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Humanitarian And Deontological Aspects of Supporting the "Green" Economy and Its Development

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A B S T R A C T
This article describes the growth trends of the "green" economy in the developed countries of the world. The focus is on the definitions given by the "green" economy in various leading sources. It is based on the fact that the most important aspect of the "green" economy is the economy itself and the socio-economic sphere of the economy.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, the industrialized countries demand a qualitative renewal of their technological base, a transition to a modernized economy to new technological structures that ensure the improvement of the quality of life and living environment while increasing the level of production efficiency and competitiveness.

Literature review on the topic (Literature review). Active practical activity in the field of environmentalization of economic relations, transferring them to a "green" (i.e. nature-friendly) basis requires a theoretical foundation formed over several centuries.

The research conducted in the 1950s was especially important in neoclassical economic theory. These studies considered shared environmental resources as the root cause of many economic externalities (S. Gordon, 1954). This is justified by the fact that, for example, the oceans and the atmosphere do not belong to anyone, so they can be freely used by everyone[1]. The essence of the neoclassical concept is that the market provides an optimal distribution of resources, and all resources can replace each other, that is, with the scarcity of resources, their prices increase, which stimulates the development of new technologies and the emergence of new resources. In this process, discounting allows us to worry about future generations[2]. Emerging environmental problems are seen as "market failures" that can be addressed through taxes, permit trading, and other means. For example, in the works of Armon Rezai, Duncan C. Foley and Lance Taylor, carbon dioxide emissions are considered as a negative externality that leads to an inefficient allocation of resources, and the authors of the work consider the creation of special institutions to achieve costs. transparency as a solution to this problem [3] . Basically, the neoclassical school deals with two main areas

of ecology: the assessment of environmental assets and the development of policy instruments to manage these assets[4]. In the late 1960s and early 70s of the 20th century, the school of ecological economics was formed. Its founders: Herman Daly, Anna Marie Jansson, Joan Martinez-Alira, Robert Costantia and others [5]. From the point of view of the school of ecological economics, human economic activity, the economy is considered as a part or a small system of nature, which is a big whole, therefore, the economy is subordinate to nature [6]. Ecological economists believe that it is impossible to consider the economic system in isolation from the ecosystem. However, the ecosystem is finite. Because the economy is a part of it, economic growth must be limited in order to solve environmental problems. Representatives of this direction propose to increase the tax burden on the use of natural resources while reducing the tax burden on other factors of production as a mechanism for the transition to a "green" economy [7]. The post-Keynesian approach is aimed at achieving sustainable economic development, in which a major role is allocated to the state. Within the approach of this school, three main problems in the field of ecology are considered: limited substitution effects, fundamental uncertainties, problems of financing new investments. A number of measures are proposed to solve these problems[8]: eliminate fundamental uncertainties by setting long-term goals in public policy; increasing the role of the banking sector in environmental protection by strengthening the financing of this sector through the use of state guarantees for loans to "green" technologies and firms[9]; and applying other direct intervention measures.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the idea of "green" economic growth rose to a new level of implementation, expressed in a new UN initiative. "New global green deal"[10], which is based on the concept of combining the tasks of development and environmental protection, including the prevention of climate change, the basis of ecological growth and the priority development of the latest environmentally friendly technologies special emphasis is given. The main essence of this idea was to introduce environmental standards into the world economy aimed at maximally reducing the volume of carbon consumption and energy consumption in production. Since 2012, with the development of the concept of sustainable development[11], a new investment model has appeared - sustainable or responsible investment.

The ultimate goals of such investments are not only to generate income for investors, but also to create positive social change, reduce negative impact on the natural environment, and adhere to ethical standards.

Do a lot of research in this regard in our republic is being implemented. In particular, in the studies of A. Kh. Khamzaev, PhD, M. Z. Kholmuratov, PhD, features of the "green" national project [12], PhD. T.T.Zhoraev, Ph.D.A.A.Mamatov Directions of ensuring ecological security in Uzbekistan[13], Ph.D.M.N.Primov The role of ecological culture and ecological incentives in the transition to the strategy of "green" economy[14], Ph.D. (DSc) M.S. Rustamov the role of "green" economy in ensuring the financial stability of commercial banks [15], (PhD) Z.A. Ashurov "green" bonds as a financial mechanism for the development of "green" economy [16], .I.B. Masharipov "green ” specific aspects of economic strategy[17] are being researched.

- Research methodology (Research methodology) is the theoretical and practical basis for researching the essence of the strategy of transition to a "green" economy in the new stage of development of our country, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws, decisions of the Oliy Majlis and the Cabinet of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and presidential decrees, as well as leaders in this field organize research work of scientists, researchers and research centers. In the analysis of development factors of the new development stage of the research, international and local regulatory documents related to the activity of the "green" economy in this field were used as a scientific and methodological source to draw independent conclusions about the stage of the development of the society.

- Analysis and results (Analysis and results). At the new stage of development, in the conditions of the deepening of the reforms related to the "greening" of society, raising the intellectual potential of a person

and expanding the activity of every citizen is a task of great practical importance. From this point of view, the tasks defined in the 24th goal of Uzbekistan's development strategy on the transition to a "green" economy and the priority tasks defined in the Presidential Decree on the strategy of transition to a "green" economy are among the most important factors in ensuring the solution of tasks related to reforms. The strategy of transition to a "green" economy occupies an important place among the previously advanced scientifically based ideas. In particular, in the strategy of transition to a "green" economy, the phenomenon of New Uzbekistan, the factors of renewal and development, and the essence of the processes carried out in the modernizing Uzbekistan are systematically expressed. In the European Union and other developed countries The economic policy of "green growth" implementing this period was accepted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as a strategically important way for the long-term development of all its members. In terms of countering the crisis, eco-innovations, green investment and green economy allow to increase employment, reduce unemployment, strengthen activity in all sectors of the economy and get rid of recession faster. Eco-innovations allow to quickly reach the goals of sustainable development, to reduce the harmful impact on the environment, to adopt any innovation aimed at significant and clear growth through more efficient and rational use of natural resources. There is no universally recognized definition of "green" economy in the literature. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) considers the "green" economy as an economic activity and offers a broad understanding of this concept, that is, the "green" economy increases human well-being and ensures social justice, environmental "significantly reduces risks and negative impact on nature". This definition of "green" economy is almost no different from the well-known concept of sustainable growth.

That is, in a narrow sense, the "green" economy is to control and reduce the emission of pollutants and greenhouse gases, to analyze and monitor climate change, as well as to create and produce technologies for saving energy and resources, as well as technologies for renewable energy sources. and their use is understood. This concept includes the creation and use of technologies and materials to protect buildings and structures from sudden changes in heat, humidity and wind load. Production of environmentally friendly products, including agricultural (food, natural fibers) and consumer goods (natural and natural-based medicines and personal care products without chemical additives), in other words, "green" economy, it includes the types and results of economic activities that help to further improve the quality of life and living conditions while modernizing the economy and increasing production on the one hand. At the same time, the concept of "green" economy is reflected differently in the official documents of different countries: first of all, competition and jobs among developed countries, solving problems of sustainable development and poverty in developing countries, citizen participation and equality issues, as well as In the countries of the BRICS group, it is defined as the efficiency of resource use. However, the most urgent problems in the way of environmental development, first of all, limitations in the field of environmental protection, are not reflected in the definitions of "green" economy in any of these documents. This shows that, in our opinion, the most important aspect of the "green" economy is the economy itself and its socio-economic sphere. In the European Community's strategy for the transition to a "green" economy until 2040, it is emphasized that the "green" economy should prove itself as a whole system of ecosystems (natural resources), economy (material resources) and society.

The scale of the "green" sector in the world economy is still relatively small, therefore, the term "green" buds of the economy, together with the concept of "green" economy, is usually used in special literature. Indeed, the value of products and services in this area in 2010 was 3 trillion. US dollars or 2.8 percent of the world GDP, and the profit is 540 billion. US dollars, employment - 8 mln. established a person. However, the contribution of the "green" sector to the development of the economic complex of some countries, which collects the main part of the potential and investments in this area, is significantly higher: in the USA, the "green economy" provides more than 650 billion dollars of products and services

(4.3% of GDP). , employment is estimated at 3.5 million people; in Japan - 3.3 percent and 1.6 million of GDP, respectively; 2.6 percent of the total GDP and more than 3.5 million people in the countries of the European Union; however, in some countries these figures are higher: in Germany it is 4.7% of GDP, besides, Germany is one of the world's leading countries in the export of environmentally friendly products and services (in particular, more than 13% of the world trade in climate-improving equipment); In Great Britain, which is the world leader in terms of the share of the "green" sector in GDP, this figure is 230 billion dollars (or 8.9% of GDP), its share in exports is 6%, and the overall employment rate is 4 percent. According to experts, the "green economy" can increase GDP growth, per capita income and employment at the same or higher rate in a faster period than the traditional "brown economy". . Recent international analyzes show the need for a clear development of the concept of "green economy" and a deep analysis of measures to implement it from the point of view of the interests of all countries. " The strategy of transition to the "green economy" is a complex process that requires large investments (up to 4% of GDP per year) and affects almost all sectors of the economy. World experience shows that the "green economy" is a regional stimulates development, contributes to social stability, it is possible to increase economic potential by creating new jobs in "green economy" sectors. by 2050, 65 to 75 percent of flora and fauna will be lost and natural areas will shrink by 7.7 million square meters by 2050, compared to 2000. In 2015, the Global Footprint Network project according to the calculations of a group of scientists, the annual resources of our planet (the amount of resources that can be used and subsequently restored) were exhausted in only 6 months and 15 days. Scientists have been making such calculations since 1975, and every year they witness that annual resources are being used up faster and faster. For example, in 2015, the amount of resources was exhausted six days earlier than in 2014, which certainly shows the need to advance the idea of rational use of resources and ensuring the development of countries without harming the environment. Now, if a new economic policy is not carried out, according to OECD's 2050 analysis, the world's energy demand will increase by 85%. If it is forecasted at the level of countries, South Africa's demand is expected to increase by 16%, OECD European countries by 30%, Japan by 2.6%, and Mexico's energy demand by 113%. Greenhouse gas bill increases by 55% and increases air pollution. Urban pollution will become one of the biggest problems by 2050. In this case, the contamination of drinking water and the deterioration of sanitation will have major negative consequences. Finally, the number of premature deaths caused by heavy air pollution reaches 3.7 million per year, with a significantly higher percentage in China and India. The earth's surface may shrink up to 14%, especially in the countries of Asia, Europe and South Africa, it is expected to be more. It has been analyzed that the area of natural forests will decrease by 14%. In order to prevent these global risks, the greatest attention should be paid to the "greening" of the economy. There are a number of measures, such as transition to "green economy", introduction of eco-innovations and ecological investments. Innovation is a key factor for environmental efficiency and economic growth. Eco-innovation is any innovation aimed at reducing environmental impact; it is the production of new products, the creation of systems and processes that conserve natural resources and produce minimal toxic substances.

Eco-innovations are not only a means of preserving natural resources and the environment in general, but also a very effective tool that helps to increase the economic well-being of the state and the level of competitiveness in general, along with the correct, modern, reliable use of resources. The pace of carrying out ecologically oriented development policy based on the "green" economy is accelerating with innovative development and innovative changes. While the number of total inventions worldwide increased by 35% between 2000 and 2017, the number of innovative technologies that help reduce climate change tripled during that time. Almost 90% of such technologies are contributed by OECD countries. Through innovative technologies, it is possible to organize ecologically safe production at low prices, which, in turn, ensures the emergence of new business opportunities and new markets. When analyzed at the level of countries, Germany is one of the advanced countries in this field, which has created a waste-free production system

in introducing green principles to all sectors of the economy. Germany is a world leader in waste processing and recycling. In Germany, 25% of patented technologies belong to the environment sector, and more than 35% of companies in the field of wind and solar energy belong to German companies. The number of workers in German enterprises working in the green sector, i.e. in areas related to environment and climate protection (energy, transport, recycling, waste disposal, etc.), is approximately 3 million people. or 4.6% of the total economically active population. Today, this indicator is increasing. Sweden's experience in eco-innovation is important. However, currently, many countries do not have enough legal regulations on financing for the introduction and promotion of "green practices". financial allocations to show help long-term eco-economic stability of enterprises.

On October 4, 2019, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PQ-4477 was adopted. In the presidential decision, it was noted that the analyzes conducted in this regard showed the existence of interrelated problems and needs in ensuring an efficient, resource-efficient and ecologically safe economy in the face of climate change.

In particular, it was shown that accelerating industrialization and population growth are significantly increasing the economy's need for resources, as well as intensifying the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

It was noted that the low level of energy efficiency of the economy, the unreasonable use of natural resources, the slowness of technology renewal, the insufficient participation of small businesses in the introduction of innovative solutions for the development of the "green economy" hinder the achievement of the priority national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development of the country.

Special attention was paid to the fact that the absence of a long-term strategy does not allow to take systematic measures for the introduction of "green" technologies and the transition to a "green" economy.

In accordance with the President's decision, the strategy of the transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2030 was approved, and the following were identified as the priority directions for its implementation:

increase the energy efficiency of the basic sectors of the economy;

diversification of consumption of energy resources and development of use of renewable energy sources;

adapting to and mitigating the consequences of climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use, and protecting natural ecosystems;

development of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the "green" economy [18];

In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, which was developed based on the principle of "From the strategy of actions - to the strategy of development", serious attention is paid to the transition to the "green economy", and the 24th goal in it : continuous supply of electricity to the economy and active implementation of "Green Economy" technologies in all sectors, increasing the energy efficiency of the economy by 20%; Saving about 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year in exchange for increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 25% by 2026; taking measures for the production and use of electric cars; measures to reduce the amount of harmful gases emitted by economic sectors to the air by 10% per unit of GDP[19] have been defined.

"In accordance with the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, further development of this industry is planned. In particular, within the framework of the "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Mahalla" programs, nearly 80,000 kilometers of main and distribution power transmission lines, more than 20,000 transformer points and more than 200 substations will be built and renovated in the republic. As a result of this, the electricity supply of more than 8,300 community groups across the country will be improved. Its main content is to direct and encourage investments in the development of a low-

carbon economy, to introduce environmentally friendly technologies and to create and use vehicles that meet environmental requirements, to ensure energy efficiency and to solve issues related to climate change. directed. Although the views are different, the problem of sustainable development exists in two main directions. The first direction is to determine the goals of the development of society as a whole and to determine the conditions that ensure their achievement.

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