

MULTIDISCIPLINE PROCEEDINGS OF
**DIGITAL FASHION
CONFERENCE**

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Multidiscipline Proceedings of

DIGITAL FASHION CONFERENCE

May 2025 (*Volume 5, No.3*)

Copyright © 2025
By Woongjin Think Big Co., Ltd.
All rights reserved.
Available at digitalfashionsociety.org
Published:
서울 합정역
파주출판도시
ISSN 2466-0744
Seoul
Rebuplic of Korea (ROK),

EDITORIAL BOARD

Katharina Sand

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -
Università della Svizzera italiana*

Alice Noris

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -
Università della Svizzera italiana*

Michela Ornati

*Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI - Università della
Svizzera italiana*

ELSEVIER



SRN
Societal Research Network

Universal
Impact Factor



ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON THE INTRODUCTION OF "GREEN" TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Dilfuza Tojiyeva

Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

State Institution "Republican Center for
Urban Planning Documentation Expertise"

under the Ministry of Construction and Public Utilities of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract. The global community has already gained some experience in developing a "green economy". However, in conditions when Uzbekistan is faced with new problems and challenges, a serious analysis and search for rational forms of combining objective indicators and criteria is required to apply them in the planned plans for the development of the "green" economy, taking into account the specifics of the economy and the construction potential of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: information, implementation, "green" technologies, residential real estate construction, sustainable development

For most modern cities, issues such as poorly planned urban areas, substandard housing and infrastructure, low-quality lighting and ventilation systems, high operational costs and energy consumption, unattractive architectural forms, and poorly developed transport infrastructure, resulting from polluted waterways, massive unorganized waste dumps, loss of biodiversity, and burning of fossil fuels, remain relevant.

This approach cannot ensure the sustainable and harmonious development of a country's territory and economy, as people are not able to live comfortably in such a setting. To ensure safety and create favorable living conditions, limit the negative impact of construction on the environment, and protect and rationally use all types of natural resources, it is essential to adopt green building standards.

"Green" construction can be considered an effective means of ensuring the sustainable development of the area where a construction project is being implemented. Green construction or "green buildings" refers to a practice in building design and operation that aims to reduce the use of energy and materials throughout the life cycle of a structure, from the selection of the site to design, construction, maintenance, and eventual demolition.

This approach to "green building" enhances and complements traditional building design principles with considerations for efficiency, utility, longevity, and comfort. The development and implementation of green building standards stimulate the growth of business, the introduction of innovative technologies, and the economy. They improve the quality of life for society and the environment. These standards are an essential part of a sustainable economy, as they save money throughout various stages of construction and contribute to the country's integration into the global market. They also serve as a key factor in attracting foreign investment and gaining recognition on the international stage.

Green standards are widely adopted by the European Union, North American, Australian, and Asian countries and are starting to be implemented in the Middle Eastern and Latin American regions. Even in Africa, a few officially recognized "green" buildings have been constructed, although African nations do not yet have their own

green standards.

The benefits of green buildings include increased investment attractiveness for the building, additional marketing opportunities, reduced operating costs, waste reduction, energy and water conservation, more comfortable and safe conditions for tenants, lower CO₂ emissions, and a demonstration of respect for the environment and the high social responsibility of the owner. [1].

Among the current standards for sustainable building design and construction, BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method), LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), and Green Globes are notable. These standards focus on various aspects of a building's environmental impact, including land use, energy efficiency, water conservation, and material selection.

Certified buildings under these standards have a minimal environmental footprint and are supported by professional environmental management systems. The BREEAM certification, developed in the United Kingdom in 1990, applies to various types of buildings, including offices, residences, industrial facilities, commercial spaces, and public areas.

Benefits of the BREEAM system include its flexibility for different building types and alignment with British regulations, such as high-quality construction standards and adherence to project goals during operations. It also offers a tailored approach for individual facilities and the option of customized assessment programs. Additionally, there is a process in place for adapting international standards.

However, some disadvantages include strict requirements, limited visual representation in training materials, high approval fees, and the fact that the standard is linked to UK construction and engineering practices. Considering this standard as a basis, it may be necessary to incorporate general design principles to some extent.

Green Globes is a standard developed in the United States in 2004 and covers project management, environmental conditions at the site, economic water and energy use, impact of buildings on air quality, quality of building materials, amount of solid waste generated, level of wastewater pollution, and indoor climate conditions.

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), a United States-based standard introduced in 1998, is applicable to new construction, major renovation projects, interior renovation works, and commercial interior spaces. "LEED" stands for "Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design," a certification program developed by the U.S. Green Building Council to evaluate projects for their efficiency, environmental friendliness, and sustainable practices. The goal of LEED is to support the construction industry in the design, construction, and operation of these types of structures.

LEED does not replace regulatory requirements in any given country, but instead supplements them by providing additional criteria for quality assessment that align with current standards. These assessment categories cover several aspects, such as ensuring environmental sustainability, efficient water use, energy efficiency, the impact on the environment and material and resource utilization, creating a comfortable indoor environment, and incorporating innovative design practices.

To date, there have been 11,450 globally certified facilities that meet the standards, with 52,635 facilities registered and 160,470 professionals holding the AP (application programmer) designation as of May 2010. [2].