

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ УСТОЙЧИВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И УГРОЗЫ НА ПУТИ ИХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

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В научной статье рассматриваются некоторые современные концепции устойчивого развития и делается вывод о том, что из-за разных подходов в развитых и развивающихся странах достичь консенсуса по достижению целей устойчивого развития в ближайшем будущем будет невозможно из-за некоторых концептуальных различий.

Ключевые слова: устойчивая экономика; низко-углеродная экономика; трансформация экономики; экономический рост; экологическая обстановка

MODERN CONCEPTS OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICS AND THREATS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

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The scientific article examines some modern concepts of sustainable development and concludes that due to different approaches in developed and developing countries, it will be impossible to achieve consensus on achieving sustainability goals in the near future due to some conceptual differences.

Keywords: sustainable economic; low-carbon economy; economic transformation; economic growth; ecological environment.

For more than half a century, the concept of sustainable development has had an independent theoretical status. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development's report, *Our Common Future*, introduced the concept of development for the first time. At the same time, SD was interpreted as a set of interrelated measures aimed at the current state of humanity and society, without consequences for future changes [1]. As a system of scientific views, it has received recognition from the world scientific community. Around this area of knowledge various social, economic, political, environmental and other processes began to develop.

If we make a comparison between modern economic theories of development that are closely related to sustainable development, we note that:

- the paradigm of sustainable development is largely focused on establishing a balance between the economy, society and ecology. At the same time, the importance of innovative and technological achievements in the formation of a triple socio-ecological-economic balance is noted everywhere [2]. What is important for future generations is not the current economic result, but the preservation and restoration of natural resources in the long term.

- in the concept of a green economy, which was first proposed in 2003 by the UK Government, the emphasis is shifted in favor of the efficient use of natural capital, its reproduction and increase in the face of increasing market needs and an increasing likelihood of environmental risks. It is defined as an economy based on the idea of obtaining greater economic benefits by increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions, in addition, it comprehensively covers the management mechanism and its components [3].

- the circular economy is focused on optimizing the consumption of primary resources and reducing the volume of generated waste by preserving and increasing existing natural capital, optimizing the use of resources and their production circulation in the production process, as well as by increasing the efficiency of the economic system by eliminating negative external factors [4].

- low-carbon development is focused on reducing various carbon dioxide emissions in all areas of the economy through a large number of emission reduction technologies. The low-carbon economy (LE) is characterized by low energy consumption, low pollution, and low emission. The extreme climate and other problems caused by greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions threaten economic development and even human security, spurring the global low-carbon transition [5]. These could be various kinds of measures to improve energy efficiency, introduce energy supply systems aimed at replacing fuel, use more environmentally friendly raw materials, use carbon capture and storage technologies, etc. A low-carbon economy is practically linked to reducing fossil fuel consumption.

As a result, a policy is being formed at the global level that, while the final goals of sustainable development are common, solves the practical problems of achieving them in different ways in specific regions of the planet. For developed countries, the problem is the resolution of already accumulated and existing environmental and social crises at the achieved high level of economy.

The concepts of sustainable development, green and low-carbon economy formed in Western countries are not always unconditionally accepted by the scientific community, both in developed countries themselves and in developing countries. As a result, despite the formal adoption of the SDGs at the level of most countries in the world, there are quite substantiated arguments by opponents of «green growth», a low-carbon economy and, as a consequence, the process of greening the economy.

Developing countries may underestimate the importance of green development due to the fact that it suggests that it slows down the development of economies and reduces consumption.

As economists in some developing countries reasonably believe [2; 3]:

1) «green» growth will not be able to stop climate change, but the abandonment of hydrocarbons will lead to a drop in the rate of economic development;

2) «green» growth is possible only on a local scale, because the costs are unreasonably high, and «green» energy does not provide the usual energy density and will not be able to fully replace traditional energy;

3) «green» growth requires huge organizational, technological and financial costs, agreed upon between many countries of the world, and is therefore difficult in the near future.

Perhaps the most compelling argument put forward for green growth is that protecting the environment can go hand-in-hand with making profits. However, in reality there is often a tension between these goals. Many firms are risk averse, for instance, and don't want to be first-movers, whether on charging for plastic bags, banning plastic cups or introducing carbon labelling. The fact that some sustainable interventions are simply not attractive investments for the private sector: there is little profit to be made in conserving ecosystems or financing public infrastructure for electric vehicles. Meanwhile, environmental risks like natural resource depletion or extreme weather might become increasingly attractive to part of the private sector [6].

Therefore, in the near future, the countries of the world will not be able to agree on a common policy to achieve carbon neutrality and, most likely, plans to be agreed upon at the beginning of the 21st century will be pushed back for an indefinite period.

Thus, with all the complexity and versatility of the concept of sustainable development, the process of forming an economy through its «greening»

through production and consumption is a prerequisite for sustainable development, due to the fact that global environmental problems, primarily climate change, will require management for their solution and organizational mechanisms of a preventive nature.

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