

3. Итоги биржевого рынка ценных бумаг за февраль 2022 года [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа <https://aigenis.by/cases/itogi-birzhevogo-rynka-cennyh-bumag-za-fevral-2022-goda/> – Дата доступа 13.03.2023.

4. Алехин, Б. И. Рынок ценных бумаг: учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / Б. И. Алехин. – 2-е изд., испр. И доп. – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2018. – 497 с.

Anna Skakun

Science tutor *L.V. Bedritskaya*
BSEU (Minsk)

“THE GREEN ECONOMY” AS A NEW TYPE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

“The green economy” is a model of economic development based on sustainable development and knowledge of environmental economics.

The main objectives are to study the application of green economy in the Republic of Belarus and other countries, as well as the impact of human activity on the environment.

There are different ways in which the green economy is shaping up in countries that consider it a priority.

South Korea became the first country to adopt the idea of green economy in 2008. The focus is on industry, “green” modes of transport, alternative sources of fresh water, and waste recycling technologies. Since 2011, a green payment card system has been launched to stimulate green consumption of goods produced with eco-innovations. With these cards, the consumption of green goods and services and the use of public transport instead of personal transport are taken into account. It is expected that the implementation of this plan will lead to an increase of production by \$140 –160 billion and provide more than 1.5 million jobs.

Kazakhstan has unique opportunities and prerequisites for green economy. Its vast territory, advantageous geopolitical location and available financial and natural resources are favourable for new opportunities. The concept for Kazakhstan's transition to a green economy was implemented in 2013 in three phases. During the first period – from 2013 to 2020 – the state's main priority was to optimise the use of resources as well as the creation of green infrastructure; During the second phase, from 2020 to 2030, the national economy will be transformed on the basis of the established green infrastructure, with a focus on the careful use of water, the promotion and widespread deployment of renewable energy technologies.

The third phase – from 2030 to 2050 – will see the transition to the principles of the so-called "third industrial revolution", which requires the use of natural resources subject to their renewability and sustainability.

By 2050, the transformation of the green economy is estimated to additionally increase GDP by 3%, create more than 500,000 new jobs, and create new industries and services [1].

In 2012 Belarus joined the concept of green economy. The Ministry of Economy officially published a report based on the green economy principles. This document defined the Belarusian model of sustainable economic development and its fundamental directions:

- Industry. Ecological improvement of production through the introduction of “green” technologies and special equipment, renewable and alternative energy sources, modernization and improvement of traditional industries, approximate complete recycling of waste;

- Agriculture. The use of organic farming, meaning the rejection of the use of artificially created fertilizers and pesticides.

- Energy. Improving the energy efficiency of existing cogeneration plants and the development of non-carbon energy [2].

The measures developed to define the strategic objectives and mechanisms for the transition of the Republic of Belarus mechanisms for the transition of the Republic of Belarus to a “green” economy are fixed in the relevant state programmes.

The process of transition to a green economy in Belarus is complicated by the fact that it is a relatively new area of economic science, and there is accordingly no clear mechanism for transition to the new concept

However, there is no doubt that the main role in stimulating the "greening" of the economy should be played by the state. The market has not been able to organise itself mainly because of the belief that the transition to a green economy is an additional cost.

In addition, a healthy environment has a direct impact on the quality of life of the population: clean water and air, the creation of protected areas and the preservation of biodiversity are all important factors for well-being. And for every country, ensuring the well-being of society is a major objective. All of the above explains the need for a stronger role for the state when it comes to the green economy.

Implementing the principles of a green economy will make the Republic of Belarus more competitive, attract foreign direct investment and, potentially, reduce its dependence on resource supply. However, this requires the development of a set of incentives for economic entities and legislative support by the state is needed.

There are positive results in the implementation of green economy in our country, but the process is still at the development stage.

REFERENCES:

1. Антюфриева, З.А. Энергоемкость белорусской экономики / З.А. Антюфриева, Н.Ю. Таганович // Белорусский экономический журнал. – № 3. – 2003. – С. 4–11.

2. Economic newspaper [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://neg.by/novosti/otkrytj/zelenaya-ekonomika-i-energetika-v-belarusi/> – Date of access: 03.03.2023