

while participating in global trade agreements. These trends in digital growth, green energy, and trade strengthen India's economy and influence the global economic future.

Russia, a major oil and gas producer, remains a key energy supplier despite global shifts to green energy. Economic sanctions have limited its trade with some partners, prompting Russia to strengthen ties with Asian countries like China and India. The government is also investing in technology, military, and agriculture to reduce foreign dependence. Adapting to changing globalization, Russia is exploring new trade routes and cooperating with neighboring countries. These trends define Russia's current role in the global economy.

The text clearly shows how each country uses technology, supports new industries, and builds trade connections. It gives simple examples of progress in areas like digital services, green energy, and international finance, helping readers understand their roles in the world economy, so the goal achieved.

In conclusion, China, India, and Russia each play vital roles in shaping the global economy through their unique strengths and challenges. China has become a global leader in technological innovation and economic power, supported by the growing international use of the yuan. India's rapid digital growth, focus on green energy, and expanding trade connections drive its dynamic economy and influence on global trends. Russia, while facing sanctions and geopolitical shifts, remains a key energy supplier and is working to diversify its economy through technological development and stronger ties with Asian partners. Together, these countries illustrate important trends such as technological advancement, sustainability, and changing trade patterns that define the current and future global economic landscape.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE WORLD**

### **Важность зеленой экономики в мире**

What is a green economy? Today, the world is facing a serious choice: to continue to increase production at all costs or to seek a balance between development and conservation of nature. Historically, the economy has developed on the principle of «the more, the better». Now humanity understands that such a path is not endless. That is why questions are being asked more and more often.: what is a green economy and why is it called a model of the future?

This is a new development concept based on sustainability and rational use of resources. It proceeds from a simple idea: economic growth is impossible without taking

into account environmental and social consequences. The profits of companies, the comfort of people and the health of the planet must go hand in hand.

#### Basic principles

To understand in detail what this model is, it is worth referring to the basic principles of the green economy. These are practical guidelines that help build a sustainable development model.

**Efficient use of resources.** We take from nature exactly as much as it is able to restore. This means switching to energy-saving technologies and reducing waste.

**Conservation of biodiversity and climate.** They are not just a part of the natural landscape, but the basis of our existence: they regulate the climate, purify the air and water, and provide us with food and resources.

**Social well-being.** An economy cannot be green if it ignores the interests of people. Access to clean water, healthy food, decent working conditions and equal opportunities is important.

**Fair distribution of benefits.** Development should benefit not only corporations and rich countries, but also the whole society. This means fighting inequality and supporting regions that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

**Transparent management and responsibility.** States, companies and citizens should act openly and be responsible for their decisions. This applies to environmental standards, business reporting, and the daily habits of each of us. Stages of transition to a green economy The formation of a green economy is a gradual process. It includes several key steps.

**Rejection of harmful technologies.** Countries are reducing investments in coal and oil, redirecting them to green industries.

**Taxes and emission quotas.** Manufacturers who create a high carbon footprint bear a lot of financial responsibility.

**Closed-loop economics.** Materials are reused, recycled, or disposed of safely for nature. Government support for green projects. Subsidies for renewable energy, eco-friendly transport, and sustainable agriculture.

These stages reflect an important value – creation: we are not just abandoning old models, but creating new solutions that will work for decades.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the «green» economy is a key tool for achieving sustainable development and reducing the negative impact on the environment. It contributes to the creation of new jobs, reduction of pollutant emissions, efficient use of resources and maintenance of ecosystems. The implementation of the principles of the «green» economy requires coordinated strategic actions on the part of governments, business and society as a whole. Efforts should be focused on the development and implementation of policies that encourage the transition to a green economy, as well as on the development of innovative technologies and production methods. As a result, the transition to a green economy is a significant challenge, but it also opens up new opportunities for sustainable economic growth and concern for the environment.