

GREEN FACTOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The methodology of this article uses the methods of observation, generalization, grouping, comparative analysis, theoretical interpretation. In addition, the scientific basis of the article is international standards and regulations, information from the research of scientists in domestic and foreign scientific publications. To achieve green and sustainable economic growth, the world community is actively implementing strategies and measures to combat climate change and its negative consequences.

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One of the iconic features of the beginning of the 21st century is the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0), which implies fundamental transformations in the manufacturing sector based on new generation information technologies. However, an important characteristic and significant difference between the new industrial revolution and the previous ones is the rapid increase in the relevance of environmental and climate problems, which can be legitimately considered as a “green” factor in the development of the world economy.

Climate change and its consequences are priority challenges and threats to the global sustainable development of the world economy and the well-being of the world's population. This problem affects important sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, energy, infrastructure and healthcare, which in turn negatively affects the growth rate of GDP production, modernization of the economy and, ultimately, the environmental and national security of the country. According to a Swiss Re Institute report, the global economy could shrink by 18% over the next 30 years. In particular, under a worst-case scenario of a 3.2°C rise in temperature, China could lose almost a quarter of its GDP (24%) by mid-century. In the US, Canada and the UK, losses will be about 10%. Europe will be slightly more affected (11%), while countries such as Finland or Switzerland are less at risk (6%) than, for example, France or Greece (13%).

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standards and regulations, information from the research of scientists in domestic and foreign scientific publications.

To achieve green and sustainable economic growth, the world community is actively implementing strategies and measures to combat climate change and its negative consequences.

1. Paris Agreement. Within the framework of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change on December 12, 2015 in Paris, 196 countries adopted an agreement on climate change, the task of which is to keep the increase in global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The entry into force of the Agreement took place on November 4, 2016.
2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2015, world leaders of all countries approved the 17 2030 Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the United Nations. The program includes: 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators aimed at eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and protecting the planet. The program is viewed through the prism of three main elements: social inclusion, economic growth and environmental protection; and is based on five critical dimensions: People, Prosperity, Planet, Partnership and Peace, also known as the 5Ps.

Most countries of the world are gradually making the transition to a green economy, where ecology is the engine of progress. The concept of the green economy emerged in the last two decades and is closely related to the concept of sustainable development. Practice proves that sustainable economic growth is the only source of increasing income and, accordingly, investments to eliminate accumulated environmental damage, "green" modernization of production, which increases the productivity of primary resources and, consequently, reduces the resource intensity of the economy and the load on life-supporting environmental ecosystems. The term "green" economy itself was first introduced into scientific circulation in 1989. Although there is no single definition of the green economy, there is a general understanding that it means an economy that improves human well-being and social equity, significantly reducing environmental risks and scarcity of environmental resources, and aims at sustainable development without environmental degradation.

At the end of 2019, the EU launched the European Green Deal plan, which aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Achieving this goal will require concerted action by all sectors of the EU economy, including:

- investing in clean technologies
- support for industry to innovate
- introduction of cleaner, cheaper and healthier modes of private and public transport
- decarbonisation of the energy sector
- improving the energy efficiency of buildings
- Working with international partners to improve global environmental standards.

The European Green Deal also includes an intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from 40% to at least 55% by 2030.

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