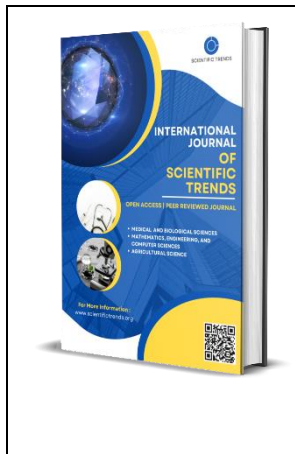


The Essence and Stages of Development of the Concept of "Green" Economy

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Abstract

The article shows the concept of green economy concept, stages of development, importance and place in society. Green economic growth strategies, principles and principles of transition to a green economy are outlined.

Keywords: Green grows, UNEP, principles of green economy, ecosystems, environment.

Introduction

Usually, economic and environmental crises originate from the same source and have a great influence on each other. Because the current economic model strives for short-term profit without taking into account the ecosystems and the consequences for the environment and society.

In the context of globalization, in response to the problems faced in the economy due to the failures of the market economy, a new - "green" economy, aimed at preventing risks, appeared as a trend. is considered

For example, the consequences of climate change, food shortages, the economic and financial crisis caused by the pandemic, and the slowness of the fight against poverty are important factors in defining the concept of "Green" economy in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

The concept of "green" economy is a model that leads to the improvement of the health and social equality of the population, as well as a significant reduction of harmful effects on the environment and a decrease in ecological deficit.

Thus, the "green" economy in its simplest form can be seen as a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive model of the economy.

The goal of the concept of "green" economy is to ensure sustainable economic growth and increase the activity of investments, to improve the quality of environmental protection and social integration. To achieve this goal, it will be necessary to direct public and private investments to environmental and social factors of sustainable development on a large scale.

The concept of "green" economy does not completely fulfill the concept of sustainable development, but it is a model based on economic gain in achieving sustainability.

The concept of "green" economy today recognizes the need to change the "brown" economy model in order to achieve stability. In this regard, the theory of sustainable development remains a long-term goal, and its achievement requires the greening of the economy.

The concept of a "green" economy was explored in 1984 in the book "Project for a Green Economy" by scholars such as Peirce, Marcandia and Barbier. They define a green economy as "a system of economic activity that aims to improve human well-being in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services that does not expose future generations to serious environmental risks and crises." However, this concept did not receive global attention until Rio+20.

In 1992, at the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro, the "21st century agenda" was adopted by the international community in the interests of ensuring a high level of sustainable development.

The main task of the "green" economy is to change production and consumption processes in accordance with ecological standards.

The concept of "green" economy includes the following five principles:

1. Creating human well-being and ensuring the possibility of its effective use;
2. Ensuring economic and social equality among people.
3. Nature protection and restoration;
4. Support the transition to low-carbon, resource-saving, diverse and sustainable forms of consumption and production;
5. Formation of a financial system that meets the interests of society in order to ensure human well-being and stability.

The foundations of the concept of "green" economy were created in the late 80s of the last century within the framework of the concept of sustainable development. There are many definitions of sustainable development, but the most common and generally accepted definition is that proposed by the UN commission in 1987 under the leadership of G. H. Brundlandt: "Sustainable development is such development that does not threaten the vital needs of future generations , provides the needs of the present generation"

"Sustainable development" includes the following three criteria - economic, social and environmental. Sustainable development in general can only be achieved if the requirements of sustainability are followed in relation to each of these criteria.

Currently, the damage caused by production activities to the natural environment has been studied based on the interaction of economy and environment. As a result of production activities, it causes pollution processes in water, air, soil and biological diversity resources and affects social dynamics. A series of actions and regulations by state and social initiatives to control, minimize and prevent the harmful effects of economic activity is known as green economy as a more sustainable and environmentally responsible alternative.

The concept of "green economy" is related to the concept of "ecological economy", which comes from the Spanish translation of "green economy".

At the end of 2008, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) adopted an investment policy to promote "green sectors" and reverse apathy. This program was presented as a

comprehensive practical work mechanism based on the analysis and support of green sectors harmonized with economic sectors and the environment.

The idea of a "green" economy as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 2008 was the global climate crisis, the biodiversity crisis (increasing emissions of the "greenhouse effect" and the loss of environmental balance), fuel crisis (fuel price shock in 2007-2008), food (increased food prices and allowances, food shortages in certain areas), water crisis (water shortage) and It was adopted when faced with a series of crises, such as the worst financial crisis of 2008-2009 and the global economic recession. This concept does not have a clear definition.

In Spain, there are definitions such as the Fundacio Forum Ambiental de Catalunya, where the green economy is a collection of campaigns and economic activities aimed at preventing, mitigating or correcting problems caused by anthropogenic activities in natural systems or to correct them. is accepted as a plan. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the "Green Economy Concept" originated from the initiative of international organizations.

"Green" economy relies on three main strategies:

- reduce carbon emissions;
- increase energy efficiency;
- rational use of natural resources.

It is also necessary to prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to support these strategies through public and private investments. In this regard, political and legal reforms are necessary. Therefore, it is important to preserve, strengthen and, if necessary, reconstruct natural capital as economic and public interests that depend on the development of certain sectors of society.

Most interpretations of the "green" economy recognize that ecosystems, the economy, human well-being, and related types of capital are closely related. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defines the "green" economy as an instrument that increases human well-being and social equity, and significantly reduces the negative impact on the environment and the risk of ecological degradation.

IHTT defines "**green growth**" as the maximization of economic growth and development that does not affect the quantity and quality of natural resources and utilizes the growth potential arising from the transition to a "green" economy. developed and introduced the concept that "green growth" is the growth of YalM, which is subject to "green" spheres and emphasizes "green" sectors as new engines of growth.

Green growth represents both a challenge and an opportunity for the labor market, which in turn can become a key driver of green growth. Response dynamics and well-functioning labor markets play an important role in facilitating the transition to a "green" and resource-efficient economy. The transition to a sustainable economy will bring about changes in the employment and career paths of workers, some of which are quite serious.

At the new stage of development of our country, as in all areas, the work carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, prevention of negative effects of environmental problems on human health is a guarantee of sustainable development. Of course, the legal foundations of these reforms are defined in our Constitution. In particular, Article 50 of the Constitution states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care." This requires

citizens to use land, water, forest, underground resources, fauna, flora and other natural resources wisely, to restore and protect them, and to fulfill this obligation in a timely manner.

The fact that this situation is clearly expressed in all the laws related to the environmental sphere further strengthens the constitutional requirements. Also, in Articles 49-68 of our Basic Law, legal entities and individuals are tasked with environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

Article 49.

Everyone has the right to a comfortable environment and reliable information about its condition. The state creates conditions for the implementation of public control in the field of urban development activities in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful effects on the environment.

Drafts of urban planning documents are subject to public discussion in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In accordance with the principle of sustainable development, the state implements measures to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance.

The state takes measures to protect and restore the ecological system of the Aral Bay region, to develop the region socially and economically.

Article 68.

Land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection.

Land can be private property under the conditions and in the order provided by the law and ensuring its rational use and its protection as national wealth.

On the basis of these constitutional norms, more than thirty laws and about three hundred by-laws on ecology, environment, public health protection and rational use of natural resources were adopted. defined. In particular, the collective, directly applicable Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On Underground Resources", "On Water and Water Use" of the Republic of Uzbekistan ", "On the protection and use of the flora", "On the protection and use of the animal world", "On the forest", "Laws "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" and "On Protection of Nature" are among them. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President noted that the government should develop a comprehensive program of measures to prevent the impact of industrial development on the environment until 2025, as well as draft an environmental code involving influential international experts. On this basis, the draft environmental code was developed and is currently being discussed with the participation of the general public.

To date, Uzbekistan has joined eleven international conventions, agreements and seven multilateral international agreements in the field of environmental protection. In particular, as a party that ratified the Paris Agreement, by 2030, it has undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10 percent compared to the level of 2010. Based on this, in accordance with the relevant paragraph of the state program, a state strategy on the transition to a "green" economy was developed in connection with Uzbekistan's accession to the Paris Agreement. In this direction, a number of projects on the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource-efficient technologies are being implemented in our country. In particular, in recent years, several projects

have been completed in the Aral Bay region. As a result, saxobul and other desert-resistant plants were planted in the dried-up area of the Aral Sea. The infrastructure of the city of Moynaq has improved dramatically. The concept of transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan in 2019-2030 includes a number of tasks. In particular, it is envisaged to double the energy efficiency index, to further develop renewable energy sources, to increase their share to more than twenty-five percent of the total volume of electricity production, to provide the population and economic sectors with modern, cheap and reliable energy.

In addition, it is intended to modernize the infrastructure of industrial enterprises, increase their energy efficiency by at least 20 percent, and ensure their sustainability due to the wider use of clean and environmentally safe technologies and industrial processes. Wide introduction and development of renewable energy sources is envisaged, and the share of this ecologically clean energy in the weight of total energy production is set to reach 12%.

It is also planned to introduce the principles of "smart" agriculture, to significantly increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, to introduce drip irrigation technology on an area of up to 1 million hectares, and to increase the yield of crops grown on them by 20-40 percent. In order to ensure food security, it is planned to achieve a neutral balance in terms of land degradation and to increase the average yield of the main types of agricultural food production to 20-25%.

Today, it is envisaged to develop the Water Code in order to codify the legislation in the field of water and water use. A new version of the Law "On Waste" is being prepared, which provides the legal basis for the introduction of modern waste management technologies. Implementation of work related to agriculture and water management, solid household waste, development of institutional foundations for the introduction of "green" technologies, integration of the principles of "green economy" into education and science are among the important tasks mentioned in this document.

Principles of transition to "green" economy

A resource-intensive legacy model leads to increased costs and reduced productivity. The ongoing crises are the result of an old model that requires a lot of cashures, and finally, the idea of a new model of "green" economy is taking shape.

In 1972, the United Nations established the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in order to unite the efforts of all countries in solving global environmental problems that cover the entire planet. This program helps to coordinate nature protection at the level of the entire system.

The main objective of UNEP is to organize and implement measures aimed at protecting and improving the environment for the benefit of present and future generations. The slogan of the program is "Environment for the benefit of development".

UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. There are also six major UNEP offices and regional offices in various countries. UNEP is the organization responsible for solving all environmental problems at the global and regional level.

UNEP activities include various projects in the field of Earth's atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. UNEP also plays an important role in the development of international conventions in the field of ecology and environmental protection. UNEP often collaborates with governments

and international non-governmental organizations. UNEP often sponsors and supports environmental protection projects.

UNEP also participates in the development of recommendations and international documents on issues such as potentially hazardous chemicals, transboundary air pollution and pollution on international shipping routes.

The program coordinates the activities of different countries on preserving biological diversity, environmentally safe use of biotechnology, environmentally safe storage of hazardous waste and toxic substances, and combating environmental pollution.

Until 2012, the UNEP Governing Council consisted of 58 states elected for a four-year term. Council seats are distributed geographically. The role of the Governing Council is to define the main directions of work on various environmental programs of the UN and to disseminate ideas of cooperation on environmental issues among UN member states.

The UNEP Secretariat consists of 890 employees, about 500 of whom work on contracts from other countries. The Secretariat oversees the implementation of UNEP's various policies and programs. The Secretariat is also involved in budget allocation. The budget is about 105 million US dollars, and this money is collected from membership fees of UNEP member states.

UNEP carries out its activities in the following seven directions:

various conflict warnings and conflict assessments;

environmental policy implementation;

technology, production and economy;

regional cooperation;

environmental laws and conventions;

environmental protection at the global level Communication and public information.

A special method has been developed for UNEP activity to produce effective results.

First, information is collected about environmental problems and the measures taken to solve them, deficiencies and shortcomings in implementation are identified, and also what organizations should be involved to restore the situation. Then the goals and strategy of the Program are determined, and practical activities are developed. This program is presented for discussion at the international, governmental and non-governmental level. And finally, at the final stage, the activities used by the environmental fund are selected.

UNEP has a very good information service - "Infoterra". It provides all UN member states with information in all directions, provides necessary information for environmental adoption. countries that do not have enough funds to transfer it are very difficult.

The headquarters of UNEP is located in Nairobi, the capital of the country of Kenya on the African continent.

The World Meteorological Organization together with UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. UNEP is also one of the sponsors of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). World Environment Day is celebrated annually under the auspices of UNEP.

As mentioned above, the initiative to develop the "green" economy in the world was put forward by UNEP in 2008 and is based on the following general principles (Table 2.1).

Table 1

Principles promoted by international organizations

№	UNEP Basic Principles of "Green" Economy
1.	Ensuring sustainable development
2.	Ensuring equality The principle of fairness
3.	Increase people's well-being The principle of dignity
4.	Improvement of the natural environment - integrity of the Earth, prevention of planetary boundaries The warning principle
5.	Comprehensive and collective decision-making The principle of inclusiveness
6.	Reporting Management principle
7.	Formation of economic, social and ecological stability The principle of sustainability
8.	Ensuring sustainable production and consumption The principle of efficiency
9.	Investing in the future Intergenerational relationship principle

The goals and strategic objectives of the transition to the "green" economy require the foundation of certain principles. The principles of the transition to a "green economy" determine how this economy should be. The principles of the "green" economy are more comprehensive than the principles of the "brown economy".

"Green" economy is a system aimed at establishing an all-round harmless production process and production of environmentally friendly products with the economical use of available resources.

The widespread introduction of the "green" economy in Uzbekistan creates conditions for more rational use of the country's natural resources, elimination of various environmental problems, and economic growth by increasing the eco-literacy of the population. It is necessary to introduce the principles of economic modernization to form and develop this direction.

The principles of the transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan are as follows:

- further development of legislation on nature protection and application of best practices in air, water, soil management and waste management issues;
- expansion of the organic agricultural sector, introduction of certificates for organic products in the country and increase of production of organic products;
- promotion of ecological innovative solutions based on high research potential;
- use of legislative and economic instruments to support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
- introducing measures to improve energy efficiency in cities;

- attract foreign direct investment and create "green" jobs.

It is no coincidence that before the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20", the report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Global Stability "A Sustainable Planet of People Struggling to Live: The Future We Choose" noted the need to develop a "new political economy of sustainable development". This brings the paradigm of sustainable development to the center of the global economic debate'.

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