

THE NEED TO INVEST IN THE GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract

The article examines the concept of green economy, its necessity, its importance in sustainable development, its main goals, as well as its advantages. The directions and results of investments in the green economy have been studied. At the end of the work, the main conclusions were formed.

Keywords: green economy, investment, economic growth, economic efficiency, natural resources, ecology, energy resources, profit, need.

Uzbekistan is moving towards a stable market economy. Soil erosion, water scarcity, climate change and air pollution are the main environmental problems, which have a negative impact on the increase of the population's well-being. In order to solve such problems, transition to a green economy, attract investments, improve the lifestyle of the population, and achieve economic productivity in the program of transition to a "green" economy and ensuring "green" growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. A number of tasks are defined: increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources, expand the use of renewable energy sources, significantly increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy, expand green spaces in cities, increase the level of solid household waste processing and others [1].

So what is the essence of the "green economy"? The term "green economy" is an economic concept that includes ecological, social and economic dimensions. This implies the need for economic growth by reducing the constant pressure on the quality and quantity of our natural resources.

Today, as the world changes with the development of technology, climate, politics and economy, there is a need to balance environmental and social goals for the benefit of nature, people and business. In sustainable development, the green economy model prioritizes the success of human well-being and social equity by reducing environmental risk and environmental scarcity. So how do you define the green economy? The definition of green economy is the practice of sustainable development by supporting public and private investment in creating infrastructure that ensures social and environmental sustainability. The importance of the green economy is that it encourages economies to be more sustainable and low-carbon, while ensuring the continuity of natural resources, resources and the environment for the continued well-being of mankind.



Materials and Methods

Economic research methods such as the study of research conducted by world scientists and economists on the green economy and investments directed to it, data collection, analysis of collected data, synthesis, and logical thinking were widely used.

Results of Studies

Today, the green economy shows the need to change the outlook of mankind. Now the question is whether the environment is a part of the economy or the economy is a part of the environment. Foreign scholar Lester R. Brown emphasizes the latter, pointing out that treating the environment as part of the economy has produced an economy that destroys its natural support systems, that is, the economy is part of the environment [2]. Achim Steiner, another foreign scholar, said that the Green Economy is not just a catchphrase, but a low-carbon, resource-efficient and truly new path to a sustainable twenty-first century. Evidence of this can be found in the extraordinary changes taking place in the electrical and energy industries around the world [9]. According to economist S.I. Kodaneva, "Green economy" is a resource-saving and ecologically clean economy, characterized by its high value-added products and intensive production methods. It is the only program aimed at improving the quality of life and well-being of people through the rational use of finite natural resources. It involves the creation of radically new, profitable forms of production and consumption, as well as meeting the needs of the population with minimal negative impact on the environment [6].

According to foreign scientist P. Soderholm, green economy is an alternative vision for growth and development; is a development model that promotes economic development and the improvement of people's lives in a way that is consistent with improving the environment and social well-being. One of the important components of the green economy strategy is to encourage the development and implementation of sustainable technologies [8]. American lawyer Van Jones emphasizes in his works that investments in the green economy help to solve environmental and economic problems. Investing in renewable electricity and agriculture can create green jobs, achieve energy efficiency, and create a fairer and more sustainable society. Jones also emphasizes the importance of public policy and government action to support the transition to a green economy. The government believes that a range of tools should be used to attract investment in the green economy, including tax incentives, subsidies, public-private partnerships, and green job training programs [3].

In a series of scientific researches of local economists A.Vahobov and Sh.Khajibakiyev, global problems such as scarcity of resources, environmental problems and economic risks are studied, emphasizing that these problems can be solved only by transitioning to a green economy [4]. Also, in the opinion of economist P. Khashimov, "Green economy is an economic system aimed at reducing the resources necessary for human life and health, environmental risks and environmental scarcity, and developing all areas of the economy without damaging the environment, this is a new direction that is more politically applied" [10].

Since the formation of the green economy and transition to its sustainable development are considered global tasks, it is still necessary to conduct a lot of research in this regard.



Analysis and Results

The United Nations Environment Program suggests that a green economy should increase human well-being, strengthen social equity, and at the same time reduce natural resource scarcity and environmental risks. The concept of green economy is inextricably linked with the concept of sustainable development, according to which the satisfaction of human social and economic needs should be carried out with a high level of quality of life and without harming nature. This strategy also aims to prevent climate change. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is working to bring about transformative change for people and nature by addressing the root causes of three planetary crises: climate change, loss of nature and biodiversity, and pollution and waste. works on increasing. UNEP uses seven interconnected subprogrammes for action: Climate Action, Chemicals and Pollution Control, Nature Action, Science Policy, Environmental Governance, Finance and Economic Transformation, and Digital Transformation [11].

A green economy is essential for promoting inclusive environmental sustainability and global climate adaptation in our domestic and global economic structures, while providing better prospects for society and the environment [5]. A green economy recognizes that long-term economic growth and development depend on the efficient and responsible use and conservation of natural ecosystems to continue to provide the resources, services, environment, and climate necessary for our well-being and economy. In a green economy, as few greenhouse gases are emitted as possible, a low-carbon economy is achieved; natural resources are used efficiently and waste is reduced or eliminated; energy efficiency is achieved in the economy, transition to full consumption of renewable energy sources; environmental pollution is prevented; it is socially inclusive; it combats climate change while adapting to existing and expected consequences; based on green economic growth [7]. To achieve these goals, the green economy relies on the use of renewable resources and the recycling and recovery of waste. Specific actions are aimed at minimizing waste, reducing environmental pollution and global warming, and preventing resource depletion.

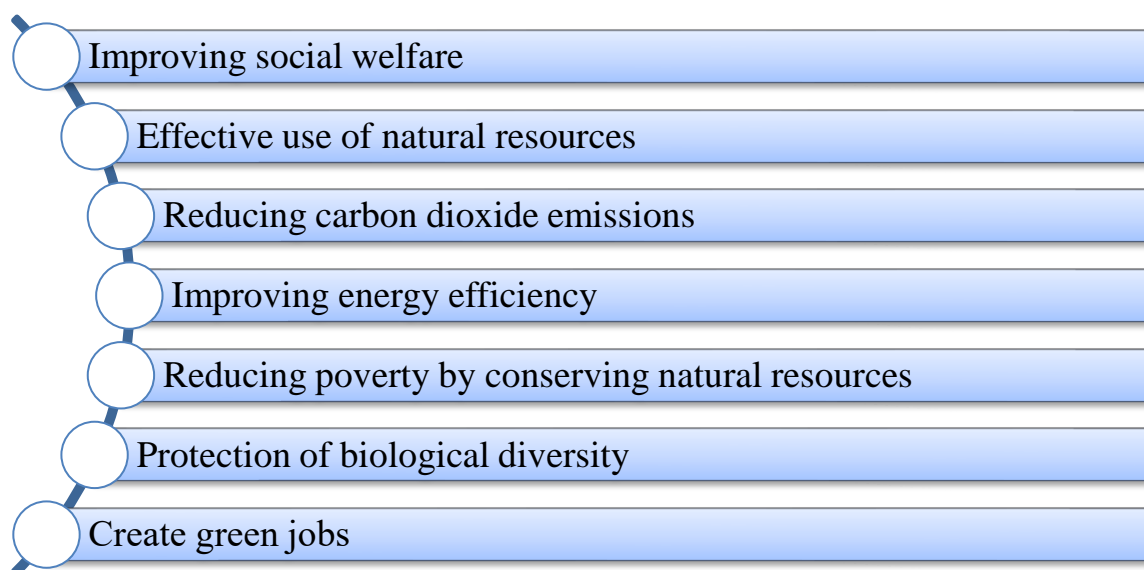


Figure 1. Key objectives of the green economy



The production process, from the extraction and processing of raw materials to the disposal of the product, can have a negative impact on the environment. It leads to overproduction, destroys community bonds and destroys nature, threatens humanity and negatively affects economic and social activities. In recent years, the transition from the economic growth model to the “green economy” stems from the need to create a stable, fair and inclusive economic system by solving these important problems. Some directions of public and private investments in the green economy are presented in the figure below.

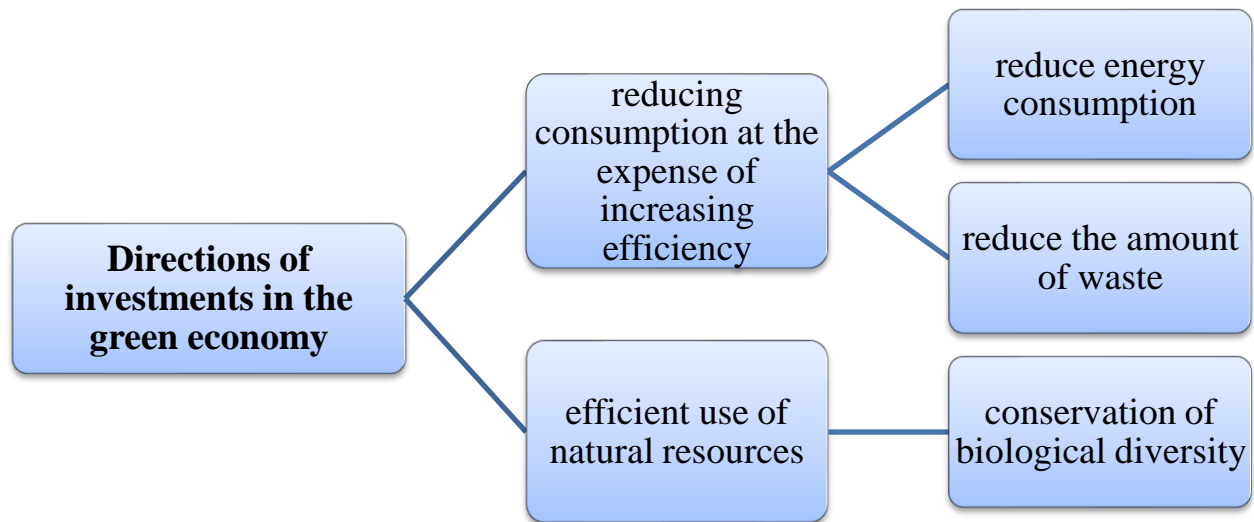


Figure 2. Some directions of public and private investments in the green economy

By understanding the essence of the green economy, one can better understand how its adoption can benefit both companies and society. Nevertheless, we decided to summarize the 4 main advantages of the “green economy”:

- reduce costs through more responsible use of raw materials and increased efficiency of energy consumption;
- reduce waste by recycling and reusing end-of-life products;
- creation of new jobs (for example, project managers, consultants, installers, coordinators, etc.);
- increase sales that solve environmental problems and respect the planet.

Directing investments into the green economy will lead to several economic and social developments. These are the following:

- investing in the green economy can lead to job creation, especially in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport. It helps to develop the local economy and provide employment;
- green investments can also contribute to economic growth by creating new business opportunities, increasing efficiency and reducing costs for businesses and households through energy efficiency measures;
- investing in green technologies and practices can lead to important environmental benefits, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving air and water quality, and protecting



natural resources. These benefits help to improve people's quality of life and mitigate the effects of climate change;

- green investments can have direct health benefits, such as reducing air pollution and improving access to clean water and healthy food. This can lead to improved health outcomes and quality of life for individuals and society;

- investments in the green economy can stimulate innovation and help enterprises to be competitive in a changing market. By adopting sustainable practices and technologies, businesses can increase their resilience and adapt to evolving environmental and social challenges.

Unfortunately, several problems have arisen today due to the behavior of the population towards nature and the lack of investment. These are the following:

- as a result of climate change, the glaciers in the mountains are shrinking. This leads to a significant reduction of water in water bodies such as the sea, river, and lake. The amount of water per capita is decreasing year by year due to the age of irrigation facilities, large water consumption of industrial equipment and low rainfall;

- due to improper use of water, the economic efficiency of water use is very low. This may become one of the main problems in the future, therefore, it is necessary to increase the importance of investments in irrigation technologies designed to save water;

- the main part of the energy generated in our country corresponds to thermal power plants. It is known that thermal power plants are obtained by burning fuel (natural gas and coal). Harmful fumes from it have a negative impact on human health and the environment. If there is no transition to green energy, the widespread use of electric cars will not lead to the fulfillment of the intended environmental goals.

Conclusion and Suggestions

In short, creating additional wealth by transitioning to a green economy; guaranteeing a good quality of life by reducing environmental risk and environmental scarcity; It is possible to create jobs and eliminate poverty by ensuring prosperity and social equality. A green economy is a concept that creates a sustainable world that benefits our society and our planet. A green economy is an economic activity that improves human well-being and ensures social justice, while significantly reducing risks to the environment. It includes sustainable development that guarantees the growth of the gross domestic product and at the same time preserves and protects nature and ensures human and social well-being. Sustainable development ultimately means the ability to live fairly and decently without destroying nature and ecosystems with the necessary resources for our present and future generations. Therefore, it is necessary to support the development of this sector in every way, to make effective use of various financing sources, especially investments.

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