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## **PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY**

**Annotation:** **Green economy** – an economy that aims to reduce environmental risks and environmental shortages and aims to develop sustainably without disrupting the environment. It is closely related to ecological economics, but is mainly used as a political term. UNEP stated in its 2011 Green Economy Report that "the economy must be not only efficient, but also fair to be green. Fairness refers to the recognition of global and country – level equality measures, in particular, to ensure a fair transition to a low-carbon, resource-saving and socially inclusive economy-a feature that distinguishes it from previous economic regimes is the direct assessment of natural capital and environmental services as economically important (See: "Economy of ecosystems and biodiversity" and "Natural Capital Bank"), and a is returned reliably to an organization that harms or ignores the asset and is counted as its liabilities.[4]

**Key words:** green, economy, globalization, income, profit, ecotism, biology, envoriment, classical economy.

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**Introduction.** Green economics is clearly defined as any theory of economics, according to which economics is a component of the ecosystem in which it lives (after Lynn Margulis). A holistic approach to the topic is typical, and economic ideas are mixed with any other topic, depending on a particular theorist. Proponents of feminism, postmodernism, the environmental movement, the peace movement, green Politics, green anarchism, and the Anti-Globalization Movement have used the term to describe very different ideas outside of mainstream economics. The practice of green sticker and environmental sign has emerged in front of consumers as indicators of environmental friendliness and sustainable development. Many industries are beginning to adopt these standards as a way to promote greening practices in a globalizing economy. Also known as sustainability standards, these standards are special rules that guarantee that purchased products will not harm the environment and the people who make them. The number of these standards has recently grown, and now they can help build a new, more green economy. They focus on economic sectors such as forestry, agriculture, mining or fishing; focus on environmental factors such as water sources and biodiversity conservation or greenhouse gas emission reductions; support for employee social protection and rights; and home to specific parts of production processes.

The use of the term is further clarified by the political differences of Green parties, which are formally established and claim the capitalized Green term as a unique and distinguishing character. Thus, it is generally advisable to refer to the empty School of "green economists", which promotes the transition to a green economy, a more complete accounting of biomimicry and biodiversity. (See: "economics of ecosystems and biodiversity", especially for current prestigious international affairs aimed at these goals, and for the presentation of these for ordinary people, the Natural Capital Bank.) Some economists see green economics as a branch or sub-field of more established schools. For example, traditional land is seen as a classical economy that is generalized to natural capital and has some characteristics in common with Labor and physical capital (since natural capital assets such as rivers directly replace man-made assets such as canals). Or it is considered as a Marxist economy, a form of nature

lumpenproletariat, an exploitable base of non-workers that gives an excess of value to the human economy, or a branch of neoclassical economics, in which the cost of life for development, etc. Developed countries are kept stable in a ratio that reflects the balance of power, and non-human life is very low.

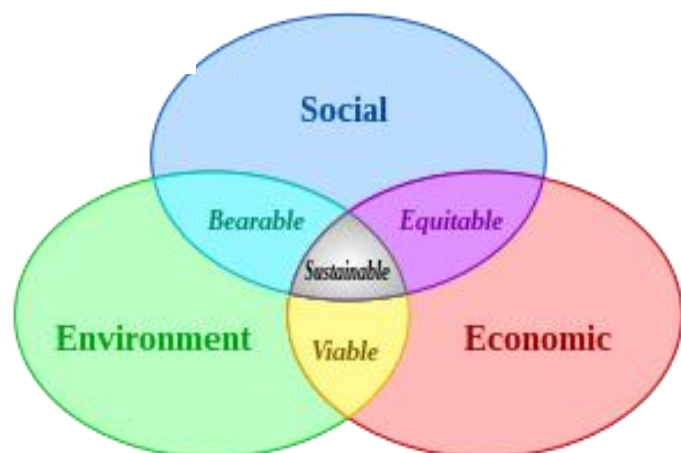
The growing commitment by UNEP (and national governments such as the UK) to ideas of natural capital and full cost accounting under the slogan "green economy" can eliminate differences between schools and redefine them all as variations of the "green economy". As of 2010, the Bretton Woods institutions (notably the World Bank [6] and the International Monetary Fund (through its Green Fund initiative) responsible for global monetary policy) have expressed their intention to assess biodiversity and move towards more formal and universal biodiversity. finance . Considering these to be emissions and emissions not less, but radically zero, research and initiatives on zero emissions will be promoted. The UNEP 2011 Green Economy report states that " based on current research, the annual funding requirement for greening the global economy has been estimated to range from US \$ 1.05 to US \$ 2.59 trillion. In order to place this demand in perspective, it accounts for a tenth of the total global investment per year as measured by the formation of global gross capital." [3]

At cop26, the European Investment Bank published a set of general principles of fair passage agreed with multilateral development banks and consistent with the Paris Agreement. The principles envisage a shift in funding towards a net zero-carbon economy while also focusing on socio-economic impacts as well as policy engagement and long-term economic change along with plans for inclusion and gender equality.[7][8]

African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, European bank for reconstruction and Development, New Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank are among the multilateral development banks . support the principles of climate change mitigation and fair passage. The World Bank Group also contributed.[7] [9] [10]definition

Karl Burkart has described the green economy as based on six main sectors:[11]

- Renewable energy
- Green buildings
- Sustainable transportation
- Water management
- Waste management
  
- Land Management



The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), a global business representative, defines green economics as "an economy in which economic growth and environmental responsibility work together in a mutually reinforcing regime while supporting progress in social development. [12]

- Open and competitive markets
- \* Indicators, accounting and reporting
- \* Finance and investments
- Awareness
- Life cycle approach
- \* Resource efficiency and allocation
- \* Employment
- Education and skills
- \* Management and cooperation
- \* Integrated policy and decision making

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