influence on governance and public participation, changing relationships between governments and their citizens. In Uzbekistan, the transition to digital governance has increased citizen engagement in decision-making processes. Citizens may utilize digital platforms to express their ideas, offer feedback, and participate in government efforts, establishing a culture of participatory governance (Indama, 2022). This interaction is critical for increasing confidence between residents and the government because it indicates a commitment to openness and accountability.

Indama (2022) noted that citizens’ views and expectations of online public services had a substantial impact on their happiness with digital government. Governments can better understand their constituents’ needs and preferences by actively incorporating them in the governance process, resulting in more effective policy interventions. This participatory approach not only improves governance quality, but it also helps to achieve the ultimate objective of sustainable development by ensuring that policies are linked with the population’s desires.

In Turkey, the influence of digital revolution on governance is very considerable. The Turkish government has adopted a number of e-governance projects to improve service delivery and public involvement. These efforts have improved people’ access to information and services, boosting their engagement in government processes (Kryshtanovych et al., 2023). The use of digital platforms for public participation has also made it easier to collect citizen feedback, which may help policymakers make better decisions and improve services. Furthermore, the advent of digital citizenship has changed how individuals connect with their governments. As Borda and Bowen (2021) point out, digital citizenship enables individuals to interact with public services and participate in civic life via digital platforms.

This transition to digital involvement not only increases citizen participation, but also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for their communities and governance. The incorporation of digital technology into governance processes has also resulted in the establishment of new modes of public service delivery. For example, big data analytics in e-government can improve decision-making and service delivery by offering insights into citizen requirements and preferences (Vasilopoulou et al., 2023). Governments may use data-driven techniques to create tailored initiatives that address specific concerns while also promoting sustainable development.

Uzbekistan and Turkey rely heavily on digital transformation to improve service delivery, governance, and public involvement. The introduction of digital initiatives has resulted in major improvements to public services, better openness, and greater citizen engagement in government processes. As both nations embrace digital transformation, they can use these innovations to meet their sustainable development goals and build more inclusive and resilient communities.

1.3. Current State of Sustainable Development in Turkey

Turkey’s approach to sustainable development is diverse, encompassing environmental conservation, economic prosperity, and social equality. As a country with abundant cultural and natural resources, Turkey understands the value of sustainable practices, particularly in industries such as tourism, which contribute considerably to its economy.

1.3.1. Focus on Rural Tourism and Environmental Protection

Rural tourism has evolved as a critical component of Turkey’s sustainable development plan, particularly in areas rich in natural beauty and cultural heritage. According to Haller and Hârșan (2023), Turkey’s emphasis on growing rural tourism stems from the need to support environmental conservation while boosting local economies. The Black Sea region, for example, has been designated as a significant location for rural tourist development, with programs aimed at protecting the natural environment and encouraging sustainable practices among local residents.The emphasis on rural tourism is consistent with Turkey’s overall environmental aims, since it attempts to counteract the negative effects of mass tourist, which frequently causes environmental deterioration.

Turkey hopes that by encouraging rural tourism, it would be able to more evenly distribute economic gains across areas, minimizing urban-rural imbalances and creating sustainable lives. This method not only improves the quality of life for locals, but also helps to preserve biodiversity and natural resources. Furthermore, rural tourism programs sometimes combine sustainable practices such as organic farming, local handicrafts, and environmentally friendly lodging. These activities not only appeal to environmentally aware travelers, but they also strengthen local communities by providing them with other forms of income. Haller and Hârșan (2023) stressed the importance of such programs in

instilling a feeling of ownership among local inhabitants, which is critical for the long-term viability of tourism in these places.

1.3.2. Analysis of Tourism’s Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tourism is an important part of Turkey’s sustainable development plan, helping to drive economic growth, create jobs, and preserve cultural heritage. According to Osinubi et al. (2022), tourism is a major economic engine in Turkey, accounting for a significant portion of the country’s GDP and employment. However, the difficulty is to ensure that tourist development is consistent with sustainable ideals. Tourism’s contribution to sustainable development may be seen through a variety of lenses, including economic, social, and environmental perspectives. Economically, tourism creates cash that may be reinvested in local communities and infrastructure, therefore improving overall quality of life. Tourism promotes cultural interchange and understanding, hence preserving local customs and history (Osinubi et al., 2022).

However, the environmental impact of tourism must not be underestimated, since it frequently results in resource depletion and ecological damage if not handled properly. To address these difficulties, Turkey has adopted a number of legislation aimed at encouraging sustainable tourist practices. These include the implementation of eco-labeling systems for lodging, incentives for sustainable transportation alternatives, and the promotion of cultural and heritage tourism that benefits local communities. Turkey’s focus on sustainable tourism attempts to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation, ensuring that future generations benefit from the country’s rich cultural and natural resources.

Furthermore, including sustainability into tourist planning and development is critical for limiting the negative effects of tourism. This involves carrying out environmental impact studies, including local populations in decision-making processes, and encouraging responsible tourism habits among tourists. According to Boz et al. (2018) and Osinubi et al. (2022), fulfilling Turkey’s sustainable development goals requires a comprehensive approach to tourist development that takes into account the interconnectivity of economic, social, and environmental aspects.

The current condition of sustainable development in Turkey demonstrates a rising appreciation for the significance of combining environmental conservation with economic growth and social fairness. The emphasis on rural tourism and the adoption of sustainable tourism practices are critical components of Turkey’s plan for promoting sustainable development. Turkey has the potential to improve its sustainability efforts by exploiting its abundant cultural and natural resources.

1.4. Renewable Energy Policies and Challenges

Transitioning to renewable energy is an important part of both Uzbekistan’s and Turkey’s sustainable development objectives. As both nations strive to improve their energy security, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and promote economic growth, developing and implementing effective renewable energy policies becomes critical.

1.4.1. Strategies for Sustainable Energy Development

Dindar (2022) noted that Turkey’s sustainable energy development is led by a comprehensive set of measures aimed at increasing the proportion of renewable energy sources in the national energy mix. The Turkish government understands the necessity of diversifying its energy sources in order to minimize reliance on fossil fuels and improve energy security. This diversity is especially important given the geopolitical tensions and changes in global energy markets, which may affect energy supply and costs.

One of the primary goals is to promote solar and wind energy, which have great potential in Turkey owing to its geographical location. The government has adopted a number of incentives and support measures to stimulate investment in renewable energy

projects, including feed-in tariffs and tax breaks for renewable energy producers (Lei, 2024). These policies seek to attract both local and foreign investment, creating a favorable climate for the expansion of the renewable energy sector. Furthermore, incorporating renewable energy into the current energy infrastructure necessitates updating the grid to handle the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources and improving energy storage capacity to maintain a consistent electricity supply. The development of smart grid technologies is also a focus area, as it allows for better management of energy consumption and distribution, ultimately leading to increased energy efficiency.

Despite these encouraging improvements, Turkey faces significant hurdles in its quest for sustainable energy growth. One key problem is the necessity for a competent staff to support the renewable energy business. As the business expands, there is an increasing demand for personnel with knowledge of renewable technology, project management, and regulatory frameworks (Lei, 2024). Addressing this skills gap is critical to ensuring the effective deployment of renewable energy projects and meeting long-term sustainability objectives.

1.4.2. Role of the European Union in Shaping Renewable Energy Policies

The European Union (EU) influences renewable energy policy in Turkey, mainly through the accession process and other collaboration agreements. According to Kulaç and Öztepe (2020), the EU has a significant impact on Turkey's renewable energy policy, since Turkish law aligns with EU regulations and standards. This congruence is critical to Turkey's desire to join the EU and participate in the European energy market.

One of the most important areas of EU influence is the development of renewable energy objectives and pledges. The EU has set ambitious renewable energy objectives for its member states, which Turkey may use as a standard as it works to increase its renewable energy capability. According to Kulaç and Öztepe (2020), the EU's Renewable Energy Directive pushed Turkey to include more renewable energy into its energy mix, leading to a more competitive and sustainable market.

Furthermore, the EU gives financial and technical aid to Turkey in the development of renewable energy projects. This assistance is provided in the form of grants, loans, and capacity-building initiatives focused at improving Turkey's renewable energy infrastructure and regulatory environment. Such aid is critical for overcoming the financial constraints that sometimes impede the implementation of renewable energy projects, especially in poor nations (Phan, 2022).

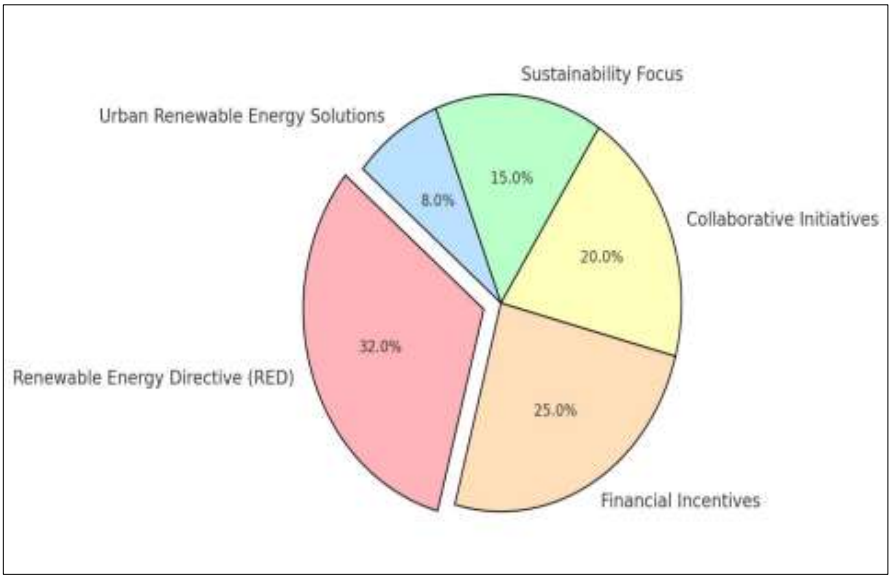
Moreover, the European Union's emphasis on environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation has affected Turkey's renewable energy regulations. The EU's commitment to lowering greenhouse gas emissions and supporting renewable energy is consistent with Turkey's aims of increasing energy efficiency and lowering its carbon footprint (Phan, 2022).

However, Turkey's partnership with the EU is not without obstacles. Political difficulties and competing interests might make it difficult to integrate Turkey's renewable energy programs with EU requirements. Furthermore, Turkey's reliance on fossil fuels, notably natural gas, hinders its transition to renewable energy (Phan, 2022). Addressing these difficulties necessitates continual conversation and coordination between Turkey and the EU to ensure that both parties meet their respective energy and climate targets.

Turkish renewable energy policies are driven by a combination of local measures aiming at fostering sustainable energy development, as well as the European Union's impact. While Turkey has made tremendous progress in boosting its renewable energy capacity, problems still exist in terms of personnel development, infrastructure upgrading,

and compliance with EU regulations. As both Uzbekistan and Turkey pursue sustainable development through renewable energy, the lessons learnt from each other's experiences might help shape future collaboration and policy.

Chart 2. Key Components of EU Renewable Energy Policies (2023)



Source: Isnan (2023); Bentsen & Felby (2012); Arief et al. (2020); Grilli et al. (2016); Matuszewska-Janica (2023); Janiszewska & Ossowska (2018)

2. Comparison of Sustainable Development Strategies

2.1. Similarities and Differences in Approaches Between Uzbekistan and Turkey

The sustainable development plans of Uzbekistan and Turkey show both common goals and differing approaches formed by their respective socioeconomic environments. Both nations' initiatives for achieving the SDGs include urbanization, education, and environmental preservation.

2.1.1. Urbanization and Its Impact on Sustainability

Urbanization has a huge impact on sustainable development in both Uzbekistan and Turkey. Rapid urbanization brings both benefits and difficulties for sustainability, as it may boost economic growth while putting a pressure on natural resources and infrastructure. In Turkey, urbanization has been marked by a movement toward metropolitan regions, resulting in increasing demand for housing, transportation, and public services. This tendency has forced the development of sustainable urban planning methods in order to reduce the environmental implications of urban expansion.

The Turkish government recognizes the importance of sustainable urbanization and has implemented a number of programs to promote green cities. These initiatives include developing environmentally friendly transit networks, creating green areas, and implementing energy-efficient construction requirements. Local towns have been involved in sustainability initiatives and urged to implement practices that are consistent with national sustainability goals. For example, the Local Agenda 21 initiative has helped towns achieve sustainable development through participatory planning procedures.

at contrast, Uzbekistan is at a distinct stage of urbanization, marked by fast city expansion and the need for infrastructure development. The government has prioritized urban development as part of its economic plan, with the goal of improving living conditions and delivering necessary services to urban residents. However, increased

urbanization raises issues such as environmental deterioration, resource depletion, and social inequity. Uzbekistan could use sustainable urban design approaches that prioritize environmental effect and social fairness (Bostancı & Erdoğan, 2017).

While both nations confront urbanization-related difficulties, their remedies differ. Turkey has made tremendous progress in incorporating sustainability into urban design, whereas Uzbekistan is currently developing comprehensive measures to manage the environmental consequences of growing urbanization. Such variance emphasizes the significance of context-specific approaches to sustainable urbanization that account for each country’s unique difficulties and potential.

2.1.2. Role of Education in Promoting Sustainable Practices

Both Uzbekistan and Turkey rely heavily on education to promote sustainable behaviors. Sustainability is gradually being integrated into educational curriculum in Turkey, with universities and institutions adopting education for sustainable development (ESD) ideas. This trend reflects an increasing awareness of the importance of preparing future generations for the challenges of sustainability and environmental stewardship. To encourage sustainability, Turkey has developed a number of educational projects. For example, teacher training programs have been designed to help educators better comprehend sustainability concepts and approaches. These initiatives seek to enable teachers to incorporate sustainability into their classrooms, establishing a culture of environmental awareness in pupils. Furthermore, colleges have begun to highlight sustainability in their research agendas, enabling multidisciplinary collaboration to solve major sustainability issues to address pressing sustainability issues. In contrast, Uzbekistan is still in the process of incorporating sustainability into its educational system. While there is an increasing recognition of the value of ESD, obstacles persist in curriculum creation and teacher preparation. The government has acknowledged the need to improve educational systems to encourage sustainable habits, but progress has been gradual. Comprehensive ESD programs that meet Uzbekistan’s particular requirements and settings are required to guarantee that education becomes an effective instrument for promoting sustainability (Kabadayi, 2016). Despite their differences, both countries share the objective of promoting a sustainable culture via education. Integrating sustainability into school curricula is critical for empowering students to make educated decisions and take action toward sustainable development. By investing in education for sustainable development, both Uzbekistan and Turkey can raise a generation of environmentally conscious people capable of addressing sustainability concerns. A comparison of Uzbekistan and Turkey’s sustainable development policies finds both parallels and contrasts. While both nations understand the value of urbanization and education in fostering sustainability, their solutions are tailored to their specific socioeconomic conditions.

Turkey has made tremendous progress in incorporating sustainability into urban planning and education, but Uzbekistan is currently creating comprehensive policies to handle the difficulties of growing urbanization and promote sustainable behaviors. As both nations work to achieve their sustainable development goals, the lessons acquired from each other’s experiences might give useful insights for future collaboration and policy design.

2.2. Cross-Border Tourism Potential and Its Implications for Sustainable Development

Cross-border tourism has emerged as an important tool for promoting sustainable development in both Uzbekistan and Turkey. The potential for cross-border tourism not only encourages economic growth, but also cultural interchange and environmental sustainability.

2.2.1. Development of Tourism Along the Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan Border

The Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan border provides a unique potential for cross-border tourist growth, owing to both nations’ rich cultural legacy and natural resources. Sergeyeva et al. (2022) noted the border region’s great tourist potential, which might be used to support sustainable development. The authors believe that developing tourism in this area may help local residents while simultaneously maintaining cultural and environmental values.

One of the most important components of promoting cross-border tourism is the creation of integrated tourist systems that promote collaboration between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. This includes adopting combined marketing tactics, pooled tourism packages, and improving transportation infrastructure to make tourism more accessible (Sergeyeva et al., 2022). Cross-border tourism can help to drive regional economic growth and improve the overall tourist experience by encouraging collaboration between the two nations.

Furthermore, promoting sustainable tourism practices is critical to ensure that tourism benefits the environment and local populations. Sergeyeva et al. (2022) emphasize the necessity of adhering to sustainable development principles such as reducing environmental consequences, preserving local culture, and ensuring that tourist income benefit local communities. This method not only improves tourist sustainability, but it also reinforces border towns’ social fabric by instilling a feeling of ownership and pride in their local history.

The expansion of tourism along the Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan border has ramifications for regional cooperation and integration. By increasing cross-border tourism, both nations may increase their economic relations while also encouraging cultural interaction, which is critical for mutual understanding and cooperation. This is especially essential in Central Asia, where historical and cultural ties may serve as the foundation for better regional collaboration.

2.2.2. Opportunities for Collaboration Between Turkey and Uzbekistan in Tourism

Given their common cultural history and historical links, Turkey and Uzbekistan have a great deal of potential for tourist partnership. One of the most important areas of partnership is the development of cultural tourism, which may attract people who want to learn about both nations’ rich histories and cultures. Turkey’s experience establishing cultural tourism can be used as a model for Uzbekistan, which is looking to expand its tourism offers. Joint cultural events, festivals, and exhibits can be planned to highlight the shared legacy of both countries, bringing visitors from all over the world.

Furthermore, the creation of combined tourist packages involving both Turkey and Uzbekistan might improve the overall visitor experience. Tourists can obtain a better knowledge of the cultural and historical ties between the two countries by designing itineraries that showcase each country’s distinctive features. This method encourages not just tourism, but also cultural interchange and mutual appreciation (Ma, 2023).

Furthermore, partnership in the field of ecotourism offers substantial prospects for both countries. Turkey has made achievements in fostering environmentally friendly tourist practices, and Uzbekistan is rapidly understanding the value of sustainable tourism growth. By exchanging best practices and experiences, both nations may improve their eco-tourism offers and attract environmentally concerned visitors.

This partnership can also help to conserve natural resources and maintain biodiversity in both nations. Furthermore, collaboration between tourism players in Turkey and Uzbekistan might allow information exchange and capacity building. Tourism workers may improve their skills and knowledge through training programs, cooperative

marketing activities, and collaborative research projects. This collaborative approach not only enhances the tourist business, but also helps to achieve the larger aim of sustainable development.

The cross-border tourist potential between Uzbekistan and Turkey offers enormous chances for sustainable growth. Tourism development along Kazakhstan's border with Uzbekistan has the potential to boost economic growth, cultural interaction, and environmental sustainability. By adopting cross-border tourism as a tool for sustainable development, both nations can build a more resilient and inclusive tourist industry that helps local people while protecting cultural and natural resources.

3. Challenges to Sustainable Development in Both Countries

3.1. Economic and Financial Barriers to Sustainability Initiatives

Sustainable development in both Uzbekistan and Turkey has major economic and financial constraints that impede the successful implementation of sustainability programs. These obstacles are caused by a variety of circumstances, including low financial resources, poor infrastructure, and institutional restraints.

3.1.1. Constraints Faced by Universities in Turkey

Universities in Turkey contribute significantly to sustainable development via research, education, and community participation. However, Salihoglu and Turhan (2023) identified many challenges that institutions confront in their efforts to promote sustainability. One of the most significant difficulties is a lack of appropriate financing for sustainability-related research and projects. Many colleges struggle to gain the financial resources required to undertake research, create new solutions, and adopt sustainable practices on campus.

The limited availability of money is exacerbated by bureaucratic roadblocks and a lack of institutional support for sustainability efforts. Universities frequently struggle to negotiate complex financial systems and compete for grants, which may inhibit innovation and impede the creation of long-term initiatives. Furthermore, the lack of a defined national policy for incorporating sustainability into higher education exacerbates these issues. Without a clear framework, colleges may struggle to integrate their sustainability initiatives with national interests and aspirations. Furthermore, a lack of interdisciplinary collaboration among academic disciplines might stymie the creation of comprehensive sustainability efforts. Salihoglu and Turhan (2023) stressed that sustainability was intrinsically multidisciplinary, necessitating collaboration across domains such as environmental science, economics, and social sciences (Bekmirzaeva, 2023). However, institutional silos frequently limit chances for cross-disciplinary research and teaching, reducing the likelihood of novel solutions emerging.

To solve these limits, the Turkish government must increase funding for sustainability projects in higher education. This involves expanding research funding, developing clear regulations that encourage sustainability, and encouraging collaboration between institutions, government agencies, and the commercial sector. Turkey can capitalize on its universities' capacity to foster sustainable development by building an enabling environment for sustainability in higher education.

3.1.2. Evaluation of Sustainable Development Goals in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, implementing sustainable development goals (SDGs) is critical to resolving the country's serious economic and environmental concerns. Alkan and Kamaşak (2023) analyzed Uzbekistan's progress toward the SDGs and identified various challenges to effective implementation. One of the most significant issues is the limited financial resources available for sustainability efforts. Despite the government's commitment to sustainable development, financing for SDG-related initiatives is still

insufficient, impeding progress in critical sectors like as education, health, and environmental protection. Furthermore, the absence of strong institutional structures and coordinating mechanisms complicates the successful implementation of the SDGs in Uzbekistan. According to Alkan and Kamaşak (2023), the absence of a comprehensive national sustainable development plan may result in fragmented efforts and a lack of coherence in policy execution. This fragmentation can lead to overlapping projects, poor resource allocation, and missed chances for collaboration among stakeholders. Another important hurdle is the requirement for capacity building and information transfer across industries. Many stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society groups, and local communities, may lack the skills and expertise required to successfully execute sustainability projects. Alkan and Kamaşak (2023) stressed the necessity of investing in capacity-building programs to improve the skills and knowledge of stakeholders participating in sustainable development activities. Uzbekistan can promote sustainable development that is more inclusive and participatory by empowering local communities and groups.

Furthermore, Uzbekistan’s socioeconomic backdrop adds to the obstacles of meeting the SDG targets. The country has significant levels of poverty and unemployment, which can stymie growth in fields such as education and health. Addressing these socioeconomic difficulties is critical to creating a suitable climate for sustainable development. Alkan and Kamaşak (2023) suggested that including social equity concerns into sustainability projects is critical for ensuring that the benefits of development are distributed evenly across all sectors of society. Both Uzbekistan and Turkey have considerable economic and budgetary challenges in implementing sustainability measures. In Turkey, universities face financing, institutional support, and multidisciplinary collaboration challenges that limit their capacity to contribute to sustainable development. In Uzbekistan, inadequate financial resources, fragmented institutional frameworks, and socioeconomic issues all represent substantial barriers to meeting the SDGs. To address these difficulties, governments, educational institutions, and civil society must work together to establish an environment conducive to long-term growth.

3.2. Environmental Challenges and the Need for Policy Reforms

Both Uzbekistan and Turkey have substantial environmental difficulties that jeopardize their sustainable development aspirations. These issues are worsened by increased urbanization, climate change, and insufficient policy structures.

3.2.1. Urban Regeneration and Environmental Degradation in Turkey

Urban regeneration in Turkey has emerged as a focus point for combating environmental deterioration, particularly in quickly increasing urban regions. According to Bozdağ et al. (2018) and Saidmamatov et al. (2020), urbanization has caused environmental issues like as pollution, loss of green places, and garbage creation. The authors contend that, while urban regeneration efforts seek to rejuvenate failing metropolitan areas, they frequently fail to address the underlying environmental challenges. One of the main issues about urban renewal is the relocation of local residents. As cities grow and regenerate, low-income citizens are regularly displaced from their areas, resulting in socioeconomic disparities and the loss of cultural heritage (Saidmamatov et al., 2020). This relocation has a negative impact not just on the livelihoods of these people, but also on the social fabric of cities. Effective urban regeneration requires inclusive planning that takes into account the demands of all inhabitants, particularly marginalized populations. Furthermore, the environmental effects of urban redevelopment initiatives might be significant. According to Bozdağ et al., regeneration projects often focus economic development above environmental

sustainability, resulting in increasing resource use and ecological deterioration (Saidmamatov et al., 2020). For example, the construction of new structures frequently results in considerable land use changes, which can disturb local ecosystems and contribute to biodiversity losses. To counteract these effects, authorities must take a comprehensive approach to urban regeneration, incorporating environmental issues into planning and decision-making processes. The authors also emphasize the need for more robust regulatory frameworks to oversee urban redevelopment projects. Current rules frequently lack the enforcement tools needed to guarantee compliance with environmental requirements. The Turkish government can encourage sustainable urban development by adopting clear standards and laws that balance economic growth and environmental conservation (Saidmamatov et al., 2020). Furthermore, public engagement in the planning process may improve openness and accountability by ensuring that the perspectives of local communities are included.

Table 1. Key Factors Influencing Environmental Degradation in Urban Regeneration Context in Turkey

Factors	Description	Impact on Environmental Degradation
Urbanization	Rapid urban growth increases housing and infrastructure demand.	Can either mitigate or exacerbate degradation depending on urban planning quality.
Economic Growth	Construction and investments related to urban regeneration.	Linked to higher CO2 emissions and an expanded ecological footprint in urban areas.
Renewable Energy Utilization	Adoption of renewable energy technologies in urban regeneration projects.	Reduces degradation and greenhouse gas emissions.
Financial Development	Availability of financial resources for sustainable regeneration initiatives.	Supports green technology investments and environmental quality improvements.
Urban Regeneration Projects	Efforts to revitalize urban areas, often with a focus on sustainability.	Poorly planned projects can increase pollution and biodiversity loss.
Informal Economy	Activities outside formal economic regulations impacting urban areas.	Can contribute to degradation through unregulated practices.
Military Expenditure	Allocation of resources to defense rather than environmental initiatives.	Positively correlated with environmental degradation due to resource diversion.
Migration and Demographic Changes	Population shifts creating new urban environmental pressures.	Exacerbates issues like deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

Source: Avcı (2023); Ojaghlou & Uğurlu (2023); Rjoub et al. (2021); Samour (2019); Kaya & Koç (2018); Karasoy (2021); Acaroğlu et al. (2023).

3.2.2. Climate Change Impacts on Uzbekistan’s Development Goals

Uzbekistan is especially sensitive to the effects of climate change, which provide substantial difficulties to the country’s sustainable development aspirations. Veckalne and Tambovceva (2023) examined how climate change impacts Uzbekistan’s development goals, focusing on topics such as water shortages, agricultural production, and public health. The authors believe that tackling these issues necessitates broad policy changes that emphasize climate resilience.

One of the most important concerns confronting Uzbekistan is water shortage, which is compounded by climate change and inadequate water management techniques. Irrigation is largely used in the country’s agricultural industry, which contributes significantly to the economy. However, climate change has increased evaporation rates and changed precipitation patterns, resulting in decreased water availability (Clarke et al., 2022). This condition jeopardizes food security and economic stability, making it critical for Uzbekistan to implement sustainable water management techniques that encourage conservation and efficiency.

Furthermore, climate change affects agricultural production, which is critical to Uzbekistan’s economy and livelihoods. Veckalne and Tambovceva (2023) noted that rising temperatures and extreme weather events might cause crop failures and lower yields, aggravating food poverty. To solve these issues, the government should invest in climate-smart agriculture techniques that improve resilience and adaptation. This involves advocating for sustainable farming practices, strengthening irrigation infrastructure, and diversifying crops to lessen reliance on water-intensive crops.

Climate change has also had a substantial influence on Uzbekistan’s public health. According to the authors, rising temperatures and extreme weather events may exacerbate heat-related illnesses and vector-borne infections (Clarke et al., 2022). To counteract these health hazards, the government must establish measures that increase public health awareness and enhance healthcare systems. Furthermore, including climate change concerns into public health planning can improve the country’s ability to address climate-related health issues.

To summarize, both Uzbekistan and Turkey have substantial environmental difficulties that jeopardize their sustainable development aspirations. In Turkey, urban regeneration projects must address the environmental damage caused by increased urbanization while maintaining social fairness. Climate change poses major dangers to Uzbekistan’s water supply, agricultural production, and public health, demanding extensive policy reforms that prioritize climate resilience. By tackling these environmental concerns via good policies and inclusive planning, both nations may improve their chances of long-term growth.

4. Future Perspectives and Recommendations

4.1. Strategic Recommendations for Enhancing Sustainable Development

As Uzbekistan and Turkey traverse the intricacies of sustainable development, strategic advice are critical for boosting efforts and attaining long-term sustainability objectives.

4.1.1. Strengthening Regional Cooperation Between Uzbekistan and Turkey

Regional cooperation is critical for solving common issues and capitalizing on possibilities for sustainable development in both Uzbekistan and Turkey. Collaborative actions can improve resource sharing, information exchange, and cooperative endeavors for sustainability. One of the key ways to improve regional cooperation is to develop official partnerships and agreements that facilitate cross-border initiatives in tourism, agriculture, and renewable energy.

Both nations will benefit from developing a regional framework for sustainable development that is consistent with international standards and best practices. This framework should include coordinated activities to address common environmental concerns, such as climate change and resource management. By working together on programs that promote sustainable practices, Uzbekistan and Turkey can strengthen their resistance to environmental issues while also promoting economic growth.

Furthermore, regional collaboration may be improved by establishing cooperative research initiatives and academic alliances. Universities in both nations may work together on sustainability research, exchanging information and skills to discover novel answers to critical issues. This partnership might also include capacity-building efforts that encourage local communities and stakeholders to engage in sustainable practices. By cultivating a culture of collaboration and information exchange, both nations can strengthen their ability to successfully handle sustainability concerns.

In addition, regional collaboration can help to design integrated policies that encourage cross-border sustainable development. For example, collaborative policies on water management, energy efficiency, and waste management can improve resource efficiency while reducing environmental impact. By integrating their policies and practices, Uzbekistan and Turkey may achieve a more unified approach to sustainable development that benefits both nations and their inhabitants.

4.1.2. Promoting Sustainable Practices in Education and Community Engagement

Education is critical for promoting sustainable practices and encouraging people to participate in sustainability activities. Both Uzbekistan and Turkey must emphasize the incorporation of sustainability into their educational institutions to ensure that future generations have the knowledge and skills required to manage environmental concerns. This may be accomplished by developing curriculum that prioritize sustainable concepts, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility.

In Turkey, universities can lead the way in encouraging sustainable practices through research and community involvement projects. Universities may help to build evidence-based policies and practices that promote sustainability by doing research on the subject and sharing its findings with local communities. Furthermore, institutions can conduct outreach activities to improve awareness of sustainability concerns and encourage community engagement in sustainability efforts.

Uzbekistan can also benefit from improving its educational system to encourage sustainability. This includes investing in teacher training programs that provide educators with the information and resources they need to incorporate sustainability into their classroom practices. By developing a sustainable culture in schools, Uzbekistan can enable children to become active participants in community sustainability activities.

Community participation is another important aspect of supporting sustainable practices. Both countries should promote community-based sustainability activities, such as local environmental projects, clean-up campaigns, and sustainable agriculture methods. By including communities in sustainability efforts, Uzbekistan and Turkey may promote a sense of ownership and responsibility for environmental stewardship. This grassroots approach can result in more effective and lasting solutions since local communities are frequently better positioned to identify and manage their own environmental concerns.

Furthermore, public awareness efforts may be quite effective in encouraging individuals to adopt sustainable activities. Both nations should invest in public education initiatives that emphasize the significance of sustainability and urge people to adopt environmentally responsible activities. By developing knowledge and encouraging

sustainable behaviors at the grassroots level, Uzbekistan and Turkey can foster a sustainability culture that pervades all sectors of society.

To promote sustainable development in Uzbekistan and Turkey, strategic proposals must focus on enhancing regional collaboration and supporting sustainable practices in education and community participation. By encouraging collaboration and stressing sustainability in educational institutions, both countries may solve common difficulties and capitalize on potential for long-term success. With these initiatives, Uzbekistan and Turkey can set the path for a more sustainable future that benefits both their people and the environment.

4.2. Importance of Aligning National Policies with Global Sustainability Goals

As Uzbekistan and Turkey work to improve their sustainable development plans, integrating national policies with global sustainability goals becomes more important. This alignment not only helps to integrate worldwide best practices, but it also improves the efficacy of domestic programs.

4.2.1. Role of International Partnerships in Achieving Sustainable Development

International relationships facilitate sustainable development by encouraging cooperation, information exchange, and resource mobilization. According to Udemba (2023), such alliances can strengthen nations’ ability to manage difficult sustainability concerns by harnessing experience, technology, and financial resources from global stakeholders. Participating in international alliances may give Uzbekistan and Turkey with access to new ideas and best practices that can be tailored to their specific needs.

One of the most significant advantages of international relationships is the chance for information sharing. Uzbekistan and Turkey can benefit from successful sustainability projects in other countries by partnering with international organizations, non-governmental groups, and other nations. This information transfer may help guide policy design and execution, ensuring that national initiatives are in line with global sustainability goals. Partnerships with nations that have successfully transitioned to renewable energy, for example, can give significant insights into good regulatory frameworks and technology for Uzbekistan and Turkey to embrace.

Furthermore, multinational collaborations might improve access to the financial resources required to carry out sustainability activities. Many sustainable development initiatives need considerable investment, and working with foreign donors and financial institutions can assist fill financing shortfalls. Udemba emphasizes that such collaborations may mobilize resources for crucial sectors like renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and climate adaptation (Veckalne & Tambovceva, 2023). By obtaining finance from outside sources, both nations may strengthen their ability to carry out ambitious sustainability initiatives that contribute to their national development objectives.

International collaborations can also help Uzbekistan and Turkey boost their worldwide lobbying efforts. By aligning their policies with international sustainability frameworks, both nations may strengthen their legitimacy and influence in global conversations about sustainable development. This alignment can also make it easier to participate in international accords and initiatives, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, which can help countries accomplish their sustainability goals.

4.2.2. Emphasis on Ethical and Accountable Practices in Sustainable Development

Sustainable development must be based on ethical and accountable principles to guarantee that efforts are egalitarian, inclusive, and ecologically responsible. Alkan and

Kamaşak (2023) underlined the need to incorporate ethical issues into sustainable development policies and practices. This integration is critical for building public trust and ensuring that the benefits of sustainability programs are distributed equally across all sectors of society.

One of the most important parts of ethical sustainable development is openness and accountability in decision-making processes. Both Uzbekistan and Turkey must emphasize the development of governance systems that encourage openness in resource allocation and execution of sustainability projects. Both nations can increase public confidence and support for sustainability initiatives by keeping stakeholders informed and engaged in decision-making processes. This participatory approach can also result in more effective policies that are responsive to the needs and goals of local communities.

Furthermore, ethical concerns must include the environmental impact of development projects. Both nations should take a cautious approach to environmental management, ensuring that any detrimental effects on ecosystems and biodiversity are rigorously evaluated and addressed. Alkan and Kamaşak stated that including environmental ethics into policy formation might improve the long-term viability of development efforts and encourage ethical resource management. This method not only preserves the environment, but also helps to ensure the long-term viability of economic activity.

In addition, supporting social fairness is an essential component of ethical sustainable development. Both Uzbekistan and Turkey must guarantee that sustainability projects include the concerns of excluded and vulnerable groups. This involves taking into account the social components of sustainability, such as resource availability, decision-making involvement, and benefit distribution. By focusing on social fairness, both nations may promote inclusive development, allowing all residents to participate in and benefit from sustainability initiatives.

Furthermore, ethical and responsible practices in sustainable development can strengthen communities’ resilience to environmental and economic shocks. By promoting social cohesiveness and community involvement, both countries may create stronger, more resilient societies that can adjust to changing conditions. This resilience is especially crucial in the context of climate change, since vulnerable groups are frequently the worst hit by environmental consequences.

Aligning national policy with global sustainability goals is critical for promoting sustainable development in Uzbekistan and Turkey. International alliances may help with information sharing, resource mobilization, and advocacy activities, while ethical and accountable procedures guarantee that sustainability projects are fair and ecologically appropriate. By focusing on these areas, both nations may improve their ability to meet sustainable development goals and build a more sustainable future for their people.

Conclusion

The study of sustainable development and green economy methods in Uzbekistan and Turkey reveals a complex environment with both obstacles and possibilities. Recent studies show that Uzbekistan ranks modestly on the urban sustainability scale, indicating a pressing need for progress in a variety of sustainability-related fields, including environmental management and urban planning. The merger of financial inclusion and industrialization has demonstrated the potential to improve environmental sustainability, but only if supportive policies that stimulate investment in green technology are implemented. Furthermore, Uzbekistan’s tourism-related culturalization policies offer a viable path for long-term development, underlining the necessity of integrating cultural legacy with economic progress.

Initiatives to reduce carbon footprints and promote environmentally-friendly industrial processes highlight Turkey’s move to a green economy. The Turkish government has realized the need of eliminating fossil fuel subsidies, which have traditionally imposed major budgetary and environmental costs (Acar et al., 2018). Furthermore, an assessment of Turkey’s industrial expansion from a sustainability standpoint indicates the need for a paradigm shift away from fast resource exploitation and toward more sustainable methods that value ecological integrity (Acar & Gultekin-Karakas 2016). The emphasis on renewable energy sources as a long-term alternative for future power generation demonstrates Turkey’s commitment to a greener economy (Atilgan and Azapagic, 2017).

The importance of sustainable development in defining the futures of Uzbekistan and Turkey cannot be emphasized. For Uzbekistan, connecting its development objectives with global sustainability goals is critical for tackling significant environmental concerns such as soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and public health hazards caused by conventional agricultural methods (Kodirkhonov et al., 2022). The development of organic agriculture and sustainable farming techniques is critical for improving food security and guaranteeing the long-term viability of regional agricultural systems (Baboev et al., 2021). Furthermore, incorporating sustainable tourism practices can catalyze regional development by creating jobs and fostering economic resilience while preserving cultural and natural heritage (Sergeyeva et al., 2022).

In Turkey, sustainable development is crucial to alleviate socio-economic imbalances caused by neoliberal policies that prioritize short-term economic advantages above long-term ecological health (Şenses, 2012). The transition to a green economy is more than just a reaction to environmental degradation; it is also a means of promoting fair growth and social welfare. Turkey can improve its energy security and mitigate the consequences of climate change by investing in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure (Atilgan & Azapagic, 2017; Altarhouni et al., 2021). The development of green capabilities via education and training is also critical for providing future generations with the skills needed to prosper in a sustainable economy (Menoyo 2014).

To reach the full potential of sustainable development and green economy plans, stakeholders in Uzbekistan and Turkey must work together. Policymakers must prioritize developing and implementing comprehensive sustainability frameworks that include environmental, economic, and social components. This includes encouraging public-private partnerships to raise funds for sustainable initiatives, notably in agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy (Karimov, 2023; Kodirkhonov et al., 2022; Khalmirzayeva, 2023).

Educational institutions play a crucial role in this transformation by embedding sustainability principles into curricula and promoting research that addresses local and regional challenges. Furthermore, community engagement is essential to ensure that development initiatives are inclusive and responsive to the needs of local populations. Stakeholders must collaborate to raise awareness about the importance of sustainable practices and to empower communities to participate actively in decision-making processes.

Consequently, the future of Uzbekistan and Turkey depends on their capacity to adopt sustainable development and green economic methods. By exploiting their respective strengths and solving common difficulties, both countries can pave the path for a more sustainable and prosperous future for their populations and the environment.

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Annotatsiya. O‘zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlarning har bir bosqichida makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni va iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta‘minlash asosiy ustuvor vazifa etib belgilab kelindi. Ma‘lumki, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik mamlakatning YaIM da namoyon bo‘ladi va u davlatning iqtisodiy qudratiga baho beradi. Davlat byudjetining barcha darajalarida mutanosiblik ta‘minlanib, mahalliy byudjetlarning daromad qismini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan byudjetlararo munosabatlar takomillashtirildi, Soliq va soliqqa tortish tizimi soddalashtirildi, hamda soliq ma‘muriyatchiligi ta‘minlandi. Ilg‘or xalqaro tajribada qo‘llaniladigan instrumentlardan foydalangan holda pul-kredit siyosatini yanada takomillashtirildi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, mazkur ishda mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni moliyaviy tartibga solish hamda ushbu masalaga oid ustuvor yo‘nalishlar tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlar, iqtisodiyot, moliyaviy mexanizmlar, byudjet, soliq siyosati, moliyaviy resurslar, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik, pul-kredit siyosati, soliq va soliqqa tortish, byudjetlararo munosabatlar.

Makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik - bu barqaror narxlar darajasi, ishsizlikning past darajasi, milliy valyutani barqarorligi, kapitalning erkin harakati, uzoq muddatli davrda inflyatsiyani past darajasida davlat tomonidan investitsiyalar va jamg‘armalarni oshirishga sharoit yaratishdir. Hukumatmiz tomonidan ko‘rilgan choralar orqali makroiqtisodiy mutanosiblikni saqlash, qabul qilingan o‘rta muddatli dasturlar asosida tarkibiy va institutsional o‘zgarishlarni chuqurlashtirish hisobiga yalpi ichki mahsulotning barqaror o‘sish sur‘atlarini ta‘minlashga erishildi [3].