
Economic growth and decarbonization policies

Oleg S. Sukharev, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3436-7703>; SPIN-code (RSCI): 9463-8370

Scopus author ID: 56736819100

e-mail: o_sukharev@list.ru

For citation

Sukharev O.S. Economic growth and decarbonization policies // Market economy problems. – 2022. – No. 1. – Pp. 43-57 (In Russian).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33051/2500-2325-2022-1-43-57>

Abstract

The article examines the issue of inhibition of economic growth by environmental investments within the framework of the decarbonization policy, which takes on the importance of an international institution by virtue of the relevant agreements signed by a number of countries. *The purpose* of the study is to substantiate the decarbonization policy, considered as a brake on economic growth, on the contrary, as a necessary condition and even a driving factor, taking into account other important measures that affect the amount of greenhouse gas emissions. *The methodology* is made by the theory of growth, methods of economic regulation of the level of pollution, comparative analysis. The study shows the three main types of decarbonization policies that are required, and that it is a one-sided approach to reduce pollution reduction policies to them. Systemic solutions are required, including the activation of neutralizing and natural or natural decarbonization, implemented on the scale of the global economy. In addition, the need to change the accounting, measurement and model practice of representing the relationship between economic growth and the level of pollution has been substantiated. *The overall result* is an estimate of Russia's GDP growth commensurate with the growth of pollution, an empirical substantiation of the absence of a growth retardation effect, taking into account the impact on emissions from forestry and land use. It is shown that investments in the creation of funds for solving environmental problems are a driving factor not only in reducing pollution, but also in economic growth, since they are aimed at creating new equipment and technologies embodied in special means of production. *Research perspective* in assessing a technological transition that does not hinder economic growth, but provides positive economic dynamics over a long period of time. The choice of a decarbonization policy, which assumes the systemic inclusion of all its types, as well as accounting for adaptation, must be carried out not only in terms of the speed of implementation, but also due to the endogenization of the decarbonization policy as a factor in a new growth model.

Keywords: *economic growth, environmental investments, decarbonization policy, scientific measurement problem, agreement on pollution reduction, growth inhibition by environmental investments.*

References

1. Moiseev, N.N. (2001), *Universum. Information. Society*, Sustainable world, M., 200 p.
2. Porfiriev, B.N. (2020a), "Prospects for economic growth in Russia", *Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, vol. 90, no. 3, pp. 234-250.
3. Porfiriev, B.N. (2020b), "Improving the efficiency of production and consumption waste management", *Forecasting problems*, no. 1 (178), pp. 123-125.

4. Sukharev, O.S. (2015), *Economic growth, institutions and technologies*, second edition, revised, Finance and statistics, M., 464 p.
5. Sukharev, O.S. (2016), *The economy of global kurtosis*, Lenand, M., 512 p.
6. Tullock, G. (2011), *Public goods, redistribution and rent seeking*, Gaidar Institute Publishing House, Moscow, 224 p.
7. Tsvetkov, V.A. (2021), “Socio-economic results of Russia's development in 2020: dynamics of key indicators and development prospects”, *Market economy problems*, no. 1, pp. 6-23.
8. Tsvetkov, V.A. (2020), “Regional Problems and the Wisdom of Public Administration”, *Problems of Economics and Legal Practice*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 16-19.
9. D'Amato, D. and Korhonen, J. (2021), “Integrating the green economy, circular economy and bioeconomy in a strategic sustainability framework”, *Ecological Economics*, vol. 188, 107143.
10. Halkos, G., Moll de Alba, J. and Todorov, V. (2021), “Economies’ inclusive and green industrial performance: An evidence based proposed index”, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 279, 123516, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123516>.
11. Li, X., Ozturk, I., Majeed, M.T., Hafeez, M. and Ullah, S. (2021), “Considering the asymmetric effect of financial deepening on environmental quality in BRICS economies: Policy options for the green economy”, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 331, 129909, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129909>.
12. Mealy, P. and Teytelboym, A. (2020), “Economic complexity and the green economy”, *Research Policy*, 103948, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2020.103948>.
13. Merino-Saum, A., Baldi, M.G., Gunderson, I. and Oberle, B. (2018), “Articulating natural resources and sustainable development goals through green economy indicators: A systematic analysis”, *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, vol. 139, pp. 90-103, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2018.07.007>.
14. Norouzi, N., Fani, M. and Talebi, S., (2022), “Green tax as a path to greener economy: A game theory approach on energy and final goods in Iran”, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, vol. 156, 111968, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111968>.
15. Ridzuan, S. (2019), “Inequality and the environmental Kuznets curve”, *Journal of Cleaner*, vol. 228, pp. 1472-1481.

About author

Oleg S. Sukharev, Doctor of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Principal Researcher, Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.