

Green Economy as a Balancing Tool Between Humans and Nature in Various Asian Countries

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Abstract

A green economy is a step in improving the economy that connects us with the natural world around us. In this case, the green economy seeks to build an economy in order to equalize society's economy, not only from a financial perspective but also from an environmental perspective because we are in contact with the environment every day. For this reason, the role of society is very influential in improving environmental and social welfare, one of which can be implemented in society is improving the education of their children. One important aspect of a green economy strategy is overcoming future problems. In particular, the green economy emphasizes determining the prices of goods and services that come from nature, whether plants, animals, or ecosystems. The green economy also identifies every function in nature that is useful for generating income for society. In this article, we use qualitative methods which we have used because the source of the information we obtain is based on case studies. Itself means data obtained through more detailed observations from the source person. From all the journals we took, we explained the concept and challenges of a green economy in sustainability in society with a focus on environmental growth and community welfare.

Keywords: green economy, sustainable development, sustainability indicators, economic growth, methodology.

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1. Introduction

A Green Economy is a hope to balance human and natural needs, in this case, public awareness is very important as a means of overcoming environmental challenges and sustainable development. Important points in implementing a green economy are innovation, infrastructure policies that support social welfare, and a sustainable environment. In this case, what is important is not only preserving the environment but also ensuring community welfare and good public health.

green economy steps in facing various challenges faces various challenges, Several countries in Asia, as a region with very fast economic growth and a large population, play an important role globally in terms of a better economy. Their speed and effectiveness in adopting green economic practices varies widely, in many cases, public policies and sustainability indicators are used to evaluate and encourage this progress.

The importance of understanding the synergistic balance between the economy and the environment is also the focus of economic structures that seek to achieve sustainability without sacrificing economic growth.

The indicators that have been developed are used to measure and monitor progress towards a green economy including the. Analysis of complementarities, correlations, and synergies between EPI and GGEI helps understand the complex relationships between various factors influencing sustainability.

Overall, to achieve sustainable development and transition to a green economy, a holistic approach is needed that includes technological innovation, effective policies, and comprehensive measurement tools.

1.1 Formulation of the Problem

- a. What are the success factors in implementing a green economy?
- b. How can Asian countries manage sustainable technology and a green economy?
- c. Are the policies of each Asian country different in implementing a green economy?
- d. what are the solutions for implementing a green economy in facing global challenge

1.2 Research purposes

- a. Explain the impact of implementing a green economy
- b. Explain the use of technology in the green economy

2. Literature Review

2.1 Implementation

The implementation of a green economy can provide a viable path for Asian countries to achieve sustainable development by balancing human needs with environmental preservation. Through technological innovation, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and conservation efforts, several Asian countries are showing that economic growth and environmental sustainability are not mutually exclusive. By continuing to invest in green technologies and policies, Asia can lead the way in creating a more sustainable and fair future for all.

2.2 environmental differentiation

2.2.1 Definition of Environmental Differentiation

The environment is a part that cannot be separated from life, because the environment itself has become a place for humans to live. Therefore, we need to preserve the environment around us so that humans can live in prosperity and peace. In this case, the green economy's role is to protect biological and non-biological diversity, such as growing nature reserves.

2.3 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an effort to use current resources without reducing future resources, meaning maintaining diversity to ensure that natural resources are always available sustainably for the present and future. For this reason, there is a need for three main principles in sustainable development, namely based on environmental, socio-political, and equality dimensions.

2.3.1 Benefits of Sustainable Development

a. Environmental Protection

One of the benefits of sustainable development is the protection of the natural environment. This concept encourages action to reduce air and water pollution, preserve forests, and overcome climate change.

b. Poverty Alleviation

Sustainable development has great potential to reduce poverty and improve human welfare. Sustainable development is the key to reducing social inequality and raising living standards

c. Resource Sustainability

One other important benefit is the sustainability of natural resources. Resources such as water, land, and energy are valuable assets that need to be preserved for future generations.

2.4 Sustainability Indicators

Sustainability indicators focus on measuring the extent to which a country or project adheres to the principles inherent in the three pillars of sustainability. The first is the environment, in this case, there needs to be sustainable indicators for the survival of living things in it. The existence of these indicators will make it easier for the environment and living things to prosper, the second is social and finally, there is economics, the 2005 World Summit results document stated that the three pillars above are interconnected to encourage sustainable development. To fulfill human needs.

2.4.1 Environmental Indicators

Environmental indicators are variables that describe the environment around us. In this case, the role of indicators in the environment is very important for the living creatures in it because from these indicators we can find out whether the environment is good or not. we apply it as involving things that are shaped and can be felt physically, for example, room size, air circulation

2.5 economic growth

Economic growth is a method of improving the economy over a long period, therefore the income of each country must always be developed to provide welfare output for society.

The formula used to calculate economic growth is:

$$PertumbuhanEkonomi(t) = \frac{(PDBt - PDBt - 1)}{PDBt - 1} * 100\%$$

2.5.1 Benefits of Economic Growth

a. Good Income

In a country, it can be said that economic growth is good if the people in that country get a decent income/above the average, in this case, cooperation between the government and the community is needed to optimize economic growth.

b. High productivity

A large population can increase economic growth because the more people there are, the more opportunities for income generation and the many employment sectors that

can improve people's welfare, and automatically economic growth in the country will also increase.

c. Infrastructure development

The development of good facilities and infrastructure can increase economic growth, because this can support carrying out all activities, including carrying out a green economy.

4. Methodology

In this article, we use a qualitative method that we already use because of the source of information we get based on case studies. The qualitative method itself means research that uses methods, steps, and procedures that involve data and information obtained through respondents.

Discussion

- **A Green Economy in Asian Countries**
- **Implementation**

The implementation of green economics faces global challenges in today's volatile world. The green economy is here as an answer to restore long-term environmental and economic stability in facing global challenges. In this case, it is necessary to use technology to support comfort and ease in implementing the green economy.

Policies Asian countries' policies in implementing green economy

In addressing the issue of economic recovery, many countries in Asia agree to implement opportunities in economic recovery to equalize economic needs and climate change. reported in digital disruption and geopolitical tensions. This was stated at the 8th Joint Meeting of the ASEAN Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (AFMGM) which was held virtually on April 8, 2022.

At that time, representatives from each country were present to discuss economic recovery and financial integration. The results of the meeting of several ASEAN countries provided an agreement including:

Encourage the process of advanced combination of the regional financial services sector, including through the upgrading process of the Financial Assistance Annex in the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) negotiations.

- **Implementing a Green Economy in Asian Countries**

Asian countries need a comprehensive and integrated approach to implementing a green economy to ensure environmental sustainability while advancing economic growth. A green economy in Asian countries requires addressing the distributional impacts of sustainable technological change and combining regional and local perspectives to balance efficiency and a fair distribution of benefits and costs. Additionally, it is important to focus on developing new business models, commercially adopting innovations, and avoiding future environmental responsibilities to facilitate the transition to a green economy. Emphasis on the distribution of impacts at the regional level is very important, considering the increasing demands for community rights and demands for direct participation in decision-making processes

- **Dealing with distributional concerns and impacts**

While the economies of the world are becoming more integrated, political trends are pointing towards a stronger focus on the nation-state and even on regional independence. If anything, this will further complicate the green economy transition. Specifically, it will need to recognize the difficult trade-offs between efficiency, which typically requires international coordination (e.g., in terms of policy design, and R&D cooperation), and a fair distribution of benefits and costs, which instead tends to demand a stronger regional and local perspective. In brief, the various distributional effects of sustainable technological change deserve increased attention in both scholarly research and the policy domain to ensure that this change emerges in ways that can help reduce poverty and ensure equity. These effects may call for an even broader palette of policies (e.g. benefit sharing instruments, such as regional or local natural resource funds, compensation schemes, or earmarked tax revenues), but they also call for difficult compromises between efficiency and fairness.

- **Government Policies and Initiatives**

National Strategy for Green Growth

Countries that have developed comprehensive national strategies for green growth, including multi-year plans that set clear goals for resource conservation, emission reduction, and investment in green technologies.

Regulation and motivation

The government can implement regulations that are important for the implementation of environmental standards for industry and offer incentives to be able to recognize and adopt green technologies. For example, Japan's policy on waste reduction and recycling has encouraged and influenced other countries in Asia to be able to follow Japan's significant progress in the industrial sector.

- **Education and Public Awareness**

Environmental Education

Raising public awareness about the benefits of the green economy and educating citizens about sustainable practices is essential. Environmental education can be incorporated into school curricula and public campaigns to build a culture of sustainability.

Community Engagement

Engaging communities in green initiatives, such as local recycling programs and conservation projects, can build grassroots support for sustainable practices.

- **International Collaboration**

Participation in the Global Forum

Active participation in international environments and agreements can help Asian countries implement best practices and align such policies with global standards. For example, China, Japan, and South Korea have been involved in various international environmental initiatives that are an example to other countries in Asia.

Technology Transfer

Working with other countries to conduct green technology exchanges and expertise can accelerate the adoption of sustainable practices. This way can be facilitated through international partnerships and trade agreements.

- **Economic Diversification**

Green Industry

Shows that various industries that can produce green products and services can create new economic opportunities while reducing environmental impact. Taiwan, for example, is focused on developing green industrial products to drive economic growth and reduce pollution.

Sustainable Agriculture

The results of organic farming and precision farming, can reduce environmental degradation and improve food security. Farmers should implement sustainable agriculture.

- **Factors in Implementing a Green Economy**

The green economy aims to fulfill the needs between humans and nature so that deviations do not occur

- 5 important factors for the implementation of green economics :

- 1. Technological Change and Sustainability**

With the challenges and opportunities faced in integrating environmentally friendly technology. Important factors include:

Technological Innovation: Application of new technology that is efficient and environmentally friendly.

Adaptability and Scalability: The ability to widely adopt new technologies without disrupting economic stability.

Investment in R&D : Research and development to create greener and more sustainable technologies.

- 2. Speed of Progress and Impact on Public Health in Asia**

The development of Asian countries towards a green economy and its impact on public health. Important factors include:

Government Policy: The role of national policy in encouraging the transition to a green economy.

Infrastructure and Investment: Green infrastructure development and appropriate investment allocation.

Awareness and Education: Increasing public awareness about the importance of a clean and healthy environment.

- 3. Balance and Synergy between Environment and Economy**

The importance of balance and synergy between environmental protection and economic growth. Important factors include:

Integrated Economic Model: Development of a model that integrates economic and environmental aspects.

Environmental Impact Analysis: Evaluate the economic impact on the environment and vice versa.

Synergistic Policies: Policies that support economic growth while protecting the environment.

- 4. Global Environmental and Green Economy Performance Index**

The use of indices as a measure of the success of the green economy. Important factors include:

Data and Transparency: Availability of accurate and transparent data for evaluation and monitoring.

Benchmarking: Comparing the performance of countries to encourage healthy competition towards a green economy.

- 5. Sustainable Development and Green Economy**

This factor emphasizes the reasons for economic growth in the implementation of a green economy which include:

Sustainable Development Principles: Implementation of principles that support environmental, social, and economic sustainability.

Stakeholder Participation: The involvement of various stakeholders in the planning and implementation process.

Holistic Approach: Adopt a holistic and integrated approach in planning and developing a green economy.

Implementation of a green economy requires a combination of various factors such as technological innovation, government policy, infrastructure investment, public awareness, an integrated economic model, accurate performance measurement, and sustainable development principles. By taking these factors into account, countries can achieve a more effective transition to a sustainable and inclusive green economy.

- **How can Asian countries manage sustainable technology and a green economy?**

Asian countries can manage sustainable technologies and green economies with an integrated and holistic approach. Here are some key strategies that can be implemented:

1. encourage environmentally friendly technological innovation through increased investment in research and development.
2. strengthening policies and regulations that support the transition to a green economy. This includes making fiscal policies that provide incentives for the use of green technologies, as well as implementing strict environmental standards for industries and other sectors.
3. development of green infrastructure to support the use of green technologies, such as investments in clean transportation, green buildings, and efficient waste management.
4. Raising public awareness and education on the importance of sustainable technologies and green economy practices. Educational campaigns and the inclusion of the environmental curriculum in schools can form a society that cares more about the environment.
5. build partnerships and collaborations both at the regional and international levels to share knowledge and technology, and accelerate the adoption of green technologies through strong public-private partnerships.
6. using indices and performance measurement tools such as population growth and total income of a country to monitor and evaluate progress in implementing the green economy, as well as ensuring transparency and accuracy in data collection.

By adopting this coordinated and comprehensive approach, Asian countries can achieve an effective transition to a sustainable and inclusive green economy, which takes into account their environmental, social, and economic needs.

- **The policies of each Asian country different in implementing a green economy? What are the solutions for implementing a green economy in facing global challenges?**

The policies of each Asian country can differ significantly in implementing a green economy due to various factors such as economic structure, natural resource endowment, political priorities, technological capabilities, and cultural considerations. Here are some key solutions for implementing a green economy to address global challenges:

1. **Policy Frameworks and Regulation:** Establishing robust policy frameworks and regulations that incentivize and mandate sustainable practices across industries. This can include tax incentives for green investments, setting emissions standards, and promoting renewable energy adoption.
2. **Investment in Research and Development:** Increasing investment in research and development (R&D) for green technologies and innovations. This includes funding for clean energy, sustainable agriculture, waste management technologies, and green infrastructure.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Investing in green infrastructure such as renewable energy installations, energy-efficient buildings, public transportation systems, and smart cities. This not only reduces carbon footprint but also enhances resilience against climate change impacts.
4. **Education and Awareness:** Promoting environmental education from school curricula to lifelong learning programs. Increasing public awareness about the benefits of green practices and encouraging behavioral changes towards sustainable consumption and production.
5. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Fostering collaborations between governments, private sector entities, academia, and civil society organizations. These partnerships can facilitate technology transfer, financing opportunities, and knowledge sharing to accelerate green economic initiatives.
6. **International Cooperation:** Strengthening international cooperation and collaboration on climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. This includes participating in global agreements like the Paris Agreement and sharing best practices with other countries.

7. **Financial Mechanisms:** Developing and utilizing financial mechanisms such as green bonds, carbon pricing, and sustainable investment funds to mobilize private capital towards green projects and initiatives.
8. **Circular Economy Practices:** Promoting the transition to a circular economy model where resources are used more efficiently, waste is minimized, and products are designed for durability, recyclability, and reuse.
9. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Establishing robust monitoring, reporting, and verification systems to track progress towards green economy goals. This includes using environmental performance indices to assess and benchmark performance.
10. **Inclusive and Equitable Growth:** Ensuring that green economy initiatives promote inclusive and equitable growth, considering the needs and capacities of different socio-economic groups and marginalized communities.

By implementing these solutions tailored to their specific contexts, Asian countries can effectively transition towards a green economy. This not only addresses global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion but also fosters sustainable development and improves the quality of life for their populations over the long term.

Research purposes

The purpose of this research is to explore the role of the green economy in promoting harmony and sustainability between humans and nature across Asian countries.

Impact of implementing a green economy

Implementing a green economy has a positive impact on the environment and the economy. Some of the impacts include reducing carbon emissions, saving energy, creating new jobs in green industries, improving air and water quality, and sustainability of natural resources. In addition, the green economy can also improve the innovation, efficiency, and competitiveness of companies in the global market.

Positive Impact of the Green Economy on Economic Growth

1. *Increasing Innovation and Productivity* The focus on the green economy drives the development and adoption of clean technologies and innovations in various sectors. These innovations can increase the productivity of companies and lead to an increase in GDP
2. *Job Creation*
3. *Economic Diversification*
4. *Increased Global Competitiveness*
5. *Energy Security and Independence*

Use of technology in the green economy

Green technology is a key part of the transition to a green economy and sustainable development with challenges and benefits that must be addressed and utilized to achieve harmony between nature and environmental protection.

Impact and benefits of using technology in the green economy

The use of technology in the green economy provides a variety of significant benefits. First, green technologies such as renewable energy (solar panels, windmills) and emission reduction technologies help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollution. This not only improves air quality and reduces the impact of climate change, but also contributes to better public health by reducing pollution-related diseases. Second, energy efficiency technologies can reduce energy consumption, which has implications for reducing operational costs and putting pressure on non-renewable energy resources.

In the economic field, green technology supports sustainable economic growth by creating new jobs in the renewable energy and clean technology sectors, as well as encouraging innovation and investment in sustainable technologies. In addition, sustainable technologies aid in better management of natural resources, support the circular economy through the recycling and reuse of materials and improve the conservation of natural resources such as water, soil, and minerals.

However, the use of technology in the green economy also has several impacts that need to be considered. One of them is the high initial cost and investment for the development and application of green technologies, which can be a barrier for many countries and companies, especially in developing countries. The transition to a green economy can also lead to structural changes in the economy, with some jobs becoming obsolete while others are growing, requiring retraining and adjusting the skills of the workforce.

The success of green technology is highly dependent on supporting government policies and regulations, such as tax incentives, subsidies, and emission regulations. Without strong policy support, the adoption of green technology could be hampered. In addition, although green technology has made rapid progress, there are still technical limitations and the need for further research and development to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

The increased use of green technologies can also negatively impact conventional energy industries such as oil and gas, resulting in a decline in revenues and jobs in these sectors. Therefore, the transition to a green economy requires a balanced approach to managing challenges and maximizing benefits through appropriate policies and strategies.

Suggestion

We recommend protecting nature by building protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and reforestation projects to conserve natural ecosystems, protect species diversity, and tackle deforestation. By implementing these suggestions, countries in Asia can maintain and strengthen the implementation of the green economy and achieve a balance between human needs and nature protection.

Conclusion

From the discussion on the implementation of the green economy in Asian countries, it can be concluded that measures such as investment in renewable energy, sustainable agricultural practices, environmentally friendly infrastructure, good waste management, nature protection, financial support, and development of green technology are very important in achieving a balance between human needs and environmental protection. By taking the best advice to recommend protecting nature by building protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and reforestation projects to conserve natural ecosystems, protect species diversity, and tackle deforestation. It is hoped that countries in Asia can implement these suggestions to protect nature from now until forever.

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