

## BALANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Maroua DAHBI<sup>1</sup>, Laura VORNICU<sup>1</sup>, F. GUYVENCHY<sup>1</sup>, Laura SMULEAC<sup>1</sup>, R. PASCALAU<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Life Sciences „King Mihai I” from Timisoara

Corresponding author: [laurasmuleac@usvt.ro](mailto:laurasmuleac@usvt.ro)

**Abstract.** *The complex relationship that exists between economic advancement and the management of environmental resources presents a significant difficulty in the realm of current resource management methodologies. As governments increasingly place a premium on development, the ceaseless usage of natural resources frequently results in considerable harm to ecosystems. This situation generates an urgent necessity to reassess established developmental models, wherein immediate monetary benefits often take precedence over the long-term repercussions for the environment. As the visible effects of environmental crises escalate, there is a pressing need for debate concerning the alignment of economic goals with ecological obligations. In addressing this intricate situation, those in positions of policy leadership are necessitated to investigate inventive tactics that may assist in achieving a sustainable equilibrium. The adoption of sustainable development principles signifies the importance of ensuring that the utilisation of resources caters to contemporary demands without jeopardising the capacity of forthcoming generations to meet their own needs. This concurrent emphasis on both economic sturdiness and environmental conservation impels a fundamental transformation in resource management approaches, necessitating a reassessment of pivotal economic metrics to encompass ecological well-being and sustainability. In the end, the quest for a mutually beneficial relationship between economic growth and environmental guardianship holds potential not solely for enhancing the quality of life but also for maintaining global ecological balance. A holistic strategy to resource management advocates for the awareness that economic dynamism and ecological sustainability are not in opposition but are, in fact, interconnected. Through synergistic initiatives and inventive structures, it remains possible to foster a peaceful existence that nurtures both human flourishing and the safeguarding of the planet's invaluable ecosystems, thereby ensuring a sustainable future for all.*

**Keywords:** *environmental resources, economic development, environmental protection, sustainable management*

### INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon known as economic development pertains to the enhancement of a community's economic well-being through the amelioration of various determinants, such as employment prospects, income levels, and access to indispensable services. This complex and multifarious process frequently places emphasis on industrial augmentation and infrastructural extension, which can occasionally undermine environmental soundness. Conversely, the aim of environmental protection is to maintain and uphold ecosystems and natural resources, ensuring that efforts towards development do not undermine ecological sustainability. The friction between these two paradigms can engender conflicts, as distinctly observed in resource management strategies that often overlook the ecological consequences of economic endeavours. In the Indonesian context, as scrutinised in the research concerning environmental governance, it is imperative that effective policies amalgamate both economic and ecological factors to formulate a genuinely sustainable development framework (Triyanti et al., 2023). This equilibrium is of paramount importance, as highlighted in inquiries that focus on the economic dynamics of renewable energy in the ambit of climate change mitigation strategies, wherein inventive financing mechanisms are utilised to reconcile the dual aims of economic advancement and environmental custodianship (Gauresh, 2023).

In a time marked by swift industrial growth and urban development, the management of resources has come to be regarded as a key component of sustainable advancement. The decline in both the quality and availability of water, worsened by rising population demands, underscores the urgent need for thorough management strategies. Historical perspectives on Jiyuan's environmental changes reveal that local populations have started to recognise the significance of ecological preservation alongside economic progress. This recognition holds substantial importance; the incorporation of practices related to water resource management not only lessens the detrimental impacts of pollution but also enhances fair access to this essential resource (Smuleac et al., 2023, Jurcoane et al., 2023). Additionally, research demonstrates that if the fundamental problems regarding water resources are not tackled, communities may inadvertently cultivate economic inequality and environmental harm (Yingjie et al., 2020). Therefore, it is clear that effective resource management does not stand as solely an environmental issue; rather, it is crucial for securing social fairness and promoting sustainable wealth in present-day society.

Navigating the complicated terrain of resource management demands a keen understanding of the conflicts that arise between economic progress and the conservation of the environment. Frequently, economic ventures—such as the expansion of agriculture or the ramping up of industrial operations—can, in a paradoxical manner, lead to the deterioration of environmental resources, thereby jeopardising long-term sustainability (Pascalau et al., 2021, 2023). For instance, while farming practices are crucial for local economies, their unchecked growth can severely impact ecological health, as emphasised by the necessity of policies that promote supplementary activities alongside traditional agricultural methods. Moreover, the aquaculture sector highlights the intricacies involved in this relationship. Although it holds promise for economic development, it grapples with significant environmental obstacles, which necessitate the amalgamation of cutting-edge technologies that maintain ecological standards whilst boosting productivity. Consequently, attaining a balanced state demands not merely the adoption of advanced methodologies but also the involvement of various stakeholders who are dedicated to sustainable resource management, ensuring that economic and environmental aims do not merely exist in isolation but are seen as interrelated necessities.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The efficient management of resources depends increasingly on policy frameworks that are structured in a manner that attempts to balance growth in the economy with the safeguarding of the environment. Recent studies illustrate that the application of targeted policies, such as the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Environmental Protection Tax (EPT) in China, has revealed a dual capability in reducing emissions while simultaneously encouraging a more sustainable economic model (Ziwei, 2024). These initiatives may produce noteworthy reductions in volatile organic compounds, which in turn can ameliorate overall concerns regarding pollution. Nevertheless, the economic repercussions of such taxes warrant careful scrutiny; although they facilitate environmental advantages, there is also the potential risk of hindering economic performance, especially in areas that depend heavily on industries associated with high emissions (Ziwei, 2024). Additionally, the interplay between mining regulations and sustainable development in China underscores the requisite for the incorporation of resource utilisation strategies within environmental policy frameworks. As evidenced, an exclusive concentration on industrial growth without parallel green initiatives frequently results in considerable ecological degradation. Consequently, a comprehensive policy approach is indispensable for the attainment of long-term sustainability in the management of resources.

Policies that endorse sustainable development have appeared as essential frameworks aimed at achieving a balance between economic advancement and environmental safeguarding. These initiatives frequently find their foundations in the principles delineated within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seek to tackle the complex interconnections that exist between resource exploitation, economic ventures, and ecological equilibrium. An illustration of this is presented in the research which underlines that although non-renewable energy sources may facilitate immediate economic rejuvenation, the long-term environmental repercussions are considerable, as corroborated by the findings of (Dong et al., 2022). In contrast, renewable energy sources offer a plausible route for diminishing carbon emissions, thus having a beneficial influence on sustainable development. Moreover, investigations reveal that financial instruments, such as project financing and green bonds, play a critical role in encouraging investments in renewable technologies, as noted in (Gauresh, 2023). Such policies ought to not merely promote the inflow of capital into sustainable ventures but also incorporate educational reforms to create a workforce proficient in sustainable methodologies, thereby securing a holistic strategy towards resource governance.

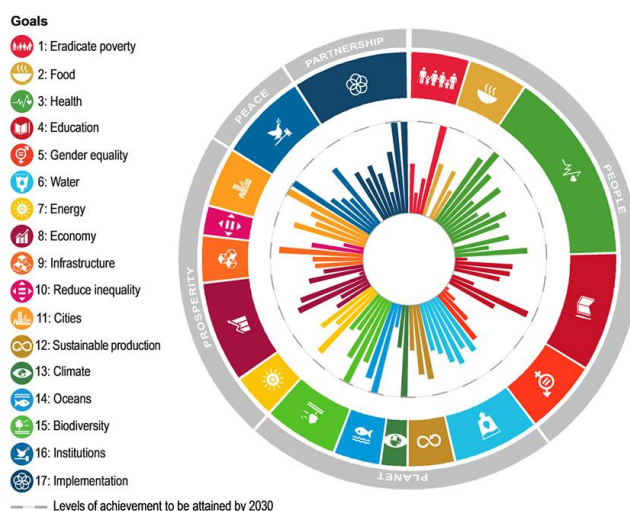


Fig. 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/oecd-finds-advanced-economies-need-to-accelerate-sdg-implementation/>)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In scrutinising the interrelationship betwixt regulatory frameworks and their potency in achieving a balance amidst economic advancement and environmental safeguarding, it becomes apparent that approaches specific to particular contexts are of crucial importance. The efficacy of regulatory frameworks tends to fluctuate due to variations in national circumstances, involvement of stakeholders, and mechanisms for enforcement. For example, in regions where governance manifests as transparent and inclusive, it is observed that regulations frequently result in more favourable outcomes, thereby promoting sustainable practises within industries. In contrast, nations plagued by corruption might find themselves with regulatory frameworks that inadequately enforce compliance, ultimately resulting in exacerbated environmental degradation and obstructed economic progression. Furthermore, the inherently dynamic nature of environmental dilemmas necessitates frameworks that are not merely robust

but also sufficiently malleable to adapt to the shifting landscape of scientific insights and socio-economic contexts. In essence, a comprehensive evaluation of these frameworks ought to encompass considerations of their architectural design, implementation efficacy, and adaptability, to ensure they afford sustainable resource management while concurrently not impeding economic prospects (Kandi Brown et al., 2010).

The exploration of successful policy enactments uncovers crucial methodologies that could potentially guide forthcoming resource management projects, which aim to strike a balance between economic advancement and environmental safeguarding. A case in point is the advent of new rural cooperatives within China, which showcases how collective efforts can markedly boost agricultural yield while promoting sustainable methodologies. These cooperatives succeed not merely in enhancing the calibre of products and incorporating advanced agricultural technologies, but also in generating job opportunities and enabling skills development, thereby tackling various socio-economic issues. In addition, the formulation of ecosystem services as an environmental management framework elucidates the necessity of embedding ecological factors within economic policies. Through the establishment of regulatory structures concerning payments and markets tied to ecosystem services, nations possess the ability to incentivise actions that conserve environmental resources whilst bolstering local economies. In summary, these illustrative case studies underscore the efficacy of thorough policy structures that harmonise economic incentives with environmental stewardship, rendering them indispensable for the prospective trajectory of resource management.

The amalgamation of environmental safeguarding within the realms of economic strategizing frequently gives rise to a conundrum, since the pursuit of prompt economic advancement might be obstructed by the rigorous stipulations imposed to protect natural assets. Nonetheless, an all-encompassing methodology can eventually yield a more enduring economic structure. For example, the allocation of funds towards environmental protection not only augments the management of resources but furthermore stimulates innovation across domains such as renewable energy and minimisation of waste. The investigation centred on the Yellow River Basin exemplifies this correlation efficiently, demonstrating how an enhancement in the water resource carrying aptitude corresponds with escalated investments in sustainable practices, thereby bolstering economic sturdiness (Yi Ding et al., 2023). On the contrary, disregarding these ecological considerations can culminate in severe economic ramifications, as evidenced in locales where the exhaustion of resources and contamination jeopardise long-term sustainability. In addition, adopting a proactive position on environmental regulations can serve to entice foreign capital, as enterprises strive to conform with sustainable development objectives, underscoring the notion that ecological stewardship also represents a prospect for economic gain.

In the currently ongoing discussions relating to the management of resources, the execution of environmental regulations is frequently examined via the perspective of cost-benefit analysis. Advocates maintain that the longstanding economic advantages derived from safeguarding biodiversity and upholding ecological equilibrium notably surpass the immediate costs tied to regulatory adherence. For example, proficient administration of natural resources can avert the decline noted in plateau ecosystems, as discussed by Ziwei 2024, who contend that the protection of ecological systems is crucial for sustainable agricultural methods. Moreover, the incorporation of such regulations is vital in confronting the socio-economic issues experienced by communities dependent on these resources, thereby encouraging fair growth whilst nurturing environmental responsibility, as indicated by the pressing need for knowledgeable stewardship of natural settings. Hence, an intricate examination of cost-benefit analysis unveils that emphasising environmental regulations not only preserves ecological soundness but also strengthens economic durability over an extended period.

The transition to a low-carbon economy requires the incorporation of green technologies, which are essential for the progress of sustainable economic growth. These innovations, driven by advancements in finance, markedly improve businesses' ability to adopt practices that are less harmful to the environment while at the same time invigorating economic activity. As highlighted in (Jianxiao Du et al., 2024), low-carbon pilot cities (LCPC) have played a crucial role in encouraging institutional-level green innovation, with financial progress further galvanising these initiatives. This dynamic illustrates the interdependent relationship between financial resources and green efforts, implying that the provision of funds is vital for firms to successfully adopt sustainable practices. Furthermore, the notion of “green logistics” illustrates how the execution of environmentally sound logistics operations can result in significant resource conservation, thus boosting operational efficiency. Therefore, the drive for green technologies not only lessens environmental repercussions but also enhances economic development, creating a scenario where ecological accountability and financial sustainability are effectively aligned.

The relationship existing between measures for protecting the environment and the generation of employment within various sectors presents a rather intricate scenario that merits in-depth scrutiny. It is frequently presumed that rigorous environmental rules and regulations could impede job growth. Nonetheless, evidential support indicates a more complex reality. A case in point would be the implementation of the 2018 Environmental Protection Tax in China, which exhibited an employment dampening effect primarily owing to the resultant decreases in output, alongside the requisite advancements in green technologies. Nevertheless, the industrial responses were markedly heterogeneous, correlating directly with the size of the enterprises; smaller firms generally opted for reductions in workforce, whereas larger corporations tended to channel investments towards technological advancements aimed at cost alleviation. In addition, the engagement in global value chains (GVCs) reveals varying repercussions according to income strata, wherein nations may exploit both backward and forward GVCs for economic advancement. Therefore, it can be contended that although environmental regulations may pose initial threats to employment levels, they have the potential to incite innovation and adaptation within sectors, thereby promoting enduring sustainability without entirely detracting from job creation.

The engagement of communities and involvement of stakeholders are of significant importance in achieving an equilibrium between economic advancement and ecological preservation in the sphere of resource management. The complexities that are inherent in the transition towards sustainable methodologies necessitate a collaborative approach among a variety of stakeholders, as the research demonstrates the vital significance of local stakeholder engagement in delineating projects associated with water development (Smuleac et al., 2023). By incorporating community members into the decision-making process, it is possible to enrich this process with local insights and viewpoints, which consequently fosters social endorsement and backing for various initiatives. Moreover, the experiences of regions moving away from dependence on coal, exemplified by studies within the EU, show that governance frameworks that are inclusive not only diminish associated risks but also enhance both the legitimacy and efficacy of policy initiatives (Lefteris Topaloglou et al., 2024). In conclusion, bolstering community empowerment and embedding their perspectives into resource management strategies facilitates not just economic profit, but also guarantees the longevity of environmental resources for subsequent generations.

The engagement of local communities in the management of resources holds significant importance owing to the fact that it cultivates a sentiment of ownership and a sense of accountability amongst the stakeholders involved. By involving these communities, there exists an opportunity to integrate systems of indigenous knowledge which may serve to bolster the sustainability of environmental practices. An illustrative example of this can be found in food tourism festivals, where it is imperative to consider local viewpoints in order to maintain the cultural and ecological

principles. Communities often endure the direct consequences arising from decisions related to resource allocation; hence, their involvement is crucial in revealing distinctive insights pertaining to sustainable methodologies that could easily be neglected by external parties. Furthermore, the process of collaborative knowledge generation—wherein researchers and community participants share their domains of expertise—has the potential to engender resource management strategies that are both more effective and versatile, as claimed in (Stammiller-Gossmann, 2024). In summation, the acknowledgment of the indispensable function of local communities not only enhances the effectiveness of resource management but also corresponds with wider aspirations aimed at fostering economic growth whilst ensuring the protection of environmental integrity.

The collaboration among stakeholders that is effective holds significant importance for attaining a well-rounded methodology regarding economic advancement and the protection of the environment within the realm of resource management. The establishment of frameworks which allow for open communication among a range of stakeholders—including governmental entities, private sector collaborators, and local populace—serves to enhance the decision-making procedures and guarantee that differing viewpoints are incorporated into the strategic planning process. As underlined by the strategy for bioeconomy in East Africa, the promotion of an inclusive atmosphere fosters innovation and paves the way for the sustainable use of biological resources. Moreover, the incorporation of cutting-edge technologies, particularly within the context of Ukraine's aquaculture sector, brings to light the critical nature of collaborative networks that not only bolster production efficacy but also address ecological decline via the sharing of expertise. Therefore, the development of policies that advocate for stakeholder involvement, transparency, and mutual accountability is indispensable for nurturing resilience and ensuring sustainable results in the management of resources. The productive collaboration serves not just to solidify the interconnected relationship between economic and ecological aims but also acts as a catalyst for advancing towards the realisation of sustainable development objectives.

Initiatives for resource management led by communities exemplify an approach that is notably transformative in achieving a balance between the realms of economic development and the protection of the environment. Such initiatives frequently illustrate how the integration of local knowledge alongside active participation can result in sustainable practices, which simultaneously bolster socio-economic well-being. A case study that stands out involves a community's involvement in sustainable horticulture, which has demonstrably encouraged not only environmental stewardship but also economic resilience amid the challenges posed by climate change. Through the incorporation of local knowledge and by facilitating inclusive decision-making processes, these initiatives help to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among those involved. Furthermore, the transition towards a green economy, characterised by growth that is friendly to the environment, adds further support to these initiatives, as evidenced in numerous communities that have adeptly combined economic strategies with ecological considerations (Plachkov, 2024). In essence, the achievements of these initiatives underscore the critical importance of collaborative frameworks that empower communities and promote the management of resources in a sustainable manner, whilst simultaneously ensuring that economic development does not undermine the integrity of the environment.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the endeavour for a harmonious methodology towards economic enhancement as well as environmental preservation in the realm of resource management is of significant necessity and feasible, as demonstrated by the current reform initiatives manifesting in various locales. Ukraine's dedication to harmonising its environmental regulations with European criteria serves as an illustration of the capability for nations to adopt sustainable

methodologies while fostering economic advancement. Likewise, the extraction of critical resources, including oil and gas from Daanzhai seashell limestone located within the Sichuan Basin, highlights the cruciality of utilising sophisticated technological approaches which improve the efficiency of resources whilst alleviating ecological repercussions. In the final analysis, the amalgamation of inventive practices together with sturdy regulatory structures can enable nations to achieve their economic objectives whilst concurrently preserving the integrity of the environment. This convergence holds particular importance, as it not only secures energy supplies but also ensures the safeguarding of the natural ecosystem for subsequent generations, thereby establishing a resilient and sustainable economic foundation.

The exploration of the complex interplay between economic advancement and environmental safeguarding discloses numerous essential insights that accentuate the imperative for a judicious methodology. Significant results elucidate that the enhancement of territorial management practices in Ukraine, for example, necessitates the amalgamation of economic, ecological, and societal determinants to ascertain sustainable agricultural output whilst protecting natural assets. Furthermore, the assessment of ecosystem services is deemed crucial in augmenting the significance of biodiversity preservation; recognising the economic advantages bestowed by ecosystems such as mangroves can sway stakeholder determinations and foster responsible resource exploitation. To summarise, the promotion of collaboration among local authorities, commercial entities, and policy formulators is indispensable to develop frameworks that emphasise ecological soundness without impeding economic development. Ultimately, the unification of incentives for land utilisers with ecological aims is of utmost importance for realising enduring sustainability in resource governance.

Practices pertaining to resource management of an effective nature hold considerable significance for the attainment of a balanced state amid economic progression and the safeguarding of environmental integrity. Strategic pathways set for the future ought to emphasise the incorporation of innovative technological advancements that improve resource efficiency whilst concurrently lessening ecological detriment. For instance, the implementation of cutting-edge water purification methodologies and inventive agricultural techniques, particularly noted within the aquaculture domain, possess the potential to considerably diminish environmental contaminations whilst bolstering productivity levels. In addition, the cultivation of a collaborative ethos among various stakeholders serves to ease the realisation of such practices, thus amplifying both adaptive capabilities and economic competitiveness. Moreover, the amalgamation of Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) standards within operational structures emerges as a necessity; these stipulations not only uphold the welfare of the workforce but also contribute to the establishment of sustainable industrial methodologies, evident across numerous sectors. By advocating for such diverse strategies, future management of resources could proficiently protect natural ecosystems whilst stimulating vigorous economic advancement, ultimately harmonising with the objectives of sustainable development.

Navigating the complex interplay between economic growth and environmental sustainability demands a persistent dialogue that involves various stakeholders. This continual engagement is critical for resolving conflicting interests, as it nurtures shared understanding and cooperation between business sectors and environmentalists. Involvement in such discussions permits the pinpointing of synergies, where economic activities can support ecological objectives, leading to inventive solutions like green technologies and sustainable methodologies. Additionally, regular communication promotes transparency and trust among involved parties, which is essential for the support of policies aimed at reducing ecological harm whilst fostering economic development. Ultimately, in the absence of ongoing

interaction, the propensity to favour immediate profits over enduring sustainability is considerably heightened, putting at risk both ecological health and economic viability. Consequently, adopting continuous dialogue not only improves resource management strategies but also ensures that future development endeavours take environmental considerations into account, thereby preserving the planet for future generations to enjoy.

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