

Section: Economics of environment

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GREEN SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

We live in a world of inevitable ecological thresholds and tipping points in the environment, continuing social inequality and persistent poverty. New global threats to "our common future" require much greater collective action, improved sharing of benefits from natural resources and provide more funding for converting (transformative) actions. And encouraging these changes, we need a new moral imperative tied to fair results of distributed concern, and equal requirements, including the rights of future generations. We need to develop a new economic model that can progress and achieve goals of sustainable development, and one that meets the ambitions of countries as they begin implementation of Agenda +2030 on Sustainable Development. Such a promising model for countries seeking to achieve sustainable development, thus giving hope for a better future of new generations and to achieve prosperity, may be synergies of green economy principles implemented within the solidarity economy - the "green solidarity economy" [1, p. 70] «Envisioning and modeling the Green Economy».

The current increasing interest to the concept of "green" economy is undoubtedly contribute the growing disillusionment with the most common economic model and filling of fatigue generated by multiple crises and failures

of the market mechanism, which occurred during the first decade of the new century, especially the financial and economic crisis of 2008. But at the same time we are seeing more and more signs of progress, the emergence of a new economic model, within which mankind will not pay for new material goods by increased risk to the environment, scarcity of natural resources and increased social differences.

These signs also indicate that the transition to a "green solidarity economy" has a strong economic and social justification. There are strong arguments in favor of doubling the efforts of the state and the private sector aimed at the implementation of the economic transformation. The state therefore face the task to equalize the conditions of the game for "green" products by avoiding from provision of outdated subsidy policy reform and create new incentives, strengthening market infrastructure and market mechanisms, redirecting of state investments and transition to green state procurements. Private sector is challenged to understand and use real opportunities provided by the transition to the "green solidarity economy" in several key sectors, and to respond to policy reforms and price signals through increased funding and investment. And despite the many positive aspects of "green solidarity economy" it is debatable concept. In the worst case, it can simply provide cover for business as usual - escalation unsustainable corporate practices that threaten the integrity of the natural world and undermine the resource base for future prosperity. In the best case, "green solidarity economy" offers positive plan for the new economy - one that is firmly anchored in the principles of environmental restrictions, social justice and long years of prosperity [2, p. 2] «До «зеленої» економіки. Назустріч шляху до сталого розвитку та викоріненню бідності».

United problems of climate change and scarcity of resources requires macroeconomic and microeconomic responses. Appears a quite necessary question of development of appropriate environmental macroeconomics in

which can be maintained economic stability, to ensure full employment and stay within environmental constraints and limits of the planet's resources. It is necessary to develop ecological macroeconomics. Over this task for several decades work the best economists of Western Europe and America, building a "macroeconomic model of green economy", while it can be transformed into a "green solidarity", which aims to study the impact and application of green economy in community scale, because the cornerstone of the solidarity economy is precisely the social life of society. The community, in this sense, is a collection of organizations and initiatives, the purpose of economic activity of which is not redistribution of income, but to meet the needs of the collective. The green economy is not only resource-efficient technologies, it is also covers the democratization and voice, social integration and justice, and policy, authority and governance, and these issues are in the focus of the community [3, p. 7] «Green Economy at Community Scale».

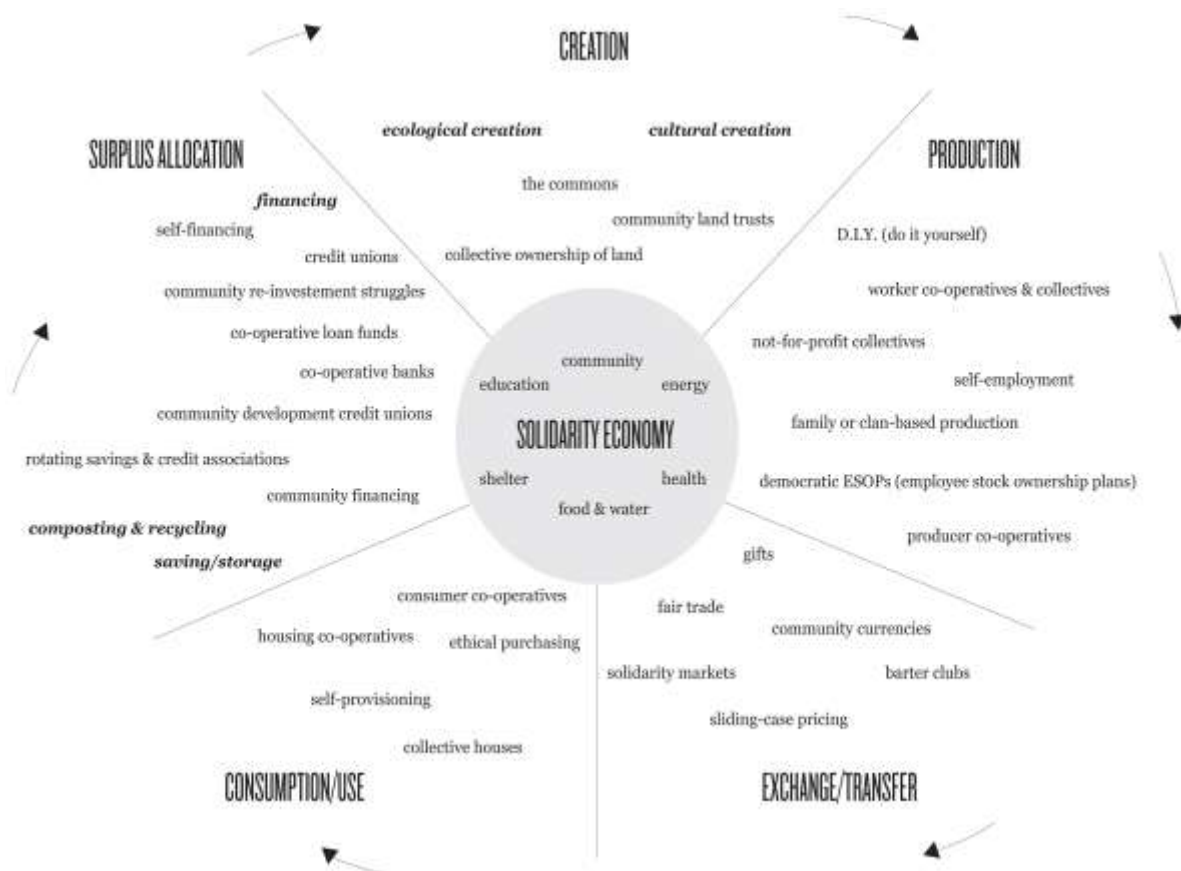


Fig. 1. Elements of the solidarity economy

References

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3. Tim Jackson, Peter A. Victor Green Economy at Community Scale. - 2013. – p. 3.