

SUBJECT AND TASKS OF GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract: *This article will help you get a clear idea of the essence of the topic, its role and importance in the course being studied, and in addition, you can study the essence of studying green economics as a science and an economy aimed at reducing risks and ecological deficits and achieving sustainable development without damaging the environment.*

Keywords: *subject of green economics, sustainable development, green economy concept, UNEP, renewable and non-renewable energy, organic farming, green technologies, ecosystem.*

The green economy is an economy that aims to reduce environmental risks and environmental degradation and to achieve sustainable development without damaging the environment. It is closely related to the green economy, but has a more politically applied orientation. The practice of green stickers and eco-labels has emerged as indicators of environmental friendliness and sustainable development for consumers. Many industries are beginning to adopt these standards as a way to promote greening practices in a globalizing economy. These standards, also known as sustainability standards, are specific rules that guarantee that purchased products do not harm the environment and the people who produce them. The number of these standards has recently increased and they can now help build a new, greener economy. They focus on economic sectors such as forestry, agriculture, mining or fisheries; focus on environmental factors such as protecting water resources and biodiversity or reducing greenhouse gas emissions; social protection and support for the rights of employees; and certain parts of production processes are included in the house.

Green economy as a science was formed at the end of the 20th century and is a science that teaches the dependence of the economy on the natural environment, its component and its operation within the natural environment. The concept of green economy encompasses scientific ideas in economics such as resource-saving economics, ecological economics, environmental economics, green policy, theory of international economic relations, modernization of the economy, innovative economics.

Unlike environmental economics or ecological economics, "Green economy" is considered to be more practical in nature. "Green economy" is not a scientific field, but rather a real economic policy, specific areas of activity (energy, innovation, agriculture, etc.). This science is called "Green economy" in English economics (economic theory or environmental economics, ecological economics (such as economics) but rather in the words economy (real economic activity)).

The main goal of the green economy is to protect nature and the ecological environment while increasing economic growth and the well-being of society. This is related to the following specific goals:

1. Achieving sustainable development: The green economy supports sustainable development, that is, it encourages the use of natural resources in a way that does not harm future generations.

2. Protecting the environment: Protecting the environment by reducing ecological damage, reducing air and water pollution, reducing waste and solving related problems.

3. Ensuring social justice and equality: The concept of sustainable development requires that the benefits of economic development reach a wide range of population groups and that social equality be achieved.

4. Increasing energy efficiency: Increasing energy efficiency and reducing carbon dioxide emissions through the use of alternative energy sources and efficient use of energy.

The main tasks of the green economy are aimed at achieving environmental sustainability in various sectors. Below we will consider its main tasks in detail:

1. Efficient use of natural resources: The rational use of resources in the economy is an important task of the green economy. This includes saving resources such as land, water, energy, forests, improving related technologies, and producing more products with fewer resources. Through rational use, it is possible to reduce excess waste, optimize water and energy consumption.

2. Waste reduction and recycling: Waste recycling means minimizing waste generated from production or returning it to the economic system through recycling. This is an important task, which helps to reduce environmental pollution and solve the shortage of raw materials through waste recycling. In this process, it is also important to develop technologies for producing new products from waste and educate the population in a recycling culture.

3. Use of environmentally friendly technologies: The green economy attaches great importance to the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies. These technologies have a minimal impact on nature in the production and service processes. This process includes the use of solar and wind energy, electrotransport, waste-free production technologies and methods that increase energy efficiency.

4. Promotion of sustainable consumption and production: One of the main tasks of the green economy is to develop the consumption of ecological products among the population and support the production of such products. In this process, it is important to increase the ecological culture of the population, encourage resource conservation and support environmentally friendly products. 5. Combating and adapting to climate change: The green economy is aimed at reducing the factors that lead to climate change and adapting to these changes. Basically, measures are used to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide and other harmful gases. In this regard, it is important to introduce methods to reduce carbon emissions in the energy, transport, agriculture and industry sectors.

Conservation and rational management of natural resources: optimizing the use of natural resources such as land, water, air, mineral resources. This means saving resources, restoring them and using them more efficiently. Ecosystem protection: Ensuring an environmentally sustainable life for humanity by maintaining ecosystem services (for example, natural purity of air and water, soil fertility, biodiversity). It is necessary to reduce the need for non-renewable resources (subsoil mineral resources, water) and increase the need for renewable resources (air, sunlight, light). Reducing the consequences of climate change: Global climate change has a significant negative impact on the economy and society. The green economy is aimed at mitigating these impacts and developing measures to adapt to climate change.

When referring to the concept of a green economy, the term “concept” means “concept”, “theory”, “view”. One of the concepts, the “concept of sustainable development”, is becoming the main goal of the countries of the world. The culmination of this issue was marked by the adoption of a policy by 195 countries at the UN conference on climate change in Paris, France, in 2015 to keep global warming at +2C. The concept of “green economy” began to be widely used in the UN system in the context of the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009. In particular, in 2009, UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme) issued an analytical report called “New Green Deal”..

Directions for developing the "green economy": switching to renewable energy sources. Improving the waste management system. Improving the water resource management system. Developing "clean", "sustainable" or "green transport". Developing organic farming in agriculture. Improving energy efficiency in housing and communal services. Improving the efficiency of ecosystem preservation and management. Developing markets for the creation and sale of "green technologies".

In conclusion: the task of the green economy is to maintain a balance between humans and nature by ensuring economic stability, protecting ecosystems, using natural resources efficiently, and reducing the effects of climate change. The subject of the green economy is to create environmentally friendly models of economic

activity, develop technologies and policies aimed at the efficient use of natural resources, and reducing waste.

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