

# Synergy of Green Economy, Blue Economy and Brown Economy as a Prerequisite for SDG's Success

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*Abstract:* - The purpose of this research is to analyze the Synergy of Green Economy, Blue Economy and Brown Economy as a Prerequisite for the Success of SDG's. or literature study. By comparing hypotheses found in literature books or previous research findings found in scientific journals, this strategy investigates a hypothesis according to the discipline of Green Economy, Blue Economy and Brown Economy Synergy and SDG's Success. Based on the analysis that has been done, the synergy of green economy synergy is: such as reducing carbon emissions. The findings of this study include the term "green economy" refers to a way of thinking about economic activities that emphasizes economic growth and the idea of preventing environmental degradation and damage that has an impact on improving the welfare of society and humanity. synergy of the blue economy is 1) This idea gives priority to the improvement of marine manufacturing. 2) In terms of contribution to national income, marine productivity will be a major sector. 3) Most of the fishing waste can be exported as commodities and earn foreign exchange. And the synergy of the brown economy is: increasing the competitiveness of a nation. Even if some mitigation measures, such as transition or adjustment costs, still entail net costs, the potential future damage from ongoing climate change may be much higher.

*Key-Words:* - blue economy, green economy, brown economy, SDG's

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## 1. Introduction

One country that has the potential for natural resources and human resources is Indonesia. The main source of funding for national development is this. Global growth is a crucial factor in the progress of a nation in modern times. Therefore, the government has an interest in exploring resources or possibilities that can improve the economy of a region [1]. Humans need more food as populations increase and their lifestyles evolve. However, the number of available resources is also limited. As a result, there is a risk that a lack of resources to meet current needs will lead to overuse of the environment

and resources. Regardless, it is exploitation Future sustainable economic development may be threatened by the current overuse of natural resources. As a prevention of this, Sustainable Development (SDGs), introduced by the UN, is the focus of current efforts to create sustainable development policies [2] [3] [4]. Various ideas, including green economy, white economy and brown economy.

Green economy is a United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) [5] [6]. Can be understood as social justice, environmental preservation, and a low-carbon economy (no emissions or pollution) [7]. This

idea sends a message to all parties involved who care about upholding sustainable development standards [8]. One country that has development potential. The widespread application of this concept is usually associated with the impact of the global financial crisis in 2008–2009. However, this idea first came to the fore in the Pearce Blueprint for a Green Economy study released in 1989. It was then continued through the 'Green New Deals' and progress in Rio+20, following the Brundtland report in 1987 [9]. This relates to the emergence of the idea as a commercial opportunity that balances the environment and the economy. However, the incorporation of environmental concerns into business activities began at the Stockholm Earth Summit in 1972, which stated that environmental issues hinder economic progress) and environmentally responsible development is Indonesia.

The blue economy model is the basis for marine economic development patterns and the emphasis on a marine-based economy [10] [11]. Several countries in the Asia Pacific region are also dedicated to implementing sustainable marine and fisheries economic development [12] [13]. This could be an opportunity for APEC to be used as a tool for implementing economic diplomacy with a blue economy model to create cooperative partnerships between APEC members in the maritime and fisheries sector with the concept of sustainable development, because it is a multilateral economic forum. Blue economy is defined by APEC as an economic framework that encourages implementation of sustainable development [14]. An economic strategy that encourages growth, job creation and environmental development that supports technical innovation in the marine and fisheries sector. As a result of development patterns that are less based on science and technology (IPTEK), marine development is not always sustainable and not inclusive in building an integrated supply chain system approach. in the work schedule created by the government during the second term of office of the previous president. Under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Indonesia stated that its development strategy had embraced the blue economy concept at the 2012 UN Rio+20 Summit in Brazil [15]. The idea behind the growth of the fisheries sector in Indonesia is to think about development that has the least negative impact on the environment by reducing carbon emissions to zero. Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry was released during the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as a sign of the government's commitment to environmentally friendly and sustainable growth. This law

incorporates the idea of a “green industry”. The term “green industry” refers to any sector of the economy that prioritizes environmental protection and the most efficient use of resources. Regarding leadership, President Joko Widodo added that concern for the environment is one of the factors of progress shown by development. Bappena's fourth work priority is the environment [16].

An economy that relies heavily on activities that damage the environment, especially the use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, is called a “brown economy” [17]. Big oil companies like Exxon Mobil, Shell, BP, Gazprom, Petrobras and others, as well as other businesses that help with the extraction, processing and transportation of fossil fuels like TC Energy, formerly known as the TransCanada pipeline, are at their most vulnerable [18]. the core of this economy. Political corruption is rampant in such economies, which also contributes to global warming resulting in the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, mostly carbon and methane. Based on the explanation above, this article will analyse the synergy of the Green Economy, Blue Economy and Brown Economy as a prerequisite for the success of the SDGs.

## 2. Problem Formulation

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach, such as a literature review or literature study. By comparing hypotheses found in literature books or previous research findings found in scientific journals, this strategy investigates a hypothesis according to the discipline of Green Economy, Blue Economy and Brown Economy Synergy as a Prerequisite for SDG's Success [19]. The scientific articles referred to were obtained exclusively from searching literacy data on Google Scholar and similar websites. A literature review that is consistent with several acceptable methodological points of view is a requirement for qualitative research in library research or literature studies. To avoid directing the questions asked by the researcher, these questions must be used inductively. The reason for conducting qualitative research is because this research is exploratory in nature.

Simply put, sustainable development is “development that meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [20]. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) produced a study entitled “Our Common Future” in 1987, which is credited with popularizing this expression. Since its inception, the term “sustainable development” [21] has undergone many

definitions and developed into a flexible idea. However, attention is paid to several key issues. First, dedication to fairness and justice, where the poorest people in the world must be prioritized and decision making must consider the rights of this generation. Second, as a long-term perspective emphasizes the precautionary principle, incomplete knowledge should not be a justification for postponing cost-effective actions to stop environmental damage when a major hazard occurs or something that cannot be stopped. Third, sustainable development takes into account the complex relationships that exist between the environment, economy and society. It also acts in this interaction. Sustainable development is based on three main pillars: social justice, economic progress, and the environment [22].

The idea of a "green economy" has evolved from a previous perspective that focused on regulating "green" and "brown" economic activities to a new idea that emphasizes economic growth and the creation of jobs (green jobs) through environmentally friendly investment (green investment). production, trade and consumption. In the future, this will help increase consumer demand for environmentally friendly products and services and increase environmental awareness. The potential is there. One of the things that causes the exploitation of natural resources and land scarcity is the increase in population. In other words, the capacity and carrying capacity of the environment is greatly disrupted due to population growth which continues to increase and increase [23]. The problem of population growth is more than meets the eye. In addition, population expansion affects development goals as well as the welfare of humanity in general. The rapid increase in population poses major challenges to the welfare of society throughout the world. It will take a long time if changes like this continue. In the end there will be a striking gap between the population and the amount of food and other basic necessities that can be produced. This demand shows that the Green Economy can be focused on issues of how to generate income and create new jobs that contribute to wealth, in addition to helping overcome problems "brown" is like reducing carbon emissions. The findings of this research include the term "green economy" refers to a way of thinking about economic activities that emphasizes economic growth and the idea of preventing environmental degradation and damage. which has an impact on improving the welfare of society and humanity. One of them is by utilizing the yard land which is currently used to grow vegetables which are sold to help the family earn additional income. Community and human welfare can be achieved by maintaining family income levels [1]

The "Minapolitan" idea, which refers to the idea of relationships between companies to support the expansion of national fishing and marine industries in order to compete for global supply, is closely related to the blue economy [24]. The fact that Indonesia has vast oceans contributes to its wealth of potential resources, including fishing power. resources related to fisheries, including marine and land cultivation as well as those found in the sea. According to FAO figures in 2009, Indonesian fisheries production was around 5 million tons per year, an increase compared to the previous year's production of 4.8 million tons per year [9]. Fishery Manufacturing involves cultivation methods created by using technology and innovation to increase the capacity of fishery products. Surplus commodities can be sold and directed to international markets where there is strong demand for these commodities. The country will earn significant foreign exchange earnings from commodity exports. The foreign exchange collected can be channelled to other industries that need to be developed. So that the marine and fisheries industry, as a result of the realization of the Blue Economy concept, can ultimately become a new supporting sector for a developing economy and sustainable economic development [7] [25]. Well-established centres have been established to assist coastal and marine commercial operations with development infrastructure and other facilities. The impact of the blue economy concept on Indonesia's sustainable economic development and growth is: 1) This idea prioritizes improving marine manufacturing. 2) In terms of contribution to national income, marine productivity will be the main sector. 3) Most of the waste from fishing can be exported as a commodity and generate foreign exchange

Such an economy is characterized by negative impacts on biodiversity as well as air and water pollution. Apart from being the main cause of climate change, which is the main cause of the destruction of civilization, fossil fuels are also responsible for millions of deaths every year. This kind of economic structure prioritizes expansion and growth without paying attention to its impact on the environment [14]. The brown economy encourages uncontrolled exploitation of resources and produces demands on ecosystems that are greater than the earth's ability to sustain. Countries in the region may begin to reduce the impacts of climate change while increasing production and economic efficiency in the future by acting now. For example, countries can reduce air pollution that causes respiratory health problems in addition to lowering greenhouse gas emissions by switching from coal-fired power plants to lower-

emission natural gas and renewable energy. This illustrates the type of additional economic benefits that can be realized. can increase a nation's competitiveness. Even if some mitigation measures, such as transition or adjustment costs, still require net costs, the potential for future damage from ongoing climate change may be much higher.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, green economy synergies are: such as reducing carbon emissions. The findings of this research include the term "green economy" refers to a way of thinking about economic activities that emphasizes economic growth and the idea of preventing environmental degradation and damage. which has an impact on improving the welfare of society and humanity. The synergies of the blue economy are 1) This idea gives priority to improving marine manufacturing. 2) In terms of contribution to national income, marine productivity will be the main sector. 3) Most of the waste from fishing can be exported as a commodity and generate foreign exchange. And the synergy of the brown economy is: increasing the competitiveness of a nation. Even if some mitigation measures, such as transition or adjustment costs, still require a net cost, the potential for future damage from ongoing climate change may be much higher.

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The authors equally contributed in the present research, at all stages from the formulation of the problem to the final findings and solution.

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The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

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