

**WORLD EXPERIENCE OF USING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN STRENGTHENING THE
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC**

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ABSTRACT:

This paper makes analyses of the World experience of using environmental factors in strengthening the economic potential of the regions of the Republic. On this case mythological aspects of the study has been pointed in different views. It concludes with the World experience of using environmental factors in strengthening the economic potential of the regions of the Republic

INTRODUCTION:

The world has accumulated rich experience in the use of environmental factors in the development of the region's economy. They include solving the country's environmental problems, including global problems, implementation of state programs and agreements on the use of environmental factors, its implementation, the conclusion of international organizations for control over the environmental situation and the implementation of the agreements adopted, exchange of experience in the implementation of the national program on the use of nature.

At present, the relevance and the need for solutions to the problems of the use of environmental factors has been recognized in all countries of the world. Their soundness and interrelationships require the development of general rules and measures, regardless of the geographic location of countries and their level of economic development. At the same time, the support of international Commonwealth and World cooperation plays an important role

in the conditions in which different countries of the world have different opportunities to implement environmental health programs.

The processes of globalization, which are taking place intensively in the world, are characteristic of environmental problems. But the fact that globalization processes are viewed only from an economic point of view and its important environmental aspects are ignored hinders sustainable development in the world. Today, mankind feels more acutely the environmental constraints imposed on the developing world economy through the growth of natural environmental pollution, degradation and depletion of Natural Resources, the disappearance of living species. Negative global environmental legislation affects the deterioration of Health and well-being of hundreds of millions of people, the growth of poverty, worsens the situation of many countries and entire regions of the planet.

At present, national environmental protection programs have been developed, adopted and implemented in all developed countries of the world. Initially, the implementation of these programs was aimed, first of all, at the end of the consequences of anti-ecological activity, while the measures envisaged in them were primarily related to the environmental negative consequences of production. Despite the fact that such coexistence was limited, it justified itself at first, because in a number of cases, as a result

of non-ecological activity, a certain restoration of the spoiled ecosystem was achieved.

In developed countries, state intervention in the use of nature acquires a very noticeable character. Management systems are established, which include the objectives of the policy of Nature Protection, facilities (air swimming pool, water systems, land resources, forests, etc.) and implementation levels (General, local) were distinguished. Tools have been developed that include environmental monitoring, process management, financing and promotion of nature conservation activities.

In the following years, there has been an increase in the number of Public Administration agencies, in particular, network ministries responsible for the state of the environment, and an increase in their functions in this area. On the other hand, in practice, the central administrative bodies of the policy of Nature Protection appeared in all countries within the national framework. In Japan it is the Department of Environmental Protection, in France – the relevant ministry, in Germany – the Federal Cabinet of Environmental Protection, in the USA-the Federal agency for Environmental Protection, and in a number of countries it has its own departments.

In most developed countries, the financing of environmental policy is based on the state of the environment in the norm, which is achieved by setting different standards of pollution. These standards are provided by the policy of introducing into practice a system of tax incentives, dotations, the use of preferential credits, payments for the use of waste in excess of the norm of trade or natural resources. Among non-governmental organizations, it is possible to introduce administrative decisions on the restriction of production, closure of enterprises by independent organizations, as well as criminal liability.

For third world countries, the experience of developed countries, in particular in the industry, the implementation of natural resource-saving, non-Waste Technologies is very important for the region to improve the efficiency of the use of energy resources. These experiments allow us not to repeat the mistakes made by the industrial society, to solve the problems of Environmental Protection in connection with the tasks of general socio-economic development.

From the period of planned, centralized economic conduct in the countries of the transition economies (central and Eastern Europe, including Uzbekistan, the CIS), certain experience in the activity of Nature Protection has accumulated. For 70-80 years, a number of laws on nature protection have been developed and adopted, a system of Public Administration of the use of nature has been created. Environmental monitoring (a network of control facilities that record the state of the atmosphere and water capacity) was carried out, means of economic impact (taxes, dotations, fines, privileges) were created for users from nature, ecological funds were created.

It is necessary to preserve all the positive from these experiences and look for new sources of funding for the conservation activities of the countries of the transition economies. After all, in the conditions of a complex ecological situation in the region, saving in the field of nature protection can have irreparable consequences. In other words, if today the ecological situation is intensified in providing the sphere of health care with not enough financial resources, then in the future it will not be possible to restore it even with very large funds.

Nowadays, the preservation of the world's natural ecosystems has become a universal problem. This is because the areas of natural ecosystems in the world are shrinking sharply:

if at the beginning of the twentieth century they were degraded by 20 percent on land, now they are 61-63 percent.

Table 1 Not disturbed under the influence of economic activity large territorial states¹

countries	Area mln	Population density per 100 ha	Unspoiled lands, mln, ha	Unspoiled land, as a percentage of total area
Russia	1710,0	8,6	1026,0-1112,0	60-65
Canada	922,1	2,9	640,6	65
Australia	761,8	2,6	251,6	33
Brazil	845,7	17,4	237,3	28
China	932,6	120,0	182,2	20
Algeria	238,2	7,5	152,6	64

When analyzing the environmental potential of the world economy, we believe that a comparative study of Russia and the United States is appropriate. Because Russia, like Uzbekistan, was the basis of the "Red Empire" of the USSR until independence in the 90s of the last century. The environmental situation in these countries has much in common with Uzbekistan. The United States, on the other hand, ranks high among developed countries and has the status of a classic capitalist state. Each of them can be a unique example of an approach to this problem.

At the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), Russia signed the UN Rama Convention on Climate Change (IRCC). The signing of the Kyoto Act (1997) by the country was important for reducing steam emissions, which set out the commitments of developed and transition economies to reduce steam emissions compared to the 1990 base year in the first budget period for 2008-2012. According to Russia's commitments, total anthropogenic

emissions of all steam gases during this period should not exceed the 1990 level on average, which is a lighter commitment than many other countries that need to reduce emissions by 6-8%.

There are several forms of trade in waste rights, in which Russia can also participate. First, it is the implementation of joint projects in which developed countries invest in countries where the reduction of steam emissions is cheaper and the reduction is achieved at the expense of their own commitments. Second, the sale of quotas on waste is also relevant for Russia, where the overall crisis has significantly reduced emissions, especially steam, in connection with the economic crisis and declining production over the last decade of the twentieth century. Third, trade, including the reduction of the country's own steam emissions, is one of them.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (BDC), ratified by the country in 1995, aims to preserve wildlife on Earth. According to the documents adopted at the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to unite the efforts of many countries to transition to a model of sustainable development, they and the ratified countries have obligations to preserve biodiversity not only in the interests of the nation but also to save the world. undertook.

The contribution of the nature of our country to the sustainability of the world's biota is estimated at 10%, which is much higher than in other countries providing services to the global ecosystem (%):

Russia-9.6 Canada-5.25
Brazil-7.06 USA-5.22
Australia-6.52 China-4.93

Russia's contribution to global stability is almost twice that of the United States and Canada.

The general structure of state management of the use of environmental factors in increasing the economic potential of

the region abroad can also be seen in the example of the United States. In the U.S., the public administration system has a multi-tiered internal structure, and each link gains significant independence. The main levels of government are federal, state, and local, while the transitional levels are interstate and regional. Each level deals with the use of environmental factors within its mandate.

The General Administration in the US is carried out by federal ministries and courts on the basis of federal legislation developed by the US Congress. The exact Organization of the socio-economic life of the people belongs to the powers of the governments of the States, while with the practical formation of the system and environment of use of nature in the region, the administrations of local self-government bodies - municipal municipalities and counties are engaged. And in order to solve the issues of the use of nature, which are under the direct jurisdiction of the Federal government, special bodies have been established in ministries and courts.

The law on Community Land Management Policy (FLPMA), adopted by the US Congress in 1976, became the main one in the field of Community Land Management.

FLPMA can be used directly from land users (forest cutters, mineral raw material producers, precursors, users of recreational resources, etc.) the development of the law as a result of the great influence it has shown requires a certain amount of time. During this time, the BLM (land management bureau) manages its activities in compliance with the basic provisions of the law on Community Land Management, through special instructions developed and maintaining the rights of the population to the maximum.

FLPMA added mexanizmini to the ECF (multi-purpose use of land) plans to implement the principles of sustainable productivity and multi-purpose use. Based on the approved

plans, multi-purpose planning activities were carried out, that is, plans were developed such as the sale of wood, the development of recreational facilities, and the improvement of the state of the surrounding areas.

Above, we have covered the problems arising in the process of using environmental factors in the economic development of the regions of some countries, as well as the experience of managing the use of the environmental factor. In addition to the experience of some countries, it is important to study the results achieved by international cooperation in the development of national strategies for Sustainable Development.

Proceeding from this, we believe that the protection of global social blessings, which depends on the biosphere of our planet, should be part of the global processes.

The use of environmental resources should be decided in a fair direction by the world balance, the distribution of current consumption, the allocation of environmental costs and losses. Here stands the issue of the mechanism of internasionalization of global external influences, which obliges countries that have a negative impact on the biosphere to pay and cover global environmental costs. In other words, it is necessary to ensure the fairness of the relations between "ecological donor "countries (including Uzbekistan) and" ecological consumer" countries (many developed countries).

The global environmental fund (GEF), established to mitigate global environmental problems in this area, is such a targeted fund. This fund should help protect global social favors, which are ineffective at the national level, but should be a means of compensation to countries that support the conservation of global ecosystems.

The mechanism of national debt transformation "debts-nature" was proposed by the Paris Club creditor-countries in 1990

year. The mechanism of "debts-nature" is such that the creditor (this is a separate country, a group of countries, transnational corporations, international non-governmental organizations) agrees on the content of the agreement with the debtor – country, according to its terms, the creditor either simplifies the debt or, in part, the debtor-funds the country's obligations, Environmental Protection, the fulfillment of certain environmental obligations (most

Within the countries of the transition economies, this system is effectively used by Poland, Bulgaria, Malaysia and Thailand. For example, in Poland, a large part of its debt was "ecological mining" to the United States, Switzerland, France, Finland. The Polish environmental fund in 1995 year amounted to 470 million dollars.

The UN and its composition are actively involved in the preservation of Global social blessings, the solution of environmental problems. For the first time, the UN has put the problem of protecting the environment globally at its conference in Stockholm (1972). The UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro (1992) was of decisive importance for the future understanding of environmental risks for Humanity, the formation of new ideas for World Development. A number of positive decisions were made at the UN conference on sustainable development in Johannesburg (JAR) (2002).

An important problem of the stabilization of the environmental situation on the planet and the protection of global social blessings is the lack of necessary international coordination in this area. It is necessary to manage Global wealth, coordinate international actions with environmental policies inside the country, to unite States. Existing international content does not have sufficient authority and resources to address global challenges. It is desirable to establish a responsible international organization on the Coordination

of actions in the field of Environmental Protection on the planet.

In the declaration " the agenda of the 21st century " of the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro, the following were listed as the main conditions for Sustainable Development:²

- Rapid stabilization of the planet's population;
- rejection of excess consumption;
- minimization of the share of raw materials and energy consumption in all types of production;
- greening of industrial production, energy, agriculture, transport, supply;
- replace non-renewable raw materials with renewable ones where possible;
- continuous monitoring of the state of the environment;
- Broad involvement of science in solving problems facing humanity;
- regulation and encouragement of the implementation of the requirements of the new model of development by all countries internationally (within the framework of relevant agreements) and by a particular state (through legislation and economic incentives).

The recommendations of the conference "Agenda for the XXI century" in general cover the following main areas:

- poverty alleviation;
- reduction of resource consumption by modern technology;
- maintaining the stability of the biosphere;
- taking into account the laws of nature in decision-making in the political, economic and social spheres.

The Rio Conference laid the groundwork for countries to develop national concepts of sustainable development. A comparative analysis of the national concepts of sustainable

development in a number of countries is provided in Annex 3.

For resource regions, policy elements to implement the Sustainable Development Concept applicable in the U.S., Canada, and Australia are of interest. The main elements of this policy are: the trend of regionalization of nature management policy, the use of direct and indirect market methods of regulating the use of nature in regions with high levels of biodiversity; such as looking at forest use as a cornerstone of regional strategies for sustainable development for forested regions.

In the early 1990s, the development of national strategies for sustainable development began to take into account "environmental integrity, economic efficiency, eco-justice." On the basis of this trinity, many national strategies for sustainable development (for example, in the United States) or transition to it (for example, in Uzbekistan) are being actively developed. The three "E's" are key factors in the three types of sustainability that result from sustainable development:

- environmental factors aimed at ensuring the well-being of people by maintaining the reserves of renewable and non-renewable resources, in particular, their renewable capacity and the ability of the environment to recycle waste;

- economic factors aimed at preserving social capital;

- Social factors aimed at reducing poverty and achieving social justice.

Environmental approach. If the achievement of ecological sustainability is the main goal, then the whole sustainable development is defined as "development without growing beyond the ecosystem". An ecosystem is defined as "a maximum number of populations that can operate within a given space by providing that population in the

future without reducing the capacity of that space".³

Thus, the principle of ecosystem integrity is prioritized as a critical factor in the sustainability of the global ecosystem. A number of Russian ecologists (V. Danilov-Danilyan, N. Glazovsky, etc.) argue that the concept of the biosphere, based on the theory of biotic regulation of the environment developed in Russia in the 80s, should remain the basis for the development of a sustainable development strategy, rather than a generally accepted resource concept. they think. The main mechanism for implementation is the preservation and expansion of intact natural areas on a global scale, for which it is proposed to unite the forces of the whole country.

Clearly, setting the starting point for global biosphere sustainability is an important task of sustainable development, because only by knowing the limits of sustainability can policy be formulated for our entire planet. But from our point of view, it would be less accurate to contrast the concepts of biosphere and resource: it all depends on what level and object of research we choose.

A striking example of an environmental resource approach in the development of a national strategy for sustainable development is the "Sustainable Netherlands" strategy based on the concept of ecological space. The concept of ecological space is embodied in the ecological tasks presented to society by the biosphere and necessary for sustainable economic activity. The principle of redistribution of ecological space has been proposed in order to ensure a quota for the overall natural potential of our planet and the consumption of natural resources.

Achieving sustainable development at this stage is a guarantee of such sustainability for future generations. Mankind has entered a

new era, in which the deterrent to development is natural capital, not man-made (anthropogenic) capital. Therefore, achieving environmental sustainability in the first place is a guarantee of successful sustainable development in general.

Economic approach. the needs of society stimulate scientific and technological progress and the development of production activities, which leads to the need to change the structure of production and consumption, ie economic activity.

An example of a national-level economic approach is the U.S. concept, where sustainable development is defined by the Presidential Council as economic growth that benefits current and future generations without adversely affecting the planet's resources and biological system. Structurally, the sustainable development strategy covers the economic, environmental, and social aspects, from which 6 conditions for the future sustainable development of the United States have been developed (Appendix 3).

Social approach. The need to change lifestyles, transition to environmental thinking, and develop environmental awareness and education was later realized in the development of the concept of sustainable development. Social stability is aimed at reducing poverty and establishing social justice. The UN focuses on "human development" or "human personality development", the achievement of which is assessed not only in terms of income, but also in terms of life expectancy, literacy and education among adolescents. In a broad sense, the concept of 'human development' encompasses all aspects of the development of the human personality, from the state of health to its economic and political freedom. That is why human development is a goal, and economic growth is a means to an end. Жамият тараққияти узоқ давом этиши учун барча

мақсадлар гуруҳига эришишда тизимлилик ва маълум мутаносибликка эришиш зарур. (3-расм).

The main goals of sustainable development

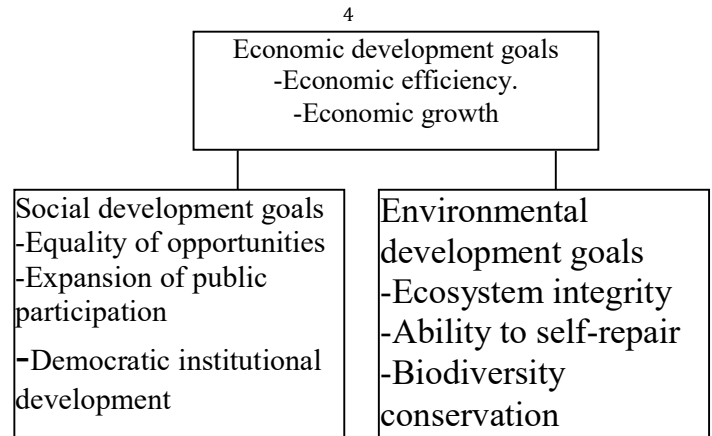


Figure 3

Methodologically important, the elimination of one of the "triangle" aspects can jeopardize both future economic growth and the state of the global ecosystem, as well as the future development of society as a whole.

CONCLUSION:

The systematization of sustainable development requires indicators that link all three factors and reflect environmental, economic and social aspects. But each country, group of countries, regions may have different indicators, moreover, they may change depending on the needs of this or that stage of environmental and economic policy.

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