SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IS A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN HOW THE WORLD'S ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT WORK TOGETHER TO ENSURE A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL

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Abstract:

The world is shifting towards Sustainable Consumption and Production or SCP for short. This change is big for our economy and the environment. We are looking at how to make things in a way that does not harm the earth. The United Nations has a goal, called Sustainable Development Goal 12 or SDG 12 that guides us.

We are moving from making things using them and throwing them away to an economy. This new way helps with two problems: not having enough resources and hurting the environment. We looked at examples from Japan, Uzbekistan and South Africa.

Keywords: Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), SDG 12, circular economy, resource efficiency, economic decoupling, externalities, green procurement, Uzbekistan, sustainable

MAS’ULIYATLI ISTE’MOL VA ISHLAB CHIQARISH - IQTISODIYOTI VA ATROF-MUHITNING O‘ZARO BOG‘LIQLIGIDAGI TUB O‘ZGARISHDUR

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Mas’uliyatli iste’mol va ishlab chiqarish (SCP) tamoyillarining global iqtisodiyot va atrof-muhit o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tubdan o‘zgartiruvchi omil sifatidagi roli ko‘rib chiqiladi. BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish borasidagi 12-maqsadi (SDG 12) doirasida, an’anaviy chiziqli iqtisodiyotdan "aylanma iqtisodiyot" modeliga o‘tishning resurslar cheklanganligi va ekologik inqiroz muammolarini hal qilishdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda Yaponiya, O‘zbekiston va Janubiy Afrika misolida resurs samaradorligini oshirishning iqtisodiy afzalliklari, jumladan, xarajatlarni kamaytirish, innovatsiyalarni rag‘batlantirish va uzoq muddatli barqarorlikni ta’minlash yo‘llari yoritilgan. Maqolada mazkur tizimni joriy etishdagi mavjud muammolar aniqlangan hamda barqaror kelajakni qurishda davlat siyosati, korporativ mas’uliyat va iste’molchi xulq-atvori o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning zarurligi asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Mas’uliyatli iste’mol va ishlab chiqarish (SCP), 12-maqsad (SDG 12), aylanma iqtisodiyot, resurs samaradorligi, iqtisodiy uzviylikni uzish (decoupling), tashqi ta’sirlar (externalities), yashil xaridlar, O‘zbekiston, barqaror ishlab chiqarish, aktivlarni optimallashtirish.

INTRODUCTION

The world is facing a problem. Even though technology and industry have helped people a lot they are also hurting the planet. Since the Industrial Revolution people have been using resources like they are never going to run out and throwing away waste like the environment can handle it forever.. Now we know that this way of doing things is not working. We are seeing problems like climate change losing animals and plants and not having enough resources.

Sustainable Consumption and Production is not just something environmentalists want it is something we need to do to help our economy. It is about doing more with less and making sure we are not wasting resources hurting the environment and making pollution. This article is going to talk about what Sustainable Consumption and Production's how we can change from a system that throws things away to a system that uses things in a circle.

The change to Sustainable Consumption and Production is based on some economic ideas:

- The idea that we do not have resources.
- The idea that we should use materials in the way possible to minimize waste.
- The idea that companies should pay for the costs of what they produce.

We can learn from countries like Japan, Uzbekistan and South Africa about how to make this change.

MAIN PART

2. THE IDEAS AND ECONOMICS OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

2.1 Classical Economic Concepts in the Context of Sustainability. To understand Sustainable Consumption and Production we need to look at economic ideas in a new way. The big problem in economics is that people want more than we can make and we do not have resources.

NOT HAVING ENOUGH. Running OUT OF RESOURCES. Lionel Robbins said that not having enough is the big problem in economics. When we run out of resources like water or special metals it can cause big problems and make people unstable.

BEING EFFICIENT. Paul Samuelson said that being efficient is about getting the most out of what we have. In Sustainable Consumption and Production this means

using resources in a way that makes the sense. A country that can make a lot with a little is better than a country that needs a lot to make a little.

CHOOSING WHAT TO DO AND INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE. If we do not invest in Sustainable Consumption and Production now it will cost us a lot later. For example if a country chooses to use coal of solar energy it will hurt the health of its people and make its energy prices unstable.

1 TABLE: HOW WE MANAGE RESOURCES NOW. How WE CAN DO IT BETTER

Concept	**Traditional Approach**	**SCP/Circular Approach**	**Economic Outcome**
Resource Flow	Linear (Extract \rightarrow Use \rightarrow\Dump)	Circular (Reduce \rightarrow\ Reuse \rightarrow\Recycle)	Reduced Raw Material Costs
Product Design	Planned Obsolescence	Design for Longevity/Disassembly	New Secondary Markets
Waste	An Unavoidable Liability	A Potential Resource (Revenue)	Lower Landfill Taxes/Energy Recovery
Energy	Carbon-Intensive (Fossil Fuels)	Renewable/Energy Efficient	Energy Independence & Stability

3. HOW WE CAN DO IT: GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 COUNTRY EXAMPLES: WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOES NOT

We can look at countries like Japan, Uzbekistan and South Africa to see how they are making the change to Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Japan: A LEADER IN USING WASTE FOR ENERGY AND BEING EFFICIENT. Japan is an example of how a country can make a change when it does not have a lot of natural resources.

Being Efficient: Japan turns a lot of its waste into energy, which helps it not need landfills and reduces its need for energy sources.

Rules: Japan has laws that make companies responsible for what happens to their products when they are thrown away which helps reduce waste.

Uzbekistan: DEALING WITH NOT HAVING ENOUGH WATER AND CHANGING AGRICULTURE. Uzbekistan is facing challenges mostly because it does not have enough water for its farms.

New Ideas: Uzbekistan is using ways of watering its crops like drip irrigation, which can save 30-50% of water and make crops grow better.

Clean Energy: Uzbekistan is also starting to use energy, which will help it move away from using gas and towards a more efficient industry.

South Africa: REDUCING CARBON AND CHANGING ITS ENERGY. South Africas economy has been tied to coal and mining for a time.

Jumping Ahead: South Africa is trying to skip the way of doing things and go straight to green manufacturing and renewable energy which will help it reduce its carbon footprint and make things more equal for its people.

3.2 HOW DIFFERENT SECTORS CAN IMPLEMENT SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Manufacturing and Cleaner Production. Cleaner production is about reducing waste from the start. It is not about adding new technology but about changing how we make things.

Life Cycle Assessment: Companies are starting to look at the impact of their products from start to finish.

Sustainable Infrastructure and Procurement. When governments buy things they can choose to buy products, which can help create a bigger market for these products.

Corporate Social Responsibility. Companies are starting to see that being responsible is not the right thing to do but it is also good for business.

4. Data. Using Sustainable Consumption and Production and circular economy models has shown that we can get environmental benefits. Research says that new technology in waste management and recycling can make industry more efficient by 50% to 75%.

4.1 WHAT WE LEARNED FROM GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Food: About one-third of all food is wasted. If we reduce this waste we can feed people without hurting the environment.

Economic Stability: Countries that use energy efficiently are more stable when energy prices go up.

Creating Jobs: The green economy is creating jobs. For every job lost in coal 3.5 jobs are created in renewable energy and recycling.

4.2 TABLE: HOW SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION CAN HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

Sector	**Metric**	**Before SCP Implementation**	**After SCP Implementation (Projected)**
Water (Agriculture)	Liters per Kg of Crop	100% (Baseline)	50% - 70%
Energy (Industrial)	Carbon Intensity (CO2/GDP)	High	40% Reduction
Waste (Urban)	Landfill Diversion Rate	< 20%	> 80%

5. What WE SHOULD DO

We have to change to Sustainable Consumption and Production. It is the way we can have a world with 10 billion people and still take care of the planet. Japan, Uzbekistan and South Africa show us that any country can make this change.

1. Make Policies that Support Sustainable Consumption and Production: Governments should stop helping fossil fuels and water-intensive practices and instead help business models.
2. Educate People: We need to teach people about sustainability from an age.
3. Share Technology: Rich countries should help poor countries get technology so they can skip the old way of doing things.

In the end if we follow the ideas of Sustainable Development Goal 12 we can make economic growth and environmental protection work together.

CONCLUSION

The move to Sustainable Consumption and Production is a change. It is not about helping the environment it is about changing the way the whole world economy works. We have been using a system where we take things from the earth make products and then throw them away. This system is not working anymore because it is hurting the earth and it is not good for the economy.

The United Nations has a plan called SDG 12 that says we need to make sure that our economy and our environment work together. We need to make sure that we are not hurting the future by the way we live today.

There are reasons to make this change. If we can make our industries more efficient and take care of the environment they will be stronger. We can look at countries like Japan, Uzbekistan and South Africa to see how they are making this change. They are showing us that this is something that all countries need to do no matter how developed they are.

One of the things that is happening because of this change is the rise of the Circular Economy. This is where we see waste as something that can be used again not

as something to throw away. If we can use waste in a way we can save a lot of money and help the environment. We are seeing technologies that can help us recycle and make products in a cleaner way. This can make our industries more efficient. Create new jobs.

We need everyone to work together to make this change happen. Governments need to make rules and give incentives to companies that are doing things in a way. Companies need to make sustainability a part of their business not something they talk about.. Individuals need to make good choices about what they buy and how they live.

As we look to the future we know that we will have challenges with climate change and not having enough resources.. If we can make this change to Sustainable Consumption and Production we can make a better future for ourselves and for the earth. We can create an economy that works with the environment and that will last for a long time. We need to take care of the earths resources and make sure that we are not hurting the planet. We need to move from wasting things and towards taking care of the earth. This is the way we can make sure that the earth is a good place for all generations to come.

The shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production is very important. Sustainable Consumption and Production is the key to a future. We need to make this change to Sustainable Consumption and Production to make sure that we have a future. Sustainable Consumption and Production is the way, to an economy, an economy that works well with the environment.

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