



ЗЕЛЕНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА. ОСОБЕННОСТИ И РОЛЬ НОВОЙ ПАРАДИГМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ

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Аннотация: Преимущество «зелёной экономики» по сравнению с рыночной моделью заключается в том, что основное внимание уделяется современным ресурсосберегающим технологиям с низким уровнем выбросов углерода, снижению нагрузки на природу и созданию дополнительных рабочих мест - основные факторы, которые обеспечивают устойчивое развитие. В связи с изменениями в мировой энергетической политике, с переходом на ресурсосберегающие технологии, во всем мире растет интерес к использованию возобновляемых источников энергии. Для государств Центральной Азии эти темы тоже являются крайне актуальными, подчеркнули эксперты.

Ключевые слова: зеленая экономика, энергосбережение, НТР, экономический рост, интеграция, парадигма

GREEN ECONOMY. FEATURES AND THE ROLE OF NEW DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT IN ECONOMY

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Abstract: The advantage of a "green economy" compared to the market model is that the focus is on modern resource-efficient, low-carbon technologies, reducing the burden on nature and creating additional jobs - the main factors that ensure sustainable development. Due to changes in global energy policy, with the transition to resource-saving technologies, there is a growing interest in the use of renewable energy sources around the world. For the Central Asian states, these topics are also extremely relevant, the experts emphasized.

Keywords: green economy, energy saving, NTD, economic growth, integration, paradigm





Green economy is a trend in economic science that has emerged in the last two decades, in which the economy is believed to be a dependent component of the natural environment within which it exists and is part of it. The theory of green economy is based on three axioms: it is impossible to infinitely expand the sphere of influence in a limited space; it is impossible to demand satisfaction of infinitely growing needs in conditions of limited resources; everything on the surface of the Earth is interconnected. Permanent economic growth is impossible - only permanent economic development is possible. The concept of "green economy" is gaining more and more public resonance. It is actively discussed by experts, politicians, non-governmental organizations. Proponents of the "green economy" concept believe that the prevailing economic system is imperfect. Although it has given some results in improving the living standards of people in general, and especially its individual groups (or groups of countries), the negative consequences of this system are significant: these are environmental problems (climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity), depletion of natural capital, widespread poverty, shortage of fresh water, food, energy, inequality of people and countries. All this poses a threat to present and future generations. The survival and development of humanity requires a transition to a "green economy" - that is, a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that lead to increased human well-being in the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks or ecological scarcity.

To reorient the global economy toward an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable growth model, the principles of the green economy must be integrated into the structural reforms currently being implemented. Experts identify four main channels (and their corresponding effects) through which the formation of a green economy and related structural reforms can serve as engines of economic growth, including an increase in GDP.

First, the transition to a green economy can increase the inputs of natural, physical and human capital (these are input effects). We are talking about increasing the productivity of natural resources (forests, fisheries, farmland, etc.) through more efficient management of natural capital, about improving the quality of human capital from improved health and reduced morbidity of the population due to improved environment, and finally, about reducing economic damage from losses of physical capital due to more skillful management of environmental risks, including forest fires, floods and other natural disasters.

Secondly, this transition must be accompanied by favorable structural changes and involves significant investments in a number of systemically important sectors, including energy, construction, housing and utilities, etc., aimed at updating the production apparatus, improving energy efficiency, transition to alternative energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. All these results are expressed in a broad increase in the efficiency of basic sectors of the economy (efficiency effect). At





the same time, thirdly, investments in the development of "green" infrastructure, including the water supply and sanitation system, public transport, oriented to alternative fuel sources, etc., are singled out as an important growth factor. These structural changes and significant investments can boost economic growth on both the supply and demand sides, while expanding employment and contributing to a reduction in (especially significant in times of crisis) unemployment. In this case we are talking about stimulus effects.

And, finally, fourth, the transition to a green economy stimulates innovation activity, including at the level of firms (measured, as a rule, through expenditures on R&D and patent activity), which should be supported, along with the creation of a favorable competitive environment, also by methods of regulation, including the introduction of standards and regulations. In this case we are talking about innovation effects.

Particular attention in the transition to a green economy is paid to the formation of modern infrastructure, which is key to sustainable development and the modernization of which is an essential element of the structural reforms analyzed here. Infrastructure sectors include water infrastructure (including dams and reservoirs), land development and planning, housing and development of urbanized areas, the system of protection of coastal areas from flooding, road and transport infrastructure (including ports, bridges, roads), energy (including nuclear power plants) and a number of others. These sectors are characterized by long service lives of their production equipment (20 to 200 years in the above sectors) and long-term investments, so that their environmentally-oriented modernization becomes a matter of principle. At the same time, the infrastructure sectors are characterized by pronounced economies of scale, network effects, and synergies between economic, environmental, and social goals, which increases the efficiency of the corresponding investments.

Central Asia is essentially a pilot region for the EU to test the EU's partnership policy on sustainable development, climate and environment, the knowledge economy, and civil society. The European Union began assisting Central Asian countries in the field of ecology and sustainable development long before the Green Deal was adopted. Cooperation on water, environment and climate change was launched, with €3 million allocated for 2019-2022. The World Bank allocated 7 million euros under the water and energy program for Central Asia for the same period. The World Bank together with the UN financed a disaster risk reduction program for 2019-2022. In addition, a project on sustainable energy supply in Central Asia, scientific and educational cooperation projects under the Erasmus program, programs and projects of individual EU member states, European non-governmental organizations, party foundations were launched. The projection of European experience is in full swing. In particular, popularization of "green" technologies, actualization of approaches to security of the





region from human security perspective, politicization and securitization of ecological risks in Central Asian countries, support of ecological education and enlightenment.

That said, there are plenty of contradictions in this approach. For example, how the values of a carbon-free economy will be promoted in the hydrocarbon region is a good question. The problem of water resources is also still extremely acute. There are also difficulties with European officials' awareness of the cross-border nature of environmental threats in Central Asia. It is also not quite clear what to do with China, since Chinese expansion is based precisely on the transfer of dirty industries and the growth of energy exports. And the main question is whether a "fair" transition to a "green" economy is possible for the countries of Central Asia. Will the European Union make any discounts not only with consulting activities and grant infusions, but also with assistance programs.

The situation in Tajikistan in terms of green economy development was analyzed by Rasul Gafurov, a senior researcher at the Center for Innovative Technology Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. According to him, the Republic of Tajikistan has the richest renewable energy potential. Tajikistan's hydropower potential is 527 billion kWh, which is three times higher than the current electricity consumption of all of Central Asia. With the efficient use of these resources, the region can be provided with inexpensive and environmentally friendly energy. At the moment, this potential is used only by 4%. The Republic of Kyrgyzstan ranks second after Tajikistan in terms of hydropower reserves, and a number of hydropower plants have been built in the country. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan generate electricity mainly from thermal power plants. Tajikistan has adopted two state programs on hydropower: a program for the efficient use of hydropower resources and energy conservation, and a long-term program for the construction of small hydropower plants. With their effective implementation, Tajikistan will be able to produce up to 45 billion kWh by 2030.

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