

optimal system of specially protected natural areas is aimed at preservation of natural ecological systems, biological and landscape diversity, ensuring ecological balance of natural systems and sustainable use of species of wild fauna and flora, natural territories.

Thus, the Republic of Belarus implements government programs, improves legislation, develops basic documents on environmental protection, and pays attention to environmental management.

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## **THE IMPACT OF «GREEN» ECONOMY ON THE ENVIROMENT AND SOCIETY**

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The «green» economy is a branch of economic science that proves the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activities on the environment and prioritizes sustainable development with minimal risks to the environment over economic growth at any cost. This concept emerged in the late 20th century and emphasizes that the economy is a dependent component of the natural environment within which it exists and of which it is a part. By integrating environmental protection, social justice, and economic growth, the «green» economy aims to create a more sustainable and prosperous future for all. It sets the following tasks:

- 1) efficient use of natural resources,
- 2) preservation and enhancement of natural capital,
- 3) reduction of environmental pollution, low carbon emissions,
- 4) development and implementation of technologies, products, and services that contribute to improving the state of the environment and reducing its negative impact,
- 5) transition to cleaner energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels,
- 6) growth in income and employment, creation of green jobs,
- 7) improvement of overall quality of life through the creation of

a healthy and safe environment, access to clean water and air, development of sustainable urban and rural spaces.

From an ecological perspective, the «green» economy focuses on reducing carbon emissions, conserving natural resources, and protecting biodiversity. This involves transitioning to renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power) as clean and sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, improving energy efficiency, and implementing sustainable land use practices. By minimizing environmental degradation and enhancing ecosystem resilience, the «green» economy seeks to ensure the long-term health of the planet and its inhabitants.

Preserving natural resources is another important aspect of the «green» economy. This includes sustainable management of water resources, forests, and oceans to ensure their long-term viability. By implementing responsible land use methods and protecting ecosystems, the «green» economy aims to preserve biodiversity and maintain the ecological balance of the planet.

The «green» economy emphasizes the importance of waste reduction and recycling to minimize environmental pollution and promote a circular economy. By reducing waste generation and promoting material reuse, it aims to minimize the impact of production and consumption on the environment.

On a social level, the «green» economy aims to promote social equality and inclusivity. This includes creating environmentally friendly jobs, investing in education and training for sustainable industries, and ensuring that all members of society have access to clean air, water, and food. By prioritizing social welfare and addressing poverty and inequality, the «green» economy strives to create a fairer society for all.

The «green» economy seeks to improve people's well-being by providing opportunities for employment, education, healthcare, and by eliminating social inequality and promoting social cohesion.

The «green» economy aims to enhance community resilience and well-being by promoting sustainable lifestyles and fostering a sense of collective responsibility for the environment. This involves promoting sustainable consumption and production models, as well as encouraging public participation in efforts to conserve and restore the environment.

The «green» economy prioritizes public health and well-being by reducing environmental pollution and improving access to clean air, water, and food. By promoting sustainable urban planning, transportation, and infrastructure, the green economy can create healthier and more livable cities for all residents.

Prioritizing public health and well-being through reducing environmental pollution and improving access to clean air, water, and food, the «green» economy can create healthier living conditions for urban residents through sustainable urban planning.

To sum up:

– The green economy represents a comprehensive approach to addressing interconnected issues of environmental degradation, social inequality, and economic instability. To achieve its goals, it requires cooperation and commitment from governments, businesses, and individuals.

– The green economy offers a vision of a world in which people and the planet can thrive together in harmony.

– The green economy paves the way for a more sustainable and prosperous future for all.

– Ending local wars on the planet that contribute to environmental pollution and deteriorate the quality of life for the population.

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## **GREEN ECONOMY: THE PATH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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The green economy is a model of economic development aimed at improving the state of the environment and reducing the destructive impact of human activities on the environment, assuming responsible human attitude towards Earth's resources.

Such a model of economic development as the green economy has become particularly relevant in recent decades. This is due to the global pollution of the environment caused by human activities. In recent years, the number of natural disasters that bring destruction to all areas of human life has also significantly increased. In light of these negative trends, humanity