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### **THE PRESSING PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY FOR MAKING THE ECOLOGICAL STABILITY**

***Abstract.** This article focuses on the transition to a green economy, which is one of the problems facing the countries of the world in today's globalization. The most important threats in the world are environmental threats. Aspects related to finding the best way to prevent these environmental threats by transitioning to a green economy in the country are highlighted.*

***Key words:** ecology, environmental protection, ecological crisis, ecological threat, modern technology, ecological economy and green economy.*

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### **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В МИРЕ СЕГОДНЯ ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ**

***Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается переход к зеленой экономике, которая является одной из проблем, стоящих*

*перед странами мира в условиях сегодняшней глобализации. Наиболее важными угрозами в мире являются экологические угрозы. Освещены аспекты, связанные с поиском наилучшего способа предотвращения этих экологических угроз путем перехода к зеленой экономике в стране.*

**Ключевые слова:** *экология, охрана окружающей среды, экологический кризис, экологическая угроза, современные технологии, экологическая экономика и зеленая экономика.*

According to the general economic approach to the definition of "green" economy by N. Vukovich, it is necessary to once again study the issues of sustainable development and implement an integrated approach. This allows us to determine the main interrelationships of ecology, economy, society and "green" economy [8]:

Karl Burkart believes that the "green" economy is a stable part of the systematic management of "ecology-economy-society" [9]. In his opinion, the "green" economy consists in providing a balance in a way that takes into account benefits in a social-ecological-economic system.

Economic activity does not directly affect the environment without some means. Therefore, the development of economic activity is affected by environmental threats. The widespread expansion of environmental problems caused by excessive use of natural resources by the countries of the world, failure to adapt to the production process of modern technologies, and the dumping of toxic waste into the environment leads to the deterioration of public health.

Economic relations occupy a special place in human development, and the development of the country consists of the use of modern technologies, the effective use of natural resources, the preservation of biodiversity and the provision of the environment in its entirety for future generations. In the process of ensuring the development of the global economy in the country, it is important to "capitalize" environmental activities to increase its role, to achieve economic benefits. Such opportunities, in particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the long-term development of the country "Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted. In this decree, the issues of "Environmental initiatives in the international arena, including the promotion of the initiative to develop the World Environmental Charter"[2] occupy a special place.

The solutions and opportunities provided by enabling a green economy support economic development while mitigating many of the negative environmental impacts. It requires the application of robust and modern policies through the proper application of the green economy to

society. Effective use of natural resources, prevention of economic and social damage to the environment, investment in this area, without considering the importance of economic benefits, should support reforms with a view to the future. In any country, it is important to develop socio-economic development strategies for the transition to a green economy, to ensure social stability by attracting investments in environmental indicators and the use of natural resources. Economic activity itself does not pose a threat to the environment. Perhaps the lack of attention to the integrity of the ecological support system in the implementation of economic activity threatens. Today's environmental problems, mainly the expansion of general economic activity, climate change and the loss of biological diversity, require attention to the elimination of emissions from human consumption of natural resources.

It ensures political and social and economic stability while enabling sustainable development and strategic development based on the provision of a green economy.

When establishing international cooperation in solving global environmental problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- formation of a system of international cooperation in the use and protection of nature, creation of natural, social, economic and political conditions;

- to increase the importance of national main directions and environmental protection, studying advanced foreign experiences in solving environmental problems;

- development of agreements and programs of international cooperation in the field of ecology;

- Interstate cooperation in the field of ecology of Uzbekistan consists of paying special attention to issues of improving the environmental situation at the local, national, regional and global levels.

In order to solve these problems and achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to increase the ecological potential of the biosphere and use it without harming it. The main reason for the origin of the ecological crisis is economic growth and increasing the consumption potential of society. For human welfare, it is important to reduce the negative consequences, taking into account the elimination of the ecological crisis. Its only solution is to switch to ecological economy or green economy. Green economy means the production of energy-saving products, the use of alternative energy.

The report states that by 2030, the world population's need for food will increase by 50%, the need for electricity will increase by 45%, and the demand for water resources will increase by 30%. In order to implement this, it is necessary to immediately introduce a "green economy", said Ban Ki-moon. Today, the USA, South Korea, Germany,

Sweden, Denmark, Holland and other developed countries are gradually moving to the green economy»[5]. The transition to a green economy not only leads to the growth of the country's economy, but also to the production of environmentally friendly products and improves the health of the population.

One of the main principles of the international concept of sustainable development is to ensure that all types of economic activity are green. At the same time, it is difficult to determine the information about the environmental compliance of industrial enterprises with the accepted standards, and accordingly, it is possible to estimate how much the user of nature will spend on the budget of his environmental project. Indicators of environmental costs, the main macroeconomic indicators - gross national product (GNP), items of budget revenues and expenses, allow comparison with some types of the total volume of investments in the economy as a whole. An analysis of statistical data describing the ratio of environmental costs to GDP can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1**

The share of environmental costs in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP)

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental costs in large enterprises (billion soums)	385,4	369,7	393,2	394,8	618,8	573,6	763,1	952,9
Environmental costs in micro-firms and small enterprises (billion soums)	12,5	5,7	6,8	15	30,2	32,2	42,6	49
Total environmental costs (billion soums)	397,9	375,4	400	409,8	649	605,8	805,7	1001,9
GDP (billion soums)	153311,3	186829,5	221350,9	255421,9	317476,4	424728,7	529391,4	602551,4
<b>The share of environmental costs in relation to GDP, (%)</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,17</b>

According to Table 1, the share of total environmental costs in economic entities operating in the republic in relation to the gross domestic product is reflected. In particular, in 2022, compared to 2015, environmental costs in large enterprises will increase by 567.5 billion. to soums or increased by 247.2 percent. Environmental costs in micro-firms and small enterprises are 36.5 billion. increased to soums or 392.0 percent. Compared to 2015, the GDP in 2022 will be 449,240.1 billion. increased to soums or 393.0%, which increased proportionally to environmental costs. It can be observed that the share of environmental costs in relation to GDP has decreased from 0.26 percent in 2015 to 0.17 percent by 2022. This indicator has decreased in recent years, due to the

fact that GDP growth is higher than environmental costs, and economic entities do not pay enough attention to environmental costs. As a summary, the share of total environmental spending in relation to GDP in 2022 compared to 2015 decreased by 0.09 points. The decrease of environmental costs in relation to GDP is not considered a "positive situation". Because, in the green economy based on innovative technologies, the need for environmental costs will increase more and more and will affect the size of GDP. That is, to create ecologically clean goods and services, it requires a rational increase in the amount of environmental costs compared to GDP.

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