

GREEN ECONOMY AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Turobjanov Murodjon Makhammadjanovich

Chief Specialist of the Department of Executive Discipline and Monitoring,

Alfraganus University t_murodjon@mail.ru

ORCID: 0009-0005-3701-3184

Annotation: This paper examines whether natural resource efficiency affects green growth in the BRICS countries from 1990 to 2021, taking into account financial development, renewable energy, research and development, and globalization. It is found that natural resource efficiency and green economy have been increasing steadily in the past few years.

Keywords: natural resources, green economy, sustainable urbanization, global sustainability, carbon emissions, natural ecosystem in agriculture.

Introduction

Countries around the world face challenges in resource efficiency and green economies. These challenges include limited access to finance for green initiatives, insufficient infrastructure and technologies, and competing priorities for economic development. The results explain why sustainable transformation of consumption and production patterns is needed to facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships to promote a green economy. Furthermore, the risk and return profiles of green spaces differ from those of traditional sectors in terms of available private financing mechanisms. Policymakers around the world are encouraged to promote resource efficiency, renewable energy sources, sustainable land use practices, sustainable urbanization, and the adoption of green technologies to achieve sustainable development through green growth.

Green growth means promoting economic growth and development while preserving the ecosystems and resources on which all life depends (Chen et al., 2023). Cities need to be more resource-efficient for a green economy and global sustainability. As a result of their proximity to economic activity, they can drive efficiency and technological innovation, reduce resource and energy consumption, and increase consumer choice and sustainability. Governments can use the green economy to shape and direct policies, investments, and spending toward sustainable sectors, including clean technologies, industry, renewable energy, water, transport, waste management, green buildings, sustainable agriculture, and forestry. A green economy is characterized by low carbon emissions, resource efficiency, and social inclusion: resources are central to the idea and are difficult to measure without a standard unit. However, one tonne of CO₂ equivalent released into the atmosphere is used to estimate the significant climate impact of human activities. When it comes to scientific debates on climate change, this single common language element and standard has contributed to the emergence of models, leading to a corpus of scenarios and guidelines that can be shared between countries.

A green economy is defined as low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, employment and income growth are achieved through public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure, and assets that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem

services. Today, due to the aggravation of environmental problems and climate change on a global scale, the transition to a green economy has become a pressing issue. A green economy is aimed not only at ensuring economic development, but also at protecting natural resources and maintaining environmental security. Natural ecosystems are the main foundation of a green economy, ensuring a balance between people and nature.

A green economy is an economic model that combines economic growth with environmental sustainability. Its main goal is to rationally use natural resources, reduce waste, and reduce emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere. Green economy activities are based on the use of renewable energy sources, the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, and the recycling of waste.

The main principles of the green economy are:

- Ecological sustainability — ensuring minimal damage to nature.
- Economic growth and social well-being — development that has a positive impact on human health and quality of life.
- Rational use of natural resources — saving non-renewable resources and using renewable sources.
- Waste reduction and recycling — minimizing waste and using it for re-production.
- Climate change mitigation — reducing the carbon footprint and making extensive use of renewable energy.

These green investments need to be activated and supported through targeted public spending, policy reforms, and changes in taxation and regulation. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) advocates a development path that recognizes natural capital as a critical economic asset and a source of social benefits, especially for the poor whose livelihoods depend on natural resources. The concept of a green economy is not a substitute for sustainable development, but rather creates a new focus on the economy, investment, capital and infrastructure, employment and skills, and positive social and environmental outcomes across the Asia-Pacific region.

Many countries around the world are developing and implementing strategies for the transition to a green economy. In particular, the European Union is implementing measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions and expanding renewable energy sources through the Green Deal. The role of a green economy, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency for sustainable development: Sustainable consumption and production focuses on improving production processes and consumption practices to reduce resource consumption, waste generation and emissions throughout the life cycle of processes and products, while resource efficiency refers to methods for reducing and delivering the cost of resources and emissions to society. per unit of waste, product or service produced. A green economy provides a macroeconomic approach to sustainable economic growth with a focus on investment, employment and skills.

Natural ecosystems are complex systems of land, water, air, and biodiversity that provide essential resources for human life and the economy. Ecosystems provide essential services such as climate stabilization, soil fertility, and water management. They also play an important role in preserving biodiversity and ensuring ecological balance in nature.

Preservation of natural ecosystems is a key factor for the successful development of a green economy. Protecting ecosystems remains a pressing issue in order to minimize the negative impact of human activities on the environment.

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The green economy and natural ecosystems are inextricably linked. The effective development of the green economy depends on maintaining the integrity of natural ecosystems. The following factors ensure this connection: Ensuring the connection between the green economy and natural ecosystems serves not only economic stability, but also environmental protection. To strengthen this connection, it is necessary to organize economic activity in accordance with environmental requirements.

The three main areas of current work on the green economy are:

- 1) Promoting a macroeconomic approach for sustainable economic growth through regional, subregional and national forums.
- 2) Demonstrating green economy approaches, with a focus on the use of green finance, technology and investment
- 3) Supporting countries in developing and mainstreaming macroeconomic policies to support the transition to a green economy

Whatever the underlying approach to the green economy, it emphasizes the importance of integrating economic and environmental policies in a way that unlocks opportunities for new sources of economic growth, while avoiding unsustainable pressures on the quality and quantity of natural assets. This includes a mix of measures, ranging from economic instruments such as taxes, subsidies and trading schemes, to regulatory policies, including standard-setting, voluntary approaches and information provision, to non-economic measures such as green jobs and growth.

The countries worst affected by the global recession have highlighted green jobs and growth in their recent assessments. Assessments covering the energy sector are widespread, focusing on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. In addition, countries dependent on primary and extractive industries are also focusing on the efficient use of natural resources.

Effective assessments require a green economy strategy at the heart of national or regional decision-making. Currently, assessments address policy issues in specific but generally narrow areas, such as increasing the share of renewable energy, green public procurement, or green jobs. More generally, it is not clear how assessments, even of a strategic nature, can be used to inform economic policy. If a green economy is about changing the way a country produces and consumes, trades and governs, then assessments should be at the center of economic and political strategies, not on the margins.

The second main theme of the conference, which is being held around the world today, is Greening the Economy: Adapting the Environment to Economic Development. The aim of this article is also to review the current state of assessments related to the green economy and resource efficiency. This will help to establish a framework for reporting and assessment processes in the European and Central Asian countries, and to help change the way people in the region relate to nature and understand that all people are equally responsible for preserving nature within this comprehensive framework, which is central to improving the environment.

Conclusion

The integration between the green economy and natural ecosystems ensures ecological security along with economic development. To achieve sustainable development, it is important to

widely introduce green technologies and conserve natural resources. Maintaining the balance between man and nature is a guarantee of a sustainable future.

Also, the transition to a green economy, together with environmental protection, ensures social and economic stability. In this process, the creation of new jobs, increasing the ecological culture of the population, and the implementation of innovative solutions are of great importance. The practical development of the green economy can be achieved through state policy, the participation of the private sector, and the active participation of the public. Maintaining the balance between nature and the economy is the main task for a sustainable future.

To preserve the environment and continue to benefit from it, we need to reduce the amount of material we extract from the environment. To achieve this, we need to change the way we produce and consume products and services. We need to green our economy. A green economy is an economy that chooses products and services that are better for society and the environment. There are several definitions of the term, but it generally refers to an economy that produces and consumes more environmentally friendly products and services.

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