

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSITION TO "GREEN" ECONOMY

Abdikarimova Aynura Abay qizi
Tashkent State Technical University

Abstract

This article describes the principles of transition to a green economy. UNEP activities include various projects in the field of Earth's atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. UNEP also plays an important role in the development of international conventions in the field of ecology and environmental protection.

Keywords: Green economy, brown economy, global environmental fund, UNEP, principle of sustainability, principle of fairness, principle of dignity, principle of healthy planet, principle of participation, principle of governance, principle of flexibility, principle of efficiency, principle of intergenerational relationship.

A resource-intensive legacy model leads to increased costs and reduced productivity. The ongoing crises are the result of the old resource-intensive model, and finally, the idea of a new model of "green" economy is taking shape. This model is not supported at the expense of material prosperity, environmental risks, ecological scarcity and increasing social inequality.

The goals and strategic objectives of the transition to the "green" economy require the foundation of certain principles. The principles of the transition to a "green economy" determine how this economy should be. The principles of the "green" economy are more comprehensive than the principles of the "brown economy".

"Green" economy is a system aimed at establishing an all-round harmless production process and production of environmentally friendly products with the economical use of available resources.

The widespread introduction of the "green" economy in Uzbekistan creates conditions for more rational use of the country's natural resources, elimination of various environmental problems, and economic growth by increasing the eco-literacy of the population. It is necessary to introduce the principles of economic modernization to form and develop this direction.

The principles of the transition to a "green" economy in Uzbekistan are as follows:

- Further development of legislation on nature protection and application of best practices in air, water, soil management and waste management;
- Expanding the organic agricultural sector, introducing certificates for organic products in the country and increasing the production of organic products;
- Promotion of ecological innovative solutions based on high research potential;
- Use legislative and economic instruments to support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
- Implementation of measures to improve energy efficiency in cities;
- Attract foreign direct investment and create "green" jobs.

It is no coincidence that before the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20", the report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Global Stability "A Sustainable Planet of People

Struggling to Live: The Future We Choose" noted the need to develop a "New Political Economy of Sustainable Development". it brings the paradigm of sustainable development to the center of the global economic debate".

In 1972, the United Nations established the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in order to unite the efforts of all countries in solving global environmental problems that cover the entire planet. This program helps coordinate conservation at the system-wide level.

The main objective of UNEP is to organize and implement measures aimed at protecting and improving the environment for the benefit of present and future generations. The slogan of the program is "Environment for the benefit of development".

UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

There are also six major UNEP offices and regional offices in various countries. UNEP is the organization responsible for solving all environmental problems at the global and regional level.

UNEP activities include various projects in the field of Earth's atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. UNEP also plays an important role in the development of international conventions in the field of ecology and environmental protection. UNEP often collaborates with governments and international non-governmental organizations. UNEP often sponsors and supports environmental protection projects.

UNEP also participates in the development of recommendations and international documents on issues such as potentially hazardous chemicals, transboundary air pollution and pollution on international shipping routes.

The program coordinates the activities of different countries on preserving biological diversity, environmentally safe use of biotechnology, environmentally safe storage of hazardous waste and toxic substances, and combating environmental pollution.

Until 2012, the UNEP Governing Council consisted of 58 states elected for a four-year term. Council seats are distributed geographically. The role of the Governing Council is to define the main directions of work on various environmental programs of the UN and to disseminate ideas of cooperation on environmental issues among UN member states.

The UNEP Secretariat consists of 890 employees, about 500 of whom work on contracts from other countries. The Secretariat oversees the implementation of UNEP's various policies and programs. The Secretariat is also involved in budget allocation. The budget is about 105 million US dollars, and this money is collected from membership fees of UNEP member states.

UNEP carries out its activities in the following seven directions:

- Warning about various conflicts and assessment of conflicts;
- Implementation of environmental policy;
- Technology, production and economy;
- Regional cooperation;
- Environmental laws and conventions;
- Global environmental protection
- Communication and public information.

A special method has been developed for UNEP activities to produce effective results.

First, information is collected about environmental problems and the measures used to solve them, deficiencies and shortcomings in implementation are identified, and also what organizations should be involved to restore the situation. Then the goals and strategy of the program are determined, and practical activities are developed.

This program is presented for discussion at the international, governmental and non-governmental level. And finally, at the final stage, the activities used by the environmental fund are selected.

UNEP has a very good information service - "Infoterra". It provides all UN member states with information in all directions, provides necessary information for environmental adoption. countries that do not have enough funds to transfer are very poor.

The headquarters of UNEP is located in Nairobi, the capital of the country of Kenya on the African continent.

The World Meteorological Organization together with UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988.

UNEP is also one of the sponsors of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). World Environment Day is celebrated annually under the auspices of UNEP.

As mentioned above, the initiative to develop the "green" economy in the world was put forward by UNEP in 2008 and is based on the following general principles (Table-1).

Table-1 Principles promoted by international organizations

№	The main principles of the UNEP "green" economy
1.	The principle of stability
2.	The principle of fairness
3.	The principle of dignity
4.	The principle of a healthy planet
5.	The principle of participation
6.	Management principle
7.	The principle of flexibility
8.	The principle of efficiency
9.	Intergenerational relationship principle

The principle of stability. "Green economy" is a means of ensuring stability. While it cannot replace sustainable development, it is considered one of the ways to ensure it. "Green economy" depends on a healthy environment and serves as a source of prosperity for all. Such a policy covers all the goals of sustainable development and develops mixed strategies that allow achieving positive results in these directions.

The principle of fairness. "Green economy" supports equality and justice between countries and generations. It promotes human rights, cultural diversity, gender equality, and recognizes the knowledge, skills, experiences and contributions of each person in this field. The rights of indigenous people to land, territory and resources are respected.

The principle of dignity. A green economy will bring prosperity for all and reduce poverty, achieve higher levels of human development in all countries, ensure food security and health, education, sanitation, water supply, energy and other serves to create access to basic services. This principle contributes to the expansion of women's rights and opportunities. "Green economy" supports the right to development if implemented on the basis of sustainability.

The principle of a healthy planet. "Green economy" helps restore lost biodiversity, directs investments in natural systems and restores those that are disappearing. "Green economy" directly depends on ecosystems and biodiversity, and this economy encourages everyone to cooperate with environmental requirements. Ecological requirements include environmental pollution, protection of ecosystems, preservation of biodiversity and other natural resources, efficient and rational use of natural resources without jeopardizing the needs of future generations.

"Green economy" helps to assess the potential impact of new technologies and innovations before their production and use, environmental consequences of economic policy, and balance between ecological and social relations.

The principle of participation. "Green economy" is inclusive because it is based on transparency, scientific research and participation of all interested parties. "Green economy" requires the full and effective participation of citizens in all stages of ensuring sustainable development.

Management principle. Due to the transparency of "green economy" data, its scale can be measured. "Green economy" allows healthy control over production and markets. The results of development can be measured quantitatively at the macro and micro level. "Green economy" promotes international cooperation, distributes international responsibilities among participants and calls on everyone to observe international standards in the field of human rights and nature protection.

The principle of flexibility. "Green economy" will support the development of the system of social protection and environmental protection. It helps to prepare and adapt to climate changes and natural disasters. The "green economy" model can be adapted to the cultural, social and ecological characteristics of any country.

The principle of efficiency. "Green economy" implements the principle of "polluter pays" and tries to use resources and water effectively and rationally. It supports the development of social, economic and ecological innovations.

Intergenerational relationship principle. "Green economy" makes it possible to make investments in practice and in the future. It serves to ensure justice between generations, preserve resources and improve the quality of life of the population in the long term. By regulating and influencing the financial sector, "Green Economy" encourages investments in economic sectors, green technologies, and ensures the stability of the global monetary system.

In addition to the general principles developed by international organizations, the national principles of green economy have been implemented in the practice of most countries, taking into account the

national characteristics of individual countries. In particular, the United Kingdom National Committee of UNEP has developed separate green economy principles for the country, this list consists of 15 principles, which are fully or partially consistent with the principles of the Coalition. They also have different aspects.

- Equal distribution of wealth;
- Economic fairness;
- Equality between generations;
- Principle of prudence;
- The right to development;
- Internalization of external effects;
- International cooperation;
- International responsibility;
- Sustainable production and consumption;
- Fair transition;
- New indicators of well-being.

The rest of the principles completely repeat the principles of coalition:

- Strategic, coordinated and comprehensive planning to ensure sustainable development, "green economy" and fight against poverty;
- Information, participation and reporting;
- Gender equality;
- Preservation of biodiversity and environmental protection.

To sum up, the goal and strategic objectives of the transition to the "Green Economy" require to be based on certain principles. The principles of the transition to the "green economy" determine how this economy should be.

REFERENCES

1. Xashimova S. N., Abdikarimova A. A. BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNI TA'MINLASHDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA RAQAMLASHTIRISH.
2. Nig'matullayevna, X. S. (2024). QAYTA TIKLANUVCHAN ENERGIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASH. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(1), 98-101.
3. A.V. Vaxabov, Sh.X.Xajibakiev. "Yashil iqtisodiyot" (Darslik) T.: "Universitet", 2020.
4. Hashimova S. N. GUARANTEED GREEN ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT // Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 4-1 (95). – С. 61-64.
5. Nigmatullayevna H. S. GREEN TAXONOMY: ESSENCE, APPLICATION AND EFFECTIVENESS // British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development. – 2024. – Т. 24. – С. 84-87.