



Uvodnik

Iz zelenega v modro

Opredeljevanje družbenega položaja oziroma stanja je vse pogosteje ovrednoteno in opisano enostavno z **barvo**. Tako politična usmeritev, gospodarstvo, šport, kultura, verstva idr. Je človeštvo na točki, ki ni več sposobno razumno komunicirati in se jasno opredeliti z nekaj besedami, da prehajamo nazaj na uporabo »hieroglifov«, tj. v novodobni obliki tekstov poslanih po elektronskih kanalih (pošta, SMS, objave na različnih platformah družbenih omrežij), opremljenih zgolj z emotikoni, brez spremnega besedila, pozdravnega nagovora, razumnega in smiselnega pojasnila o namenu kontaktiranja? Zgolj slikovno gradivo, ki pa je postalo nadgrajeno z barvo, ki predstavlja množico in jo način dojemanja opredeljuje kot kategorijo, nam starejšim bolj poznano kot naslov.

In če pomislimo, nas *barva* spremlja in opredeljuje na vseh področjih strokovnega in zasebnega delovanja. »Iz zelenega v modro«, kot sem naslovil tokratni uvodnik, je empiričen dokaz in potrditev navedenega v prejšnjih vrsticah. Že precej domači smo s pojmom »zeleno gospodarstvo«, ki načeloma predstavlja sinonim za ekološko. Pojem zeleno gospodarstvo je prisotno že nekaj desetletij in kadar nanese beseda na gospodarstvo, predvsem na njegovo vključenost v naravo in družbo, je neizbežen. Vendar če poslušamo, prebiramo, analiziramo ali razmišljamo »zeleno«, nas to velikokrat privede do slabe volje, nezadovoljstva, nemoči in podrejenega položaja, pa čeprav to ni bil prvoten namen snovalcev ideje, da bi se ljudje ob tem počutili nemočne. Prav nasprotno, v nas bi moralo predvsem vzбудiti sočutje do okolice, tj. človeka, narave, živali. In kot se je izkazalo, so nekatere države v letu 2023 še vedno v času 1. industrijske revolucije (mehanična proizvodnja), nekatere so komaj začele z 2. industrijsko revolucijo (množična proizvodnja), medtem ko se v Evropi že nekoliko posmehujemo 4. industrijski revoluciji (zdruga avtomatizacija) in vpeljujemo industrijo 5.0 (povezljivost človeka in stroja). Značilnost zadnjih treh industrijskih revolucij je, da vse kot glavni vir za svoje delovanje uporabljajo električno energijo. Dobrina, ki pa ni poceni in v več primerih niti po naključju ne dosega standardov zelenega poslovanja.

Razvoj »zelenega gospodarstva« gre vse bolj k bogatim posameznikom, ki si ga lahko privoščijo in ob tem prejemajo še državne subvencije. Zatorej »zeleno gospodarstvo« potrebuje nadgradnjo. Strokovnjaki, eden takšnih je zagotovo Gunter Puli, so to nadgradnjo poimenovali »modra ekonomija«, katere temelj je rast lokalnega gospodarstva, manj prevažanja dobrin prek planeta, prekomerno izkoriščanje naravnih virov, posnemanje živalskega kraljestva in predvsem v večji meri in smiselno vključevanje ter upoštevanje fizikalnih zakonitosti.



Zatorej »zeleno gospodarstvo« potrebuje nadgradnjo. Strokovnjaki so to nadgradnjo, eden takšnih je zagotovo Gunter Puli, poimenovali »modra ekonomija«, katere temelj je rast lokalnega gospodarstva, manj prevažanja dobrin prek planeta, prekomerno izkoriščanje naravnih virov, posnemanje živalskega kraljestva in predvsem v večji meri in smiselno vključevanje ter upoštevanje fizikalnih zakonitosti.

jih v realnosti malo ljudi lahko privošči. Torej je učinek ravno nasproten. In kar je še pomembnejše, ne dosega osnovnega cilja, tj. razbremenitev vpliva na okolje. Kaj nam pomaga ekološko oblikovana embalaža, če vsebino prepeljemo čez polovico planeta, po možnosti v zmernjeni obliki. Treba bo več energije vložiti v sistem, da bo morda nekoč dejansko začel delovati v korist vseh deležnikov Zemlje. Sebičnost in lakomnost na žalost pri človeku ne poznata meja. Dokler ne bomo sposobni sami s seboj razčistiti, kje so meje pohlepa in nenehne težnje po več in več, bo vsakršno poimenovanje oz. v našem primeruobarvanje gospodarstva ali družbene ureditve nesmiselno.

Klemen Možina, asistent
Univerza v Ljubljani, Naravoslovnotehniška fakulteta





Editorial

From green to blue

The definition of social status or condition is increasingly evaluated and described simply by *colour*. From political orientation, economy, sports, culture to religions, etc. Is humanity at a point where it is no longer able to communicate sensibly and define itself clearly with a few words, are we moving back to the use of "hieroglyphs", i.e. in the modern form of texts sent via electronic channels (mail, short messages, posts on various social network platforms), equipped only with emoticons without an accompanying text, a greeting, a reasonable and meaningful explanation of the purpose of contacting? Mere pictorial material that has been enhanced with a colour that represents the crowd and is defined through perception as a category slightly older people know as a title.

And if we think about it, *colour* accompanies and defines us in all areas of professional and private activity. "From green to blue", as I titled this editorial, is empirical evidence and a confirmation of what was stated in the previous lines. We are quite familiar with the term "green economy", which in principle is synonymous with ecological. It has been around for several decades, and when the economy is discussed, particularly its involvement in nature and society, it is inevitable. However, if we listen, read, analyse or think "green", it frequently leads to a bad mood, dissatisfaction, helplessness and a subordinate position, although making people feel helpless was not the original intention of the creators of the idea. On the contrary, it should above all elicit compassion for the surroundings, i.e. man, nature, animals. And as it turns out, some countries in 2023 are still in the First Industrial Revolution (mechanical production), some have barely started the Second Industrial Revolution (mass production), while Europe is already somewhat mocking the Fourth Industrial Revolution (joint automation) and introducing Industry 5.0 (human-machine connectivity). Characteristic of the last three industrial revolutions is that they all use electricity as the main source for their operation. A commodity that is not cheap and, in many cases, does not even meet the standards of green operations.

The "green economy" is developing increasingly towards wealthy individuals who can afford it and at the same time receive state subsidies. Therefore, the "green economy" needs upgrading. Experts, one of whom is definitely Gunter Puli, called this upgrade the "blue economy", which is based on the growth of the local economy, less transport of goods across the planet, the overexploitation of natural resources, the imitation of the animal kingdom and, above all, a greater and meaningful inclusion and consideration of physical laws. If the system is designed so that only the rich can afford it, then there is something seriously wrong with the design. Even more importantly, the design will never be able to attain his goals. In this sense, it is merely a transformation of the business model, which has been painted green, while its basic mission is completely pushed into the background. The construction of energy-efficient buildings, the development of more efficient machines and electric vehicles, home power plants, etc. are all extremely expensive and, in reality, few people can afford them. Therefore, the effect is just the opposite. And more importantly, it fails to attain the basic goal, i.e. reducing the environmental impact. What good is ecologically designed packaging if the



Therefore, the "green economy" needs upgrading. Experts, one of whom is definitely Gunter Puli, called this upgrade the "blue economy", which is based on the growth of the local economy, less transport of goods across the planet, the overexploitation of natural resources, the imitation of the animal kingdom and, above all, a greater and meaningful inclusion and consideration of physical laws.

contents are transported halfway around the world, preferably in frozen form. More energy will have to be put into the system to make it one day actually start working for the benefit of all beings on the Earth. Unfortunately, selfishness and greed know no bounds in humans. Until we are able to set the record straight with ourselves about where the limits of greed and the constant desire for more are, any naming or in our case, colouring of the economy or social order is meaningless.

Klemen Možina, Assistant

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering