

## DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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**Аннотация.** В данной работе рассматривается развитие экологизации международных экономических отношений, дается характеристика состояния экологических проблем с их спецификой проявления в мировой экономике.

**Annotation.** This paper examines the development of greening of international economic relations, describes the state of environmental problems with their specific manifestations in the world economy.

**Ключевые слова:** : экологизация, глобальные экологические проблемы, международные организации.

**Key words:** ecologization, global environmental problems, international organizations.

In the modern world, society's awareness of the acuteness and need to solve environmental problems is beginning to take on a more global character. Their universality and interdependence make it possible to develop common proposals and measures, regardless of the geographical location of countries and their level of economic development. At the same time, programs for improving the environment, in terms of their scale and financial costs, are far from accessible to every country. International cooperation in the field of environmental protection is diverse in terms of forms and directions of its implementation. This is what determines the relevance of our study of the environmental aspects of development in international economic relations.

Economic problems as a result of the ecological crisis are typical for all countries, regardless of their level of development. Currently, the problem of the environmental crisis is acute all over the world, it makes adjustments in many areas of human life, including a strong impact on the state economy and the economy of the world as a whole. Economic and environmental problems are closely related, and solving one of them, one cannot exclude the second. Just as the state of the environment directly forms the potential of the economic sphere, so its rapid progress brings changes to the world ecological state. [1, p. 286].

The area of land resources today is about 140 million square meters km, of which 23% are degrading, and 15% have lost their properties completely. As a result of growing urbanization, agricultural land is increasingly being used for water extraction and waste storage. The reduction of land resources and the decline in their quality is reflected in food production, and in the future may become a factor hindering the economic development of the countries of the world. Economic growth is inextricably linked with the growth of industrial water consumption. Of all the world's reserves, fresh water is only 2.5%, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it is glaciers. The use of water is included in the processes of food and industrial production, the largest consumption of water is observed in the energy, paper, chemical and metallurgical industries. [2, p. 94].

Currently, about 700 million people live in regions provided with water resources below the minimum level. At the same time, the trend is such that by 2025 this figure will increase to 3 billion people. The global problem of water scarcity can lead to a slowdown or a complete halt in the development of industries that consume large amounts of fresh water, and will also cause significant damage to agriculture. For countries that constantly feel a lack of water, a decrease in GDP by 6% is possible.

In the 21st century, the number of people on the planet has increased 4 times, and GDP - 20 times. The need for natural resources has increased by 2000%, and their use has reached such volumes that spontaneous recovery is no longer possible. In addition to the depletion of nature, the problems of its pollution with waste, lack of food and drinking water, and local urbanization are acute.

Economic growth is inextricably linked with the growth of industrial water consumption. 40% of the world's population is already deficient in it. If measures are not taken to rationally use, protect and purify water sources, this figure will soon rise to 65%. The complexity of solving this problem lies in the high cost and poor economic profitability. About 80% of the world's inhabitants are residents of developing countries,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them regularly go hungry. Further population growth in the next 10 years by 90% will be due to the growth of residents in these countries. To bring their standard of living closer to the standards in developed countries, it is necessary to increase the production of energy and goods by 5 and 10 times, respectively. [3, p. 854].

Thus, economic problems as a result of the ecological crisis are typical for all countries, regardless of their level of development. The basis of activities for the conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment should be respect for nature. It is important not only to eliminate the consequences of pollution and destruction, but also to initially use technologies that will not have such a detrimental effect on nature.

## REFERENCES

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