

The green economy as a requirement for achieving sustainable development.

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Abstract :

This paper aims to show the importance of green economy and its effective role in achieving sustainable development, as most countries, face difficulties in achieving sustainable development and effective economy concept that guarantees the success of the country, especially where The world is witnessing crises and problems of various kinds, such as poverty, the spread of diseases, environmental, such as environmental, political and other economic, and here specifically the green economy appears as a result of improving the economic situation with Reducing environmental risks, scarcity of environmental life, and embodying human equality and social welfare.

Keywords: Green economy; sustainable development; environmental problems.

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1. Introduction

With current economic shifts, the world is experiencing crises and problems of various kinds, social crises such as poverty. The spread of diseases and poor health sector, illiteracy, environmental crises like pollution, desertification, etc., as well as economic crises. All this and much else have led to the search of ways and techniques that can help to overcome these crises and to stand up to these economic shock Hence the green economy emerged, which can help achieve sustainable development by relying on a range of renewable energies, Solar, wind, agricultural, hydro, rather than dependent or one-sector economic focus On the other hand, the green economy is also further promote the rational and effective exploitation of various natural resources to ensure a stable living for humanity. It encourages the adoption of those industries that are less environmentally harmful in terms of their waste that are problems which affect the environment, human health and even the States, which allocate huge sums to eliminate it.

So clearly, green economy had become an inevitable necessity for most countries for it's lofty goals and considering the important contribution in ensuring a stable living economically then socially, politically, healthily...etc ...so it contributes to sustainable development.

Accordingly the problem of this research was formulated through the following question:

How well does the green economy contribute to sustainable development?

Research objectives: This study aims to achieve the following points:

- Identify the basics of sustainable development;
- Describe the green economy;
- Analyze the relationship between the green economy and the sustainable development.

Research methodology: In order to investigate the purpose of the study, the study was based on **an analytical descriptive approach.**

2. The Sustainable development

2.1. The History of the Sustainable development: The Sustainable development is undoubtedly one of the most publicized themes today. The history of sustainable development can be clarified through Table N°1:

Table N°(1): The History of the Sustainable development

Date	place	Event
1972	UN	"Sustainable Development" received its first major international recognition at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm. Although it was not explicitly called "sustainable development", the idea, now considered fundamental for sustainable development, to share the view is that development and the environment, which previously had been treated separately were not mutually exclusive and could be managed in their mutual interest to create a sustainable society: "economic growth was no longer to be feared; in fact, it was considered essential, provided it is sustainable."
1987	Brundtland	Sustainable development was defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report: "Our Common Future")
1992	RIO	The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development described sustainable development as long-term continuous development of the society aimed at satisfaction of humanity's need at present and in the future via rational usage and replenishment of natural resources, preserving the Earth for future generations.
1993	Pearce	In a definition presented by Pearce, sustainable development is related to the society's development whose costs are not placed on future generations, or at least efforts are made to compensate for such costs (Environmental Challenges in Farm Management).
2002	Johannesburg	The Second Earth Summit under the renewed aegis of the UN.
2009	UN	Reconsidering on ethical necessity not to make the development a burden for future generations and to guarantee these generations' possibilities analogous to those available to previous generations should be seen as a normative basis of sustainable development.

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the following study literature:

(KHALFAOUI, 2019, pp. 875-876) (Louafi & Boutora, 2021, pp. 793-794)

(Remli & Arous, 2016, p. 725) (DEBIH & DEBIH, 2021)

2.2. Concept and definition of Sustainable development: Sustainable development is a term widely used by politicians all over the world, even though the notion is still rather new and lacks a uniform interpretation. Important as it is, the concept of sustainable development is still being developed and the definition of the term is constantly being revised, extended, and refined. (Salmi & Cherfaoui, 2021, p. 2)

The concept of Sustainable Development at international policy debate defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". (Mangala, 2018, p. 7)

Another well-known international report on this subject is the World Conservation Strategy prepared by the IUCN, WWF and UNEP in 1980 ,the sustainable development has been defined as : "For development to be sustainable, it must take account of social and ecological factors, as well as economic ones; of the living and

non-living resource base; and of the long-term as well as the short-term advantages and disadvantages of alternative action. (DELMADJI, 2020, p. 2)

Also Sustainable development is an approach that aims to make an economic progress, social development like the guarantee of fundamental human rights, the protection of vulnerable groups ... and the respect of the environment as explained by Deville " The concept of sustainable development demonstrates that ecological problems cannot be dissociated from the wellbeing of populations and general economic development ". (Mahmoudi, 2020, p. 479)

2.3. The importance of sustainable development: The sustainable development is of fundamental importance because:

- The use of renewable resources does not exceed their rate of regeneration with emphasis on preservation of natural resources. In this eco-centric approach, natural resources are assigned an intrinsic value, independently of their usefulness to human beings. It is a romantic vision that sees nature as an antidote to industrialized society.
- The use of renewable resources cannot exceed the replacement rate. In this case the emphasis is on conservation of natural resources. This approach is deeply anthropocentric - nature has value to the extent that sustains life and human activity is prevalent even today.
- The release of harmful substances shall not exceed the capacity of natural systems to absorb and compensate. In this case the general welfare of the ecosystem should be the first priority, and human aspirations and needs to be resized and re-evaluated by the fact that they are not a priority, but a small element among many other items. (Louafi & Boutora, 2021, pp. 794-795)

2.4. The pillars of Sustainable development: Sustainable development (called sustainability) is based on three pillars: (KHALFAOUI, 2019, p. 876)

- Economic development: the creation of wealth and the improvement of material and industrial conditions.
- The environmental dimension: the protection of the environment and the rational exploitation of resources,
- The social dimension and equity: this dimension aims at meeting the social needs of human beings and improving health, education, employment...

We can summarize these elements in the following table:

Table N (2): The three pillars of Sustainable development

Economic sustainability	Social sustainability	Environmental sustainability
Sustainable economic growth	Equality of distribution	Ecosystems
Capital efficiency	Social mobility	energy
Satisfying basic needs	Popular participation	Biodiversity
Economic justice	cultural diversity	Biological productivity
	Enterprise sustainability	Adaptability

Source: (Salmi & Cherfaoui, 2021, p. 10).

2.5. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals: These objectives can be summarized below:

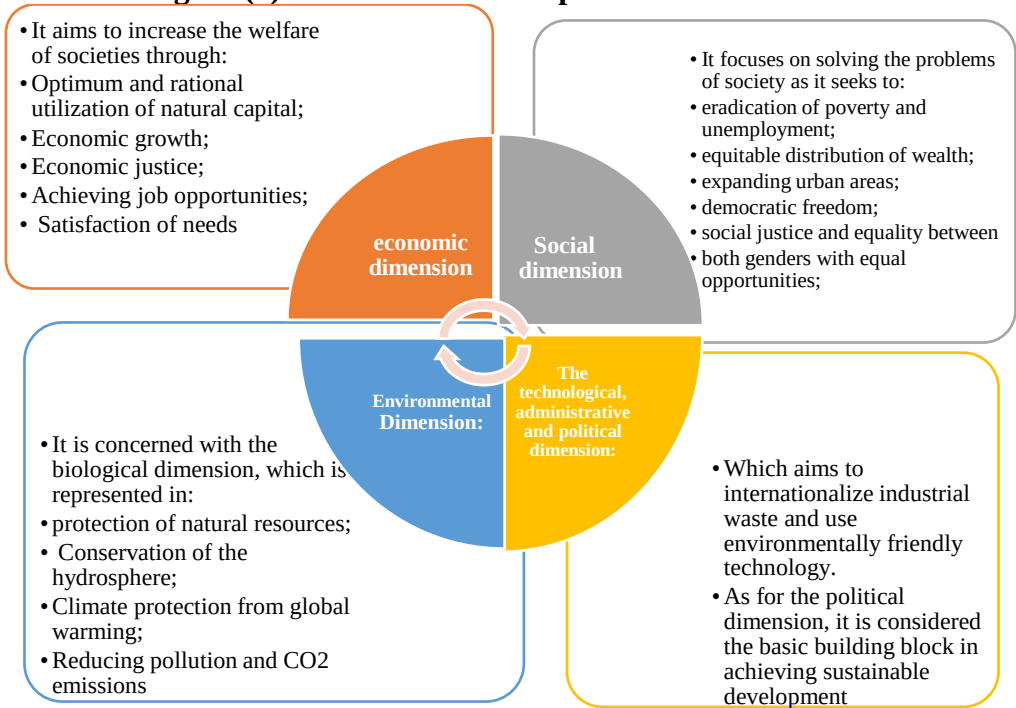
- End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
- Reduce inequality within and among countries;
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, sea and marine resources for sustainable development;
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

▪ Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. (KHALFAOUI, 2019, pp. 795-796) (Salmi & Cherfaoui, 2021, pp. 10-11)

2.6. Sustainable development dimensions: From definition, Shows that Sustainable development is an inclusive and multi-dimensional process; the social and environmental dimension overgrow a great importance today, where sustainable development creating an atmosphere of the coexistence of production and consumption patterns with the environment and provide equity and a decent living for everyone. As well, a radical change appears on economic principles to allow access to economic efficiency. Other views argue for more than three main dimensions to sustainable development, Such as good governance and technological dimension. (Remli & Arous, 2016, p. 725)

On the other hand we can add the spatial and temporal dimensions of development as shown in (Figure 3)

Figure (1): Sustainable Development dimensions



Source: Prepared by researchers based on the following study literature: (ماحي و العجال، 2020، صفحة 44)

3.The Green Economy:

3.1. The History of Green Economy: The History of the Green Economy is shown in the table below:

Table (3): The History of the green economy.

Year	The Event
1989	The term green economy was appeared for the first time in report entitled Blueprint for a Green Economy. Published by a group of environmental economists. The aim of the report was to advise the UK Government to implicate sustainable development for the measurement of economic progress and the term was used by the authors only in the title and the theme of the report was that economics can and should come to the aid of environmental policy.
1991	Pearce released sequels to the first report entitled Blueprint 2:Greening the world economy.
1992	The 'green economy' concept was officially coined at the Rio + 20, about two decades after the United Nations (UN) conference on environment and development held in Rio de Janeiro formally adopted the sustainable develop- ment concept . The aim was to among other things deal with issues pertaining to unsustainable economic development and environmental degradation
1994	Pearce released Blueprint 3: Measuring Sustainable Development, through which they completed the first message by talking about global problems like: climate change, ozone depletion, tropical deforestation.
2007	The Green New Deal Group, drawing inspiration from the tone of President Roosevelt's comprehensive response to the Great Depression, propose a modernized version named "Green New Deal."
2008	This year was the year that gave much attention to the term, and was find as a solution to multiple global crises. Then several governments were inspired by the idea and think to implement it in their economic recovery efforts.
2009	During the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen the UN supported the green economy as a transformation to address multiple crises facing humanity. Many of the national economic stimulus plans proposed or adopted a "green" component, for example in the United States, Japan and South Korea, New Zealand and Australia.
2010	The General Assembly agreed that green economy would form one of the two specific themes for Rio+20. This led to a great deal of international attention on green economy and related concepts.
2011	Another initiative from UNEP enabled the realization of a very important report entitled Green Economy, which provides a working definition of 'green economy'. The UN Environment Management Group identifies and clarifies the use of green economy.
2012	The UN General Assembly decided to hold a summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992
2015	South Korea and China respectively implemented five-year development plans that devotes a huge portion of investments to green initiatives
2020	the European Union has integrated green economy initiatives into the Europe 2020 and the Resource Efficiency Roadmap

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the following study literature:

(Sebti & Benterki, 2020, pp. 607-608) (Ernest, Valery, & Anufriev, 2021, p. 2)
(Kamble, 2020, pp. 2-3) (CIOCOIU, 2011, pp. 36-37)

3.2. The definition of green economy: The 'green' economy can be considered synonymous to a 'sustainable' economy. However, the Green Economy concept often carries a more distinctive meaning, one that focuses specifically on the fundamental changes that are required to ensure that economic systems are made more sustainable. Ecological economics, industrial ecology and environmental/resource economics are the three closely related disciplines to the notion of the Green Economy. (CIOCOIU, 2011, p. 37)

A green economy According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is one that results in "improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities". In other words, a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. (Young, 2015, p. 3)

UNEP also defines it as: "a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that result in improved human well being over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks or ecological scarcities. (Sebti & Benterki, 2020, p. 609)

In this report UNEP defines the green economy as "the process of reconfiguring businesses and infrastructure to deliver better returns on natural, human and economic capital investments, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions, extracting and using less natural resources, creating less waste and reducing social disparities." (CIOCOIU, 2011, p. 37)

The definition of the International Chamber of Commerce: "green economy is an economy in which economic growth and environmental responsibility work together in a mutually reinforcing fashion while supporting progress on social development". Then others have claimed that: "The Green Economy is not a state but a process of Transformation and a constant dynamic progression". Green economy can be seen as "a lens for focusing on and seizing opportunities to advance economic and environmental goals simultaneously". (Sebti & Benterki, 2020, p. 609)

The reasons why the "GREEN ECONOMY" emergence: The world was confronted with multiple crises (fuel, food and financial). As a response at negative effects of economic development on environment, but also at the financial crisis, the international community seeks solutions for sustaining a sustainable economy and society. In this context the concept of "green economy" became more present on the international level and in the developed Countries. (CIOCOIU, 2011, p. 36)

3.3. The importance of a green economy: Why Green Economy is important?

The resources are limited, A vast population, so it is tough to balance supply and demand. Also Green economy considerably has been reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. A green economy is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. The main option is green economy sustain environment but accelerate development. In a green economy, growth in income and employment should be driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. (Liton Chandra Voumik, 2014, p. 120) And:

- The green economy provides a response to the multiple crises that the world has been facing in recent years – the climate, food and economic crises – with an alternative paradigm that offers the promise of growth while protecting the earth's ecosystems and, in turn, contributing to poverty alleviation. In this sense, the transition to a green economy will entail moving away from the system that allowed, and at times generated, these crises to a system that proactively addresses and prevents them; (Ocampo, 2013, p. 4)

- The world have to left completely the traditional economic mode that engender crises and shocks and starts a transition towards a new model (a green one) that provides a sustainable economic growth, a creation of high quality jobs with eradication of poverty, and restoring and protecting natural resources. So, this transition can be reached gradually in the way that in each step a constant improvement can be realized;

- The green economy represents the model that quantify the relationship between the economic activities and the environment. So that both strategies can and must work hand by hand to reach the 17 goals of sustainable development in the limits of 2030. (Sebti & Benterki, 2020, p. 609)

- The green economies enables the best allocation of natural resources and ensure more equal distribution of wealth and access to ecological goods and services. It also enables improved human health and well-being, through enhancing the quality and quantity of such goods and services (such as clean air and water), as well as the quantity and quality of traditional public infrastructure and services (such as roads and rail, sanitation, schools, education, policing and fire protection). All those by making the private and public sectors work together.

- The green economy is the safer road which can preserves the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, it links between the economic, social, and environmental dimensions

practically and not just theoretically. Besides, the latter complete each other and form a logical combination that provides win-win solutions.

- According to the UNEP reports, green economy is a means to reach sustainable development in a mission of improving the relation between human being and social welfare, through rationalizing environment exploitation in a way that re-launch growth across the globe.
- Green economy purposes are human welfare and reduce environmental risks over the long term.
- Green economy is based on sustainable business practices as opposed to those which function based on non-renewable resources and inefficient methods. It seeks to promote financial, business and other economic transactions without depending on or damaging the environment.
- The idea of this economy is to promise environmental protection, while being profitable. Aside from using energy responsibly, it has a focus on global warming, use of resources, deforestation and reforestation, and overall prevention of environmental pollution and damage.
- Many of the initial costs needed to start businesses in the green economy are high, especially those that are related to energy production. Green energy research and development is very expensive and is still in its early stages. It is not perceived as being entirely economically viable to the public.
- Gunter Pauli in the book "Blue Economy. 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs" considers that green economy requires too much investments and only works for the rich. As an alternative he propose the "Blue Economy" as a project to find 100 of the best nature-inspired technologies that could affect the economies of the world, while sustainably providing basic human needs - potable water, food, jobs, and habitable shelter. (CIOCOIU, 2011, pp. 37-38)

Why green economy very important in the world: By 2030 in this world-

Global energy demand up by 45%

Oil price up to US\$180 per barrel (IEA)

GHG emissions up 45%

Global average temperature up 6°C

Sustained losses equivalent to 5-10% of Global GDP

Poor countries will suffer costs in Excess of 10% of their GDP (Stern)

1 billion people living on less than US\$1 a day and US\$3 billion Living on less than US\$2 a day. (Liton Chandra Voumik, 2014, p. 120)

3.4. Principles of a green economy: A transition to a green economy requires changes within all sectors of the economy. For any sector to support a green economy, it is necessary to first understand the basic functioning of that sector. This understanding is crucial for ensuring that the sector is aligned to operate in a way which is compatible with the principles and objectives of a green economy. In the lead up to Rio+20, several organizations (the Green Economy Coalition, the Stakeholder Forum Bio Regional and Earth Charter, International Chamber of Commerce and a number of others) attempted to develop a universal set of green economy principles. The United Nations Department for Economics and Social Affairs identified and consolidated the most common green economy principles, from a review of eight published sets of principles, as follows:

- ❖ The Green Economy is a means for achieving sustainable development;
- ❖ The Green Economy should create decent work and green jobs;
- ❖ The Green Economy respects planetary boundaries or ecological limits or scarcity;
- ❖ The Green Economy is resource and energy efficient;
- ❖ The Green Economy uses integrated decision-making;
- ❖ The Green Economy measures progress beyond GDP using appropriate indicators/metrics;
- ❖ The Green Economy is equitable, fair and just – between and within countries and between generations;
- ❖ The Green Economy protects biodiversity and ecosystems;
- ❖ The Green Economy delivers poverty reduction, well-being, livelihoods, social protection and access to essential services;
- ❖ The Green Economy improves governance and the rule of law. It is inclusive, democratic, participatory, accountable, transparent and stable;
- ❖ The Green Economy internalizes externalities.

These principles highlight that the focus of the green economy is not simply on the link between the economy and the environment (as the term ‘green economy’ might imply). Instead, the principles place as much emphasis on the social as on the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The principles highlight that in the green economy context, the economy has to be conceived in a broader sense than that recognized by neoclassical economics, as including a range of formal and informal economic activities involving reproduction, production, distribution, exchange and consumption. The economy also has to be conceptualized as extending beyond the cash economy into a wider

set of linked social and material processes including labour, work, material flow, energetic exchange and value creation. Green economy principles highlight the strong linkages between social and economic systems. Economic sociology emphasizes that the economy is socially embedded, and according to the concept of socio-materiality, the social and the material are considered to be inextricably related – there is no social that is not also material, and no material that is not also social. (Louafi & Boutora, 2021, pp. 788-789.)

Table N° (4): Green economy principles

Type	Principles
Economic	- Recognizes natural capital and values; - Creates decent and green jobs; - Integrated into economic development and growth models; - Promotes resources and energy efficiency; - Internalizes externalities.
Environmental	- Protects biodiversity and ecosystem; - Invests in and sustains natural capital; - Recognizes and respects planetary boundaries and ecological limits; - Advances international environmental sustainability goals such as sustainable development goals (SDGs);
Social	- Poverty reduction, well-being, livelihoods, social protection and access to essential services; - Socially inclusive, democratic, participatory, accountable, transparent, and stable; - Equitable, fair and just.

Source: (Ernest, Valery, & Anufriev, 2021, p. 4)

3.5. The main sectors of Green economy: UNEP (2010) has provided some of the fundamental elements defining and explaining the core principles and concepts underlying a green economy. The main tenants of this green economy initiative are:

- Investing in natural capital;
- Dencarbonizing the economy;
- Creating green jobs.

The sectors analyzed in the UNEP report are:

- Agriculture; - Cities; - Forests; - Renewable energy; - Transport;
- Water; - Buildings; - Fisheries; - Industry; - Tourism;
- waste management. (CIOCOIU, 2011, p. 37)

The sectors of the green economy are shown in the following figure:

Figure (2):The sectors of the green economy



Source: Prepared by researchers based on the above.

There are also those who divide the green economy sectors into Main sectors and sub- categories, as shown in the following table:

Table N° (5): Green economy sectors

Main sectors(categories)	Sub-categories
Renewable Energy	• Solar Energy; • Wind Energy; • Geothermal Energy; • Wave Energy; • Bio-Gas & Fuel Cells.
Green Buildings	• Residential & Commercial Assessment; • Energy Efficiency Retrofits; • Water Efficiency Retrofits; • Green Products & Materials; • LEED Construction (the most widely used green building certification system in the world, benefiting people, planet and profit).
Clean Transportation	• Fuels of the Future; • Electric & Hybrid Cars; • PEV's (personal electronic vehicles); • Rideshare & Flex Programs.
Water Management	• Water Recycling; • Grey & Rainwater Systems; • Low-water Landscaping; • Water Purification; • Stormwater Planning.
Waste Management	• Recycling & Municipal Waste; • Salvage - 2nd Hand (recovery);

	• Toxics Remediation; • Brownfield & Superfund Cleanup (industrial areas, financing long-term projects); • Sustainable Products – Packaging.
Land Management	• Organic Agriculture; • Habitat Conservation/Restoration; • Urban Forestry & Parks; • Reforestation & Afforestation; • Soil Stabilization.

Source: http://greentproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/GREENT_Lesson_21_Green-economy.pdf

3.6. The Global Green Economy Index™ (GGEI): The GGEI measures both the green economic performance of 80 countries and how experts assess that performance. The GGEI performance index uses quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure how well each country performs on four key dimensions: leadership & climate change, efficiency sectors, markets & investment and the environment. Then, the GGEI perception survey collects assessments from expert practitioners on these same four dimensions. The GGEI is particularly relevant today as countries aiming to realize new emission reduction and sustainable development goals will require data and insight to identify the best pathways to a low carbon economy. (GREENT, 2021)

Figure (3):Global green economy Index



Source: http://greentproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/GREENT_Lesson_21_Green-economy.pdf

The most important Benefits of a green economy can be summarized in the following table:

Table N° (6): Benefits from green economy.

Economic benefits	Social benefits	Environmental benefits
- Reduced poverty and inequality; - Increased economic growth and employment; - Improved training and skills. Development of new markets and specialization; - Increased productivity, and increased commodity and agricultural yields; - Improved energy security. Improved competitiveness and trade balances.	- Reduced poverty and inequality; - Reduced social inequality; - Increased employment; - Improved training and skills; - Better public services; - Improved health outcomes.	- Sustainable management of natural assets and resources; - Reduced greenhouse gas and other emissions; - Better adaptation to climate change and resilience to natural disasters; - Improved environmental quality.

Source: (Ernest, Valery, & Anufriev, 2021, p. 4)

4. The relation between green economy and sustainable development.

4.1. Important linkages between the concept of green economy and sustainable development are:

Two of the agenda items for Rio+20 are, “Green Economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication,” and “International Framework for Sustainable Development”. With the green economy firmly established on the international policy agenda, it is useful to review and clarify the linkages between a green economy and sustainable development;

Most interpretations of sustainability take as their starting point the consensus reached by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, which defined sustainable development as “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Kamble P. , 2020, p. 3)

4.2. The transition towards a green economy requires an integrated approach to economic growth and sustainable development, and leads to the convergence of economic, social and environmental pillars. Consideration of environmental and social dimensions can lead to a system aimed at global sustainable development, contributing to the transition to a green economy. The two core ideas of ecologism are:

The need to recast human-nature relations;

The limits to growth, inform the concept of ecological responsibility, or sustainability.

German green party in 1983 named four core principles or four pillars of green politics:

- Ecological responsibility;
- Grassroots democracy;
- Social justice;
- And non-violence. (Mangala, 2018, p. 7)

4.3. The Green economy vision follows with the same ways of attaining the Sustainable Development: in following ways:

Spatial planning: The Coherent land use plans are prepared including the creation of a category for degraded land, expanding community forests and implementation of watershed protection;

Forest protection: Reduced impact logging, international certifications of sustainable forest management, plantations are limited to highly degraded or deforested areas that are not high conservation value forests (HCVF). Inactive forestry land is protected to reduce degradation;

Mining: Mining follows international good practice guidelines, with improved waste management treatment reducing impacts on air and water quality;

Agriculture: Sustainable agriculture practices maintain and restore soil quality, use of chemical fertilizers is reduced and larger biodiversity gene bank provides wild varieties that may be hybridized to ensure greater resilience to pest and diseases;

Energy conservation: Increased energy efficiency reduces domestic consumption (especially of fossil fuels), renewable energy use expands and costs and impacts of fossil fuel consumption are reduced. Investments in non-hydro renewable energy power plants are implemented to decentralize power generation and to reduce consumption of coal for electricity supply and lower GHG emissions. (Shreekar & Aloysius, 2012, p. 4)

4.4. HOW BE ABLE TO A GREEN ECONOMY CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION?

On the way to Green Economy that means passageways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. Green Economy is very important for sustainable development. Green technology generates energy without non toxic, harmful by-products. Also Green economy suggests making alternative environment prone technology. Green economy helps reducing waste and pollution by changing patterns of production and consumption. For Green economy We establish that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools existing to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable

development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems. (Liton Chandra Voumik, 2014, p. 120)

4.5. Discussion and conclusions: Green economy attached importance to all sectors, also it's focused on energy which considered as central and vital to all life as well as industry, trade, agriculture and installation for environmental conservation and achieving sustainable development;

So clearly, there is an intrinsic connection between green economy and sustainable development, which is part to whole relationship;

All countries strive to achieve sustainable development while the green economy is considered the practical means to be followed in order to achieve it's dimensions and objectives;

The green economy is also the transition from sustainable development generalities to specialties it shows the target sectors.

The green economy is the main approach that sets out policies and strategies for achieving economic, social and environmental objectives for sustainable development;

The following Table shows the different between the traditional economy and green economy in achieving the sustainable development

Table N° (7): The different between the traditional economy and green economy in achieving the sustainable development

Traditional Economy	Green Economy
Rely on fossil fuels which is inconsistent with ecosystem and caused pollution like petroleum, gas and coal	It depends crucially on green renewable energy which seeks to preserve ecosystem such as solar energy, wind power..ECT..
consume natural Capital and doesn't take into account the right of future generations	it depends on optimization of resources taking into account the right of future generations so that the value of the use doesn't exceed the capacity of regeneration
concern to raise the growth without equitable distribution of wealth	ensure sustainable growth and equitable distribution

depends on technology Intensive in order to scale up productive capacity without consideration of potential damage to environment and human health	clean technology adaption that takes into account the environment and human
it resulted in an increase in unemployment and poverty and mismanagement	Addresses poverty and managed to create job

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the following study literature:

(ماحي، التحول نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر كنموذج جديد من أجل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة "دراسة قطاع الطاقة الخضراء في الجزائر، 2021، صفحة 496)

5. Conclusion:

The idea of a green economy emerged as a result of multiple crises in the world, Its objective, Is to achieve sustainable development, through the establishment of environmentally friendly projects, using the technology of renewable energy, which calls for the application of this model to existing sectors and changing their unsustainable patterns of consumption, resulting in new employment opportunities that reduce poverty and unemployment, as well as reduce the intensity of energy use, resource consumption and production. Through our study, we concluded that:

- The solution to the problem of sustainable development is based on green economy and various other factors;
- Green economy is trail to sustainable development which cannot substitute it;
- Green economy attached importance to all sectors, also it's focused on energy which considered as central and vital to all life as well as industry, trade, agriculture and installation for environmental conservation and achieving sustainable development;
- There is an intrinsic connection between green economy and sustainable development, which is part to whole relationship;
- All countries strive to achieve sustainable development while the green economy is considered the practical means to be followed in order to achieve it's dimensions and objectives;
- The green economy is the transition from sustainable development generalities to specialties it shows the target sectors;
- The green economy is the main approach that sets out policies and strategies for achieving economic, social and environmental objectives for sustainable development.

The transition to green economy is no longer a choice it becomes an absolute necessity due to the various benefits it brings to all economic , social and

environmental sectors by providing good job opportunities and rely on green sectors that's do not damage environment. The following recommendation can be made:

✓The need to raise awareness of the culture of the green economy and give more importance to this strategy;

✓Improve environmental performance and minimize health risks, limiting emissions and waste, treatment of residuals in an environmentally sounds manner and provide low-emission goods and services;

✓Government should intervene to support green economic projects and establish them, maintenance of laws governing economic activities prioritizing the projects for the development of renewable energies such as solar and wind energies and waste recycling.

6. Footnotes and bibliography

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