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Analysis of the Green Economy of Developed Countries and the Green Economy of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Green economy is an economy aimed at reducing environmental risk and environmental scarcity and achieving sustainable development without destroying the environment. It is closely related to ecological economics, but has a more politically applied focus. [1][2] According to the UNEP 2011 Green Economy Report, "To be green, an economy must be not only efficient, but also fair. Fairness requires recognizing the global and country-level dimensions of capital, particularly towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy. including ensuring a fair transition.".

Green economy is an economic system, the main goal of which is to develop all areas of the economy while preserving the ecology of our planet. Thus, the green economy is an economic economy based on the further development of the economy related to the production and service sectors while preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology in general, and is understood as a new direction of activity. .

In this case, the following actions should be taken. Firstly, it is necessary to increase the creation of material goods without harming ecology and the environment in order to meet the needs of the population, to increase their well-being, standard of living and quality.

Secondly, energy resources are needed to develop production and economy, to increase them at the expense of renewable energy sources, to replace public transport with electric transport, to build energy-efficient buildings.

Thirdly, it is necessary to pay special attention to the production of environmentally friendly products by creating environmentally friendly technologies that do not emit harmful gases into the environment.

Fourthly, on the one hand, it is an urgent issue to take into account the limitlessness of human needs at a time when all resources in nature are limited, to take into account measures to expand the production of benefits without reducing natural resources in order to ensure their harmony.

Fifth, in order to meet the ever-increasing needs of the population, the issue of how much, how to produce and to whom to produce while protecting the environment is given great importance.

The scale of the "green" sector in the world economy is still relatively small, so the term "green

buds" of the economy is usually used in special literature together with the concept of "green economy". In fact, the value of products and services in this regard in 2010 was 2 trillion. US dollars or 2.7% of the world gross domestic product, and the profit is 530 billion. US dollars, employment - created 10 million people. However, the contribution of the "green" sector to the development of the economic complex of some countries, which concentrate the main part of their potential and investments in this area, is significantly higher: in the USA, the "green economy" provides more. More than 600 billion dollars of products and services (4.2% of GDP), employment is 3 million people; In Japan - 3.4 percent of GDP and 1.5 million people, respectively. 2.5% of the total GDP and more than 3.4 million people in the countries of the European Union; however, in some countries these figures are higher: in Germany it is 4.8% of the GDP, in addition, Germany is one of the world's leading countries in the export of environmentally friendly products and services (in particular, more than 12% of the world) trade in climate-saving equipment); In Great Britain, which is the world leader in terms of the share of the "green" sector in the GDP, this indicator is 240 billion dollars (or 8.8% of GDP), the share of exports is 5%, the level of total production is 3. According to experts, " "green economy" has the same or higher GDP growth, per capita income and employment rate in the short term than the traditional "black economy" and can increase the index.Recent international discussions show the need to clearly develop the concept of "green economy" and to analyze the measures for its implementation in the light of the interests of all countries. The strategy of transition to a "green economy" is a complex process that requires large investments (up to 2% of GDP per year) and covers almost all sectors of the economy. World experience shows that "green economy" stimulates regional development. According to forecasts of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), if the modern way of production and consumption continues, by 2050, 61-72 percent of the flora and fauna will disappear compared to 2000, and natural areas will disappear and 7.5 mln. decreases to sq.m. (9). In 2015, a team of scientists from the Global Footprint Network estimated that the planet's annual resources (the amount of resources that can be used and then regenerated) were exhausted in just 7 months and 13 days. Scientists have been making such calculations since the 1970s, and every year they witness that the 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 definitely shows the need to promote the idea of rational use of resources and ensuring the development of countries without harming the environment. If new economic policies are not implemented, according to the OECD's 2050 forecasts, the world's energy demand will increase by 80 percent. If analyzed at the level of countries, South Africa's energy demand is expected to increase by 15%, OECD member countries by 28%, Japan by 2.5%, and Mexico's energy demand by 112%.[1]

Greenhouse gas emissions will increase by 50% and worsen air pollution. By 2050, urban pollution will become the biggest problem. This is caused by drinking water contamination and poor sanitation. Finally, the number of premature deaths due to heavy air pollution reaches 3.6 million per year, and the share of China and India is significantly higher. The surface of the earth will shrink up to 10%, especially in the countries of Asia, Europe and South Africa. It is estimated that the area of natural forests will decrease by 13%. In order to avoid these global risks, the main focus should be on greening the economy. A number of measures are being taken, such as transition to "green economy", introduction of eco-innovations, ecological investments. Innovation is a key factor in environmental efficiency and economic growth.[2]

Environmental innovation - any innovation that reduces the impact on the environment; it is to develop new products, conserve natural resources and create systems and processes that emit minimal toxic substances. A very effective tool to help increase the level of competitiveness in general.

Due to innovative development and innovative changes, the pace of environmentally oriented development policy is accelerating. While the total number of inventions worldwide increased by 30 percent between 2000 and 2017, the number of innovative technologies that help mitigate climate change tripled during that time. Almost 90% of such technologies are contributed by OECD

countries. [7] Through innovative technologies, it is possible to organize environmentally safe production at low prices, which in turn provides new business opportunities and the emergence of new markets. When analyzed at the country level, Germany leads the way in introducing green principles into all sectors of the economy. It is one of the advanced countries in this field that created the cycle. Germany is a world leader in waste treatment and recycling.[3]

In Germany, 23% of patented technologies are related to the environment, and more than 30% of wind and solar energy companies belong to German companies. The number of employees in German companies working in the green sector, i.e. in areas related to environment and climate protection (energy, transport, recycling, waste disposal, etc.), is approximately 2 million people, or a total of 4.5 is a percentage. Today, this indicator has a growing trend. Sweden's experience in eco-innovation is important.

- is the leading country in the world in the use of renewable energy and local fuel sources. After the list of "green" countries on the planet was developed by YEL University scientists, Sweden took the first place in this rating. Today, the country's government is actively pursuing the policy of introducing green principles in all areas of the economy. Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources are the main and priority directions, and the field of energy and environmental protection is being brought to the policy level. In Sweden, 96% of household waste is disposed of, which is one of the highest rates in the world. Homeowners are given tax breaks for switching to renewable energy sources. [4] Also, the tax will be reduced for car owners who use environmentally friendly fuel for their cars. In addition, free parking spaces are offered in the city. The share of such cars in the country is increasing year by year. They are certainly included in the group of additional measures that have a positive effect on the country's ecology. If we look at the Dutch experience of financial incentives for environmental investments, the Dutch MIA and VAMIL are considered as two separate measures to encourage the use of environmental technologies by Dutch companies.

VAMIL allows companies to independently determine the amortization period (up to 75% of its value) of technologies listed in the official list of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Therefore, VAMIL gives entrepreneurs a financial advantage by quickly amortizing technologies.[5]

At the same time, it is difficult to accurately determine the possibility of applying the VAMIL method, because it depends on the specific conditions of entrepreneurs who have applied for participation in VAMIL. This opportunity is estimated at 3-8% of capital investment[6].

Conclusion:

Therefore, it is necessary to act in the green economy while ensuring the harmonious and sustainable development of people, nature and the economy. Because I do one thing, another thing does not disappear. For example, trees are not cut down to build houses, technologies that are being increased at the expense of filling the atmosphere with toxic gases are not implemented, etc. In this way, achieving sustainable development is one of today's global problems.

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